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Bd. July, 1880.





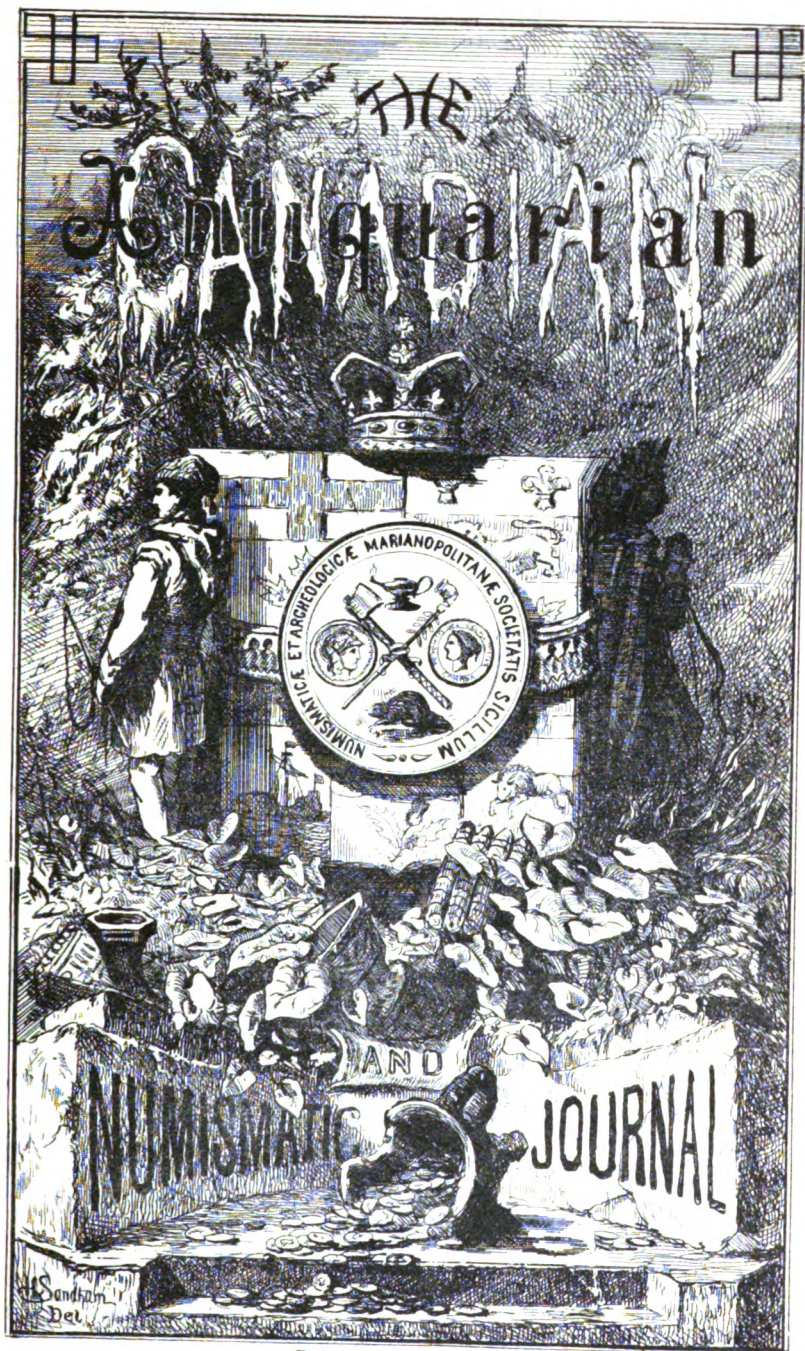












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THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
AND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL:

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
OF MONTREAL, *Canada*



EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

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VOLUME IV.

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MONTREAL:

DANIEL ROSE, 210 ST. JAMES STREET,

PRINTER TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

~~ARC 307-1~~

Can 3.19

1880, June 12

My

My Dear Mr. Brewster,

I have

been



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VOL. IV.]

JULY, 1875.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

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OF THE SOCIETY.

M, IN ADVANCE.

L:

JAMES STREET.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

Major L. A. Huguet-Labour, M. A., N. A.

1st, or Prince of Wales Regt. of Rifles,

MONTREAL,  
Canada.

10 Mount Royal Terrace,  
36 McGill College Avenue.



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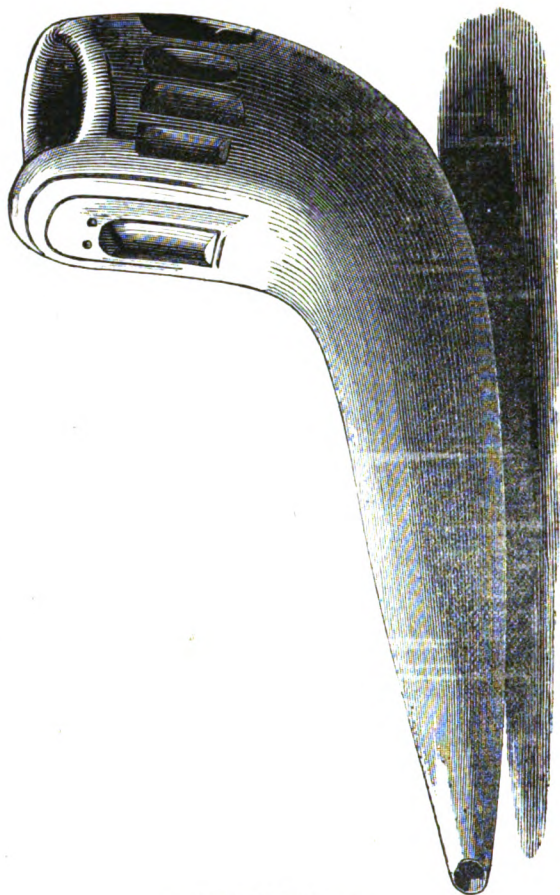


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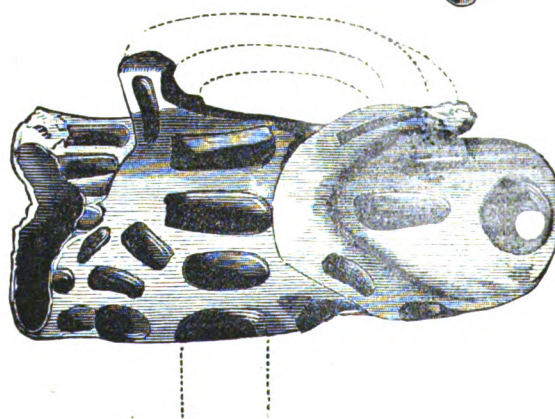


FIG 2.



THE  
CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN,  
AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1875.

NO. I.

1775—1875.



OUR friends and neighbours in Massachusetts have been busy celebrating with considerable enthusiasm the centenary anniversaries of the Battles of Lexington and Bunkers Hill, and although it cannot be expected that we, as British subjects, can take part in such rejoicings, nevertheless we reflect with pleasure that all occasion for bitterness and angry feelings has passed away ; and proud of the great nation which has grown up, we can rejoice with the citizens of the United States at the wondrous prosperity of their country, and the position among the nations of the earth, which they now hold.

In Canada, we have a fair and noble record to point to during the past hundred years, and our young Dominion has to day a brilliant future before it, " if to herself she proves but true."

Dr. Parkman closes his "Old Regime in Canada" with these striking words : " A happier calamity never befel a people than the conquest of Canada by the British arms."

The result has shown that similar language might with truth be used with reference to the struggle between England and the 13 United Colonies ; and as we here in Canada can look back with pride and admiration to the brave and heroic founders of "Nouvelle France," so may the United States boast of having sprung from worthy Sires.

"In all things, we are sprung from earth's best blood, have titles manifold."

We have cause for rejoicing here at the progress we have made, and a retrospect to "100 years ago" may not be without some profit. In 1775, the good people of Montreal and Quebec were in fear and trembling, and were enduring the horrors of war (from no fault of their own) and the names of Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, and Richard Montgomery still remain to point the moral and adorn the tale. Montreal was captured on the 31st October of that year by Montgomery, and Quebec was threatened, and the attack ended with the death of Montgomery on the very last day of the year 1775.

It deserves notice, that although the cession of Canada to England had taken place only 12 years before that date, our ancestors stood firm to their allegiance to England, and they were neither to be coaxed nor driven to cast in their lot with the 13 Colonies.

Since that date what progress have we made in both countries, 100 years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois ; the population of Upper Canada was scarcely 10,000, and of Lower Canada 100,000; a number now exceeded by the city of Montreal alone. To-day, what wondrous inventions do the two countries possess, which had not been dreamed of 100 years ago ; the steam printing press, the locomotive, the steam boat and electric telegraph, the telescope, the microscope, and the art of photography, &c., &c.

Our neighbors invited John Bright, (the foremost amongst

the tribunes of the English people) to their celebration at Lexington, and in his reply Mr. Bright, wrote :—

“I would rather not think of an occasion when Englishmen shed blood, and English blood, on your continent, and I would prefer to celebrate the freedom and grandeur of your country on some other day. But I can rejoice with you in that freedom and grandeur, and wish with you that they may be perpetual.”

So we would rather recall the glories of 1875, when England and the United States of America have clasped their hands in friendship and have shown to the world how national disputes may be settled without an appeal to the sword ; and so may it ever be, may they ever stand side by side in the world's march to the victories of freedom, civilization and humanity.

This little magazine numbers amongst its subscribers many good friends in the United States, they will, we are confident, endorse the following sentiments, and appreciate the love of the “Dear Old Land,” which is not yet wholly extinguished even in their own favored country :—

“The warrior's fame has stains of blood ;  
And it comes with the widow's wail ;  
Look *we* on the glory whose milder rays  
Will bring no tears to the eyes that gaze,  
Whose trophies of triumph, whose songs of praise  
The tenderest heart may hail.

Then hail ! all hail ! thou ‘Dear Old Land’  
Where our fathers ashes lie ;  
There are sunbeams bright on this far-off shore ;  
There are starlit skies when the day is o'er,  
And we never may tread thy greensward more ;  
But we'll love thee till we die.”

H. M.



## DEAN SWIFT,—THE WOOD HALF--PENCE.



HE Drapier Letters by Swift, in abuse of the Wood Coinage 1722--23, are matter of history, but as we believe that many of the present generation have not read the letters, so as to gain a knowledge of their violent abuse, we give "Letter No. 1," from an edition published at Dublin in 1730.

To the Tradesmen, Shop-Keepers, Farmers, and Common-People in General, of the Kingdom of *IRELAND*.  
*Brethren, Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow Subjects,*

What I intend now to say to you, is, next to your Duty to God, and the Care of your Salvation, of the greatest Concern to yourselves, and your Children ; your Bread and Cloathing, and every common necessary of Life entirely depend upon it. Therefore I do most earnestly exhort you as Men, as Christians, as Parents, and as Lovers of your Country, to read this Paper with the utmost attention, or get it read to you by others ; which that you may do at the less expence, I have ordered the Printer to sell it at the lowest rate.

It is a great fault among you, that when a person writes with no other intention than to do you good, you will not be at the pains to read his advices : One Copy of this Paper may serve a Dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing a-piece. It is your folly that you have no common or general interest in your view, not even the wisest among you, neither do you know or enquire, or care who are your friends, or who are your enemies.

About four years ago, a little Book was written, to advise all people to wear the manufactures of this our own Dear Country : it had no other design, said nothing against the King or Parliament, or any man, yet the poor Printer was prosecuted two years, with the utmost violence, and even some

weavers themselves, for whose sake it was written, being upon the Jury, found him guilty. This would be enough to discourage any Man from endeavouring to do you good, when you will either neglect him or fly in his face for his pains, and when he must expect only danger to himself and loss of money, perhaps to his ruin.

However, I cannot but warn you once more of the manifest destruction before your eyes, if you do not behave yourselves as you ought.

I will therefore first tell you the plain story of the fact ; and then I will lay before you, how you ought to act in common prudence, and according to the Laws of your Country.

The fact is thus, it having been many years since Copper half-pence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many Counterfeits passed about under the name of Raps : several applications were made to England, that we might have Liberty to Coin new ones, as in former times we did ; but they did not succeed. At last one Mr. Wood a mean ordinary Man, a Hard-Ware dealer, procured a Patent under His Majesty's Broad Seal to Coin Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds in Copper for this Kingdom, which patent however did not oblige any one here to take them, unless they pleased. Now you must know, that the half-pence and farthings in England pass for very little more than they are worth. And if you should beat them to Pieces, and sell them to the brazier, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling. But Mr. Wood made his half-pence of such Base Metal, and so much smaller than the English ones, that the brazier would not give you above a penny of good money for a Shilling of his ; so that this Sum of Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds in Gold and Silver, must be given for trash that will not be worth above Eight or Nine Thousand Pounds real value. But this is not the worst, for Mr. Wood when he pleases, may by stealth send over another and another

Fourscore and Ten Thousand Pounds, and buy all our goods for Eleven parts in Twelve, under the value. For example, if a Hatter sells a dozen of Hats for Five Shillings a piece, which amounts to Three Pounds, and receives the payment in Mr. Wood's Coin, he really receives only the value of Five Shillings.

Perhaps you will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as this Mr. Wood could have so much interest as to get his Majesty's Broad Seal for so great a sum of bad money, to be sent to this poor Country, and that all the nobility and gentry here could not obtain the same favour, and let us make our own half-pence, as we used to do. Now I will make that matter very plain. We are at a great distance from the King's Court, and have no body there to solicit for us, although a great number of Lords and Squires, whose estates are here, and are our countrymen, spend all their lives and fortunes there. But this same Mr. Wood was able to attend constantly for his own interest ; he is an Englishman and had great friends and it seems knew very well where to give money, to those that would speak to others that could speak to the King and could tell a fair story. And His Majesty, and perhaps the great Lord or Lords who advised him, might think it was for our Country's good ; and so, as the Lawyers express it, the King was deceived in his grant, which often happens in all reigns. And I am sure if his Majesty knew that such a Patent, if it should take effect according to the desire of Mr. Wood, would utterly ruin this Kingdom, which hath give such great proofs of its Loyalty, he would immediately recall it, and perhaps shew his displeasure to somebody or other : but a word to the wise is enough. Most of you must have heard, with what anger our honourable House of Commons received an account of this Wood's Patent. There were several fine speeches made upon it, and plain proofs that it was all a wicked cheat from the bottom to the top, and several smart

votes were printed, which that same Wood had the assurance to answer likewise in Print, and in so confident a way, as if he were a better man than our whole Parliament put together.

This Wood, as soon as his Patent was passed, or soon after, sends over a great many barrels of those half-pence, to Cork and other Sea Port Towns, and to get them off, offered an Hundred Pounds in his Coin for Seventy or Eighty in Silver : But the collectors of the King's customs very honestly refused to take them, and so did almost every body else. And since the Parliament hath condemned them, and desired the King that they might be stopped, all the Kingdom do abominate them.

But Wood is still working under hand to force his half-pence upon us, and if he can by help of his friends in England prevail so far as to get an order that the commissioners and collectors of the King's money shall receive them, and that the Army is to be paid with them, then he thinks his work shall be done. And this is the difficulty you will be under in such a case : For the common soldier when he goes to the Market or Ale-house will offer this money, and if it be refused, perhaps he will Swagger and Hector, and threaten to beat the Butcher or Ale-wife, or take the Goods by force, and throw them the bad half-pence. In this and the like Cases, the Shop-Keeper, or Victualer, or any other tradesman has no more to do, than to demand ten times the Price of his goods if it is to be paid in Wood's money ; for example, twenty pence of that money for a quart of Ale, and so in all things else, and not part with his goods till he gets the money.

For suppose you go to an Ale-house with that base money, and the Landlord gives you a quart for four of these half-pence, what must the Victualer do ? His Brewer will not be paid in that Coin, or if the Brewer should be such a fool, the farmers will not take it from them for their beer, because they are bound by their leases to pay their Rents in good

and lawful money of England, which this is not, nor of Ireland neither, and the Squire their Landlord will never be so bewitched to take such trash for his land ; so that it must certainly stop some where or other, and wherever it stops it is the same thing, and we are all undone.

The common weight of these half-pence is between four and five to an ounce ; suppose five, then three shillings and four-pence will weigh a pound, and consequently twenty shillings will weigh six pounds butter weight. Now there are many hundred farmers who pay Two Hundred Pound a Year Rent : Therefore when one of these farmers comes with his half year's rent, which is one hundred pound, it will be at least six hundred pound weight, which is three horses load.

If a Squire has a mind to come to Town to buy Cloaths and Wine and Spices for himself and family, or perhaps to pass the winter here ; he must bring with him five or six horses loaden with sacks as the farmer bring their corn ; and when his Lady comes in her Coach to our Shops, it must be followed by a Car loaded with Mr. Wood's money. And I hope we shall have the grace to take it for no more than it is worth.

They say Squire Conolly has Sixteen Thousand Pounds a Year ; now if he sends for his Rent to Town, as it is likely he does, he must have two Hundred and Fifty Horses to bring up his Half Year's Rent, and two or three great Cellars in his House for Stowage. But what the Banker will do I cannot tell. For I am assured, that some great Bankers keep by them Forty Thousand Pounds in ready cash to answer all payments, which sum, in Mr. Wood's money, would require Twelve Hundred Horses to carry it.

For my own part, I am already resolved what to do ; I have a pretty good shop of Irish Stuffs and Silks, and instead of taking Mr. Wood's bad copper, I intend to truck with my neighbours the Butchers, and Bakers, and Brewers, and

the rest, Goods for Goods, and the little Gold and Silver I have, I will keep by me like my Heart's Blood till better times, or till I am just ready to starve, and then I will buy Mr. Wood's money, as my father did the brass money in K. James's time, who could buy ten pound of it with a Guinea, and I hope to get as much for a pistol, and so purchase bread from those who will be such fools as to sell it me.

These half-pence, if they once pass will soon be Counterfeit, because it may be cheaply done, the stuff is so base. The Dutch likewise will probably do the same thing, and send them over to us to pay for our goods ; and Mr. Wood will never be at rest but coin on : so that in some years we shall have at least five times fourscore and ten thousand pounds of this Lumber. Now the current money of this Kingdom is not reckoned to be above four hundred thousand pounds in all ; and while there is a Silver six pence left, these blood suckers will never be quiet.

When once the Kingdom is reduced to such a condition, I will tell you what must be the end : The Gentlemen of Estates will all turn off their tenants for want of payment, because, as I told you before, the Tenants are obliged by their leases to pay Sterling, which is lawful current money of England ; then they will turn their own Farmers, as too many of them do already, run all into Sheep where they can, keeping only such other Cattle as are necessary ; then they will be their own Merchants and send their Wool and Butter and Hides and Linnen beyond Sea for ready Money and Wine and Spices and Silks. They will keep only a few miserable Cottiers. The Farmers must rob or beg, or leave their Countrey. The shop keepers in this and every other Town, must break and starve : For it is the Landed-man that maintains the Merchant, and Shop-keeper, and Handicrafts Man.

But when the Squire turns Farmer and Merchant himself,

all the good Money he gets from abroad, he will hoard up to send for England, and keep some poor Taylor or Weaver and the like in his own House, who will be glad to get bread at any rate.

I should never have done, if I were to tell you all the miseries that we shall undergo if we be so foolish and wicked as to take this Cursed Coyn. It would be very hard, if all Ireland should be put into one scale, and this sorry fellow Wood into the other, that Mr. Wood should weigh down this whole Kingdom, by which England gets above a Million of good money every year clear into their pockets, and that is more than the English do by all the World besides.

But your great comfort is, that, as his Majesty's Patent does not oblige you to take this money, so the Laws have not given the Crown a power of forcing the subjects to take what money the King pleases : For then by the same reason we might be bound to take Pebble Stones or Cockle Shells, or Stamped Leather for Current Coin, if ever we should happen to live under an ill Prince, who might likewise by the same power make a Guinea pass for ten Pounds, a Shilling for twenty Shillings, and so on, by which he would in a short time get all the Silver and Gold of the Kingdom into his own hands, and leave us nothing but brass or leather or what he pleased. Neither is any thing reckoned more cruel or oppressive in the French Government than their common practice of calling in all their money after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it a-new at a much higher value, which however is not the thousandth part so wicked as this abominable project of Mr. Wood. For the French give their subjects silver for silver, and gold for gold ; but this fellow will not so much as give us good brass or copper for our gold and silver, not even a twelfth part of their worth.

Having said this much, I will now go on to tell you the Judgments of some great Lawyers in this matter, whom I fee'd on purpose for your sakes, and got their opinions under

their hands, that I might be sure I went upon good grounds.

A famous Law Book call'd the Mirrour of Justice, discoursing of the Articles (or Laws) ordained by our Ancient Kings, declares the Law to be as follows : It was ordained that no King of this realm should change, impair or amend the money or make any other money than of gold or silver without the assent of all the Counties, that is, as my Lord Coke say, without the assent of Parliament.

This Book is very ancient, and of great authority for the time in which it was wrote, and with that character is often quoted by that great lawyer my Lord Coke. By the Laws of England, several Metals are divided into Lawful or true Metal and unlawful or false Metal ; the former comprehends Silver or Gold, the latter all baser Metals : That the former is only to pass in payments appears by an act of Parliament made the twentieth year of Edward the Fjrst, called the statute concerning the passing of pence, which I give you here as I got it translated into English ; for some of our Laws at that time were I am told, writ in Latin : Whoever in buying or selling presumeth to refuse an half-penny or farthing of Lawful money, bearing the stamp which it ought to have, let him be seized on as a contemner of the King's Majesty, and cast to prison.

By this Statue, no person is to be reckoned a contemner of the King's Majesty, and for that crime to be committed to prison ; but he who refuses to accept the King's Coin made of Lawful Metal, by which, as I observ'd before, Silver and Gold only are intended.

That this is the true construction of the act, appears not only from the plain meaning of the words, but from my Lord Coke's osbervation upon it. By this acts (says he) it appears, that no subject can be forc'd to take in buying or selling or other payments, any money made but of Lawful Metal ; that is, of Silver or Gold.

The Law of England gives the King all mines of Gold



and Silver, but not the mines of other Metals ; the reason of which prerogative or power, as it is given by my Lord Coke, is because money can be made of Gold and Silver, but not of other Metals.

Pursuant to this opinion half-pence and farthings were anciently made of Silver, which is more evident from the act of Parliament of Henry the IVth. Chap. 4. by which it is enacted as follows : Item, for the great scarcity that is at present within the realm of England of half-pence and farthings of Silver, it is ordained and established that the third part of all the money of Silver plate which shall be brought to the Bullion, shall be made in half-pence and farthings. This shews that by the words half-penny and farthing of Lawful money in that statute concerning the passing of pence, is meant a small Coin in half-pence and farthings of Silver.

This is further manifest from the statute of the ninth year of Edward the III. Chap. 3, which enacts, that no Sterling half-penny or farthing be molten for to make vessel, or any other thing by the gold smiths, nor others, upon forfeiture of the money so molten (or melted.)

By another act in this King's Reign black money was not to be current in England, and by an Act made in the eleventh year of his Reign Chap. 5. Gally half-pence were not to pass : What kind of Coin these were I do not know, but I presume they were made of base Metal, and that these Acts were no new Laws, but further declarations of the old Laws relating to the Coin.

Thus the Law stands in relation to Coin, nor is there any Example to the contrary, except one in Davis's reports, who tells us, that in the time of Tyrone's Rebellion Queen Elizabeth ordered money of mixt metal to be coined in the Tower of London, and sent over hither for payment of the Army, obliging all people to receive it and commanding that all Silver money should be taken only as Bullion, that

is, for as much as it weighed. Davis tells us several particulars in this matter too long here to trouble you with and that the Privy Council of this Kingdom obliged a merchant in England to receive this mixt money for goods transmitted hither.

But this proceeding is rejected by all the best Lawyers as contrary to Law, the Privy Council here having no such Power. And besides it is to be considered, that the Queen was then under great difficulties by a Rebellion in this Kingdom assisted from Spain, and whatever is done in great exigences and dangerous times should never be an example to proceed by in seasons of Peace and Quietness.

I will now, my dear friends, to save you the trouble, set before you in short what the Law obliges you to do, and what it does not oblige you to.

First, you are oblig'd to take all money in payments which is coined by the King and is of the English standard or weight, provided it be of Gold or Silver.

Secondly, you are not oblig'd to take any money which is not of Gold or Silver, not only the half-pence or farthings of England or of any other country; and it is only for convenience, or ease, that you are content to take them, because the custom of coining Silver half-pence and farthings hath long been left off, I will suppose on account of their being subject to be lost.

Thirdly, much less are we obliged to take those vile half-pence of that same Wood, by which you must lose almost eleven-pence in every shilling.

Therefore, my friends, stand to it one and all, refuse this filthy trash: it is no treason to rebel against Mr. Wood, his Majesty in his patent obliges no body to take these half-pence; our Gracious Prince hath no so ill advisers about him; or if he had, yet you see the Laws have not left it in the King's power, to force us to take any Coin but what is

Lawful, of right standard, Gold and Silver ; therefore you you have nothing to fear.

And let me in the next place apply my self particularly to you who are the poor sort of tradesmen : perhaps you may think you will not be so great losers as the rich, if these half-pence should pass, because you seldom see any Silver, and your customers come to your shops or stalls with nothing but brass, which you likewise find hard to be got ; but you may take my word, whenever this money gains footing among you, you will be utterly undone ; if you carry these half-pence to a shop for tobacco or brandy, or any other thing you want, the shop-keeper will advance his goods accordingly, or else he must break and leave the key under the door. Do you think I well sell you a yard of tenpenny stuff for twenty of Mr. Wood's half-pence ? No, not under two hundred at least, neither will I be at the trouble of counting, but weigh them in a lump. I will tell you one thing further, that if Mr. Wood's project should take, it will ruin even our beggars : For when I give a beggar an half-penny, it will quench his thirst, or go a good way to fill his belly ; but the twelfth part of a half-penny will do him no more service than if I should give him three pins out of my sleeve.

In short those half-pence are like the accursed thing, which as the Scripture tells us, the Children of Israel were forbidden to touch ; they will run about like the Plague and destroy every one who lays his hands upon them. I have heard scholars talk of a man who told a King that he he had invented a way to torment people by putting them into a bull of Brass with fire under it, but the Prince put the projector first into his own brazen bull to make the experiment ; this very much resembles the project of Mr. Wood ; and the like of this may possibly be Mr. Wood's fate, that the brass be contrived to torment this Kingdom with, may prove his own torment, and his destruction at last.

N. B.—The author of this paper is inform'd by persons who have made it their business to be exact in their observations on the true value of these half-pence, that any person may expect to get a quart of twopenny ale for thirty-six of them.

I desire all persons may keep this paper carefully by them to refresh their memories whenever they shall have farther notice of Mr. Wood's half-pence or any other the like imposture.

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### INDIAN STONE PIPES.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

**T**is with ever deepening interest that we trace back to their first beginning articles now in common use. But the early history of many of them are so beclouded in the impenetrable haze of prehistoric times, that we can form little or no conception of their rude precursors, or of the incidents that lead to their invention. Yet from customs and usages connected with their present and past history, we may learn much of their first introduction and early uses.

So with the *Tabago*, as the pipe, rather than the "weed," was named by the Indians, from whom its properties were learned by the discoverers of the Western Continent, and by them introduced into the Old World, where its use soon became almost as universal as it had been for ages in the new. Its history, previous to that advent, is so meagre that it is only founded on the inferences deducted from the scanty remains of a former civilization that have come down to us in a more or less perfect condition.

Having then little data, save the legends and customs that have been collected from the many diverse tribes that once claimed possession of the whole of this continent, we



may be pardoned, if we draw upon our imagination, and picture to ourselves the scenes of this the Red man's great invention

Going back from one to two thousand years in the history of America, we might find ourselves one January evening in the midst of an Indian encampment, by the borders of a tropical stream. The northern blast coming down with more than usual rigour, fires were lighted in many of the tents for the general comfort. Into one of these tents, a bundle of the stalks of a broad leaved plant growing near by was carried and cast on the fire. The tent was soon filled with a stifling smoke, and as the native Americans are peculiarly susceptible to narcotics, the inmates were soon under its dreamy influence. Not only are they so highly susceptible, but they take great delight in the dreamy narcotized state here produced. Its qualities soon becoming known, every tent was provided with a bundle of this plant to be cast on the fire at the pleasure of its master. Thus we have an idea of the first smoke. But in a tropical climate this manner of smoking was rather inconvenient, as a Turkish bath, good enough in itself, was not a seasonable accessory. So a hollow in a rock near the camp was chosen, the smokers resorted thither, and on hands and knees, inhaled the delight giving fumes from the burning leaves placed therein. This being an unnatural position, a stem was invented, and by inserting it at the mouth of this primitive bowl, our primitive smoker was able to enjoy his "weed" comfortably seated. In this development on the embryo pipe, the early smoker still found something wanting, for it was rather wasteful of the precious leaves, requiring a larger stock every time it was filled, and not being one of the movables, a natural pipe was not always convenient to each place of encampment during the migrations of the tribe. Therefore a smaller stone, light enough to be carried along with the camp baggage was hollowed out. It was common property,

and on a clear summer evening in the middle of the camp, might be seen the Chief with the warriors of the tribe seated around a stone pot from which the blue smoke lazily curled upwards ; each having a long tube thrust into the smouldering leaves in the pot, drawing thence whiffs of smoke which they from time to time exhaled through their nostrils. This being still a cumbersome arrangement, and single warriors being often for days together on a lonely hunting expedition without his coveted solace, a smaller and more portable bowl was shaped, and the stem at length inserted at a hole drilled near the bottom, when we have the invention perfected.

The source of so much pleasure to the Indian soon led him to regard his pipe as a sacred object, rather than an ordinary utensil. It was to him his charm against evil, his diplomatist, his ensign, his sceptre, his wine cup, his oracle, aye, even his altar of incense. It suspended to his neck guarded him from the unseen dangers of the spirit world, the peace pipe passed from mouth to mouth, was the seal to the ratification of a treaty between contracting tribes. The sacred pipe, carried with the warriors while on the war path, was their Oriflamme stimulating them to still higher deeds of valor. When produced in the great council of the tribes, it was their ensign of royalty sealing their deliberations with authority. From it he inhaled rather than quaffed his sole narcotic, and from it poured forth his libations to his gods ; under its influence the medicine men foretold events of the future, and warned their people of impending danger, while with its curling smoke the prayers of the Red Man ascended as incense to the great spirit.

His highest art was lavished on its ornamentation, upon it he exercised all his ingenuity. Many a weary hour did he spend over it, with the rude implements at command, before it was brought to perfection. Suitable stones for pipe making were always in great request. In their journeyings the young

heroes were always on the look out for such stones, treasuring them up until they could spare the time, shaping them. Their mode of working, after having selected the stone, generally a soft one, was to break it down to about the proper size, then to rub against a harder stone till near the requisite shape. The hole for the stem and bowl were drilled out by means of a hardwood stick, and a few grains of sand, made to revolve rapidly with a bow on the part to be drilled. The pipe then finished off with a sharp piece of flint or quartz, was ornamented according to the taste of the manufacturer.

So great was the demand for pipe stone, that it became an article of commerce, and quarries were opened in rocks where such stone was obtainable. Among these the Red pipe stone quarry of Portage Des Prairies in Minnesota, is the most celebrated. And such is the Indians esteem for this stone, that the place has come to be looked upon as sacred ; being a neutral ground for all tribes, where sworn enemies may smoke the pipe of peace together, none making them afraid, while they replace their old ones. Many are the legends related by the different nations resorting thither, of its creation and dedication. But one, as given by Caltin will suffice.

“The great spirit, at an ancient period, here called all the Indian nations together, and standing on the precipice of the red pipe stone rock, broke from its wall a piece, and made a huge pipe by turning it in his hands, while he smoked over them, and to the North, the South, the East, and the West, and told them that this stone was red, that it was their flesh, that they must use it for their pipes of peace, that it belonged to them all, and that the war club and scalping knife must not be raised on its ground. At the last whiff of his pipe his head went into a great cloud and the whole surface of the rock for several miles was melted and glazed. Two great ovens were opened beneath and two women (guardian spirits of the place) entered them in a blaze of fire, and

they are heard there yet (Tso-me-cos-tee and Tso-me cos-tee-won-dee) answering to the invocations of the high priests or medicine men who consult them when they are visitors to this sacred place."

This stone being of a beautiful red colour, has given the Indian the idea of human flesh or blood as the material from which it was created ; an idea running through all the legends collected regarding it. The mineral is somewhat harder than stealite, to which it is closely allied, yet it was when discovered altogether new to science, and has been named Catlinite after the discoverer.\*

Each of the different races had pipes peculiar to themselves, enabling us in these after times to map out the limits of their range, and determine the degree of their civilization. The mound builders, who erected those huge tumuli that abound in the Ohio and adjoining Mississippi Valley. A people living long anterior to the days of Columbus, had a form of pipe altogether different from any in modern use. The stem was flat and broad shaped, so as to fill the mouth when partly open, projecting equally from either side of bowl, one end of the stem was used as a handle while the smoke was inhaled through the other. The bowl thus placed in the middle of the stem was often highly ornamented, being shaped to represent a human head, bird, or some animal artistically fashioned, shewing that they had reached a much higher stage of civilization than the more modern inhabitants found by Europeans occupying their land.†

\* Its component parts are

Water .....	8.4
Silica.....	48.2
Alumina.....	28.2
Magnesia.....	7.0
Chloride of Lime.....	2.6
Peroxide of Iron.....	5.0
Oxide of Manganese.....	.6
	<hr/> 100.0

† A fragment of one of these pipes was found among many other remains pertaining to Canadian Indians, on Hopkins Island, near St. Regis, by Mr. James Hopkins. In the Autumn



The west coast of British Columbia and adjacent Islands are inhabited by a race of Indians called the "flat heads," from the peculiar custom of flatening the skull indulged in by many of its members. Their pipes are exceedingly elaborate, being a kind of feet work carved in black slate, in which figures of men, birds, and frogs are mixed up in a most grotesque manner, resembling some of the old carvings on medieval cathedrals. One pipe will often contain as many as fifty different figures, the small bowl being hollowed out of one of these figures, without interfering in any way with the whole design. Pipes made since the visits of Europeans, have become frequent, have cordage, rigging of vessels, and other European ideas curiously mixed up with their own native designs, shewing their art to be imitative, rather than original, still their style would indicate a much higher stage of civilization than that to which they have attained. The clay slate, from which these pipes are made, is from the carboniferous rocks of Queen Charlotte Islands and it is inferred that the inhabitants of those Islands, who are a wandering race, are the real manufacturer and in their wanderings sell them to their relatives on the mainland.

Coming back to the East, we find that at one time the Hurons ranged over the larger part of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, having left traces of their Villages by the borders of most of the principle rivers and lakes, the first pipe, figured \* at the beginning, is from the borders of Lake Balsam in the County of Peterboro', Ontario. It is peculiar in being complete in itself, most other stone pipes

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of 1874, a small mound was opened by him in which the bones of a man were found, together with a few flint arrow heads. Did a company of these mound building Indians once occupy these islands, or did they hold commercial intercourse with an Ancient Canadian Tribe? At any rate the specimen is curious and interesting as having been found in Canada.

\* This pipe was found by Mr. James Angus, on lot No. 25, Township of Fenelon, who in digging turned it up with the spade. He writes that he has picked up many specimens of Indian pottery and arrowheads round the spot, and there is a tradition that the place was an old camping ground.

requiring a stem or mouth piece of wood or bone. Its ornamentation is very simple, consisting of a row of deep irregular depressions round the top, while the front has a semi-circular line running round and enclosing two dots and an oval, slightly depressed in the centre. The material is a beautiful green serpentine, and seems similar to that found at Grenville, Quebec. And may we not surmise that here in the East there might have been in early days a green pipe stone quarry, with all the sacred associations pertaining to such a place.

The second illustration is of a pipe \* from the ancient Village of Hochelaga, at Montreal. It is more highly ornamented than the last, having a series of deep indentations irregularly spread over its surface. To the back was attached a piece, (which has unfortunately been broken off and lost), probably representing a lizard as clinging to or climbing up the pipe and looking into the bowl. While most, if not all of the pipes and fragments of pipes found at Hochelaga, of which there are many are of clay. This is interesting as being the only specimen made from stone. Having two holes to receive stems or mouth pieces, it was used as a peace pipe. And here on the slopes of Mount Royal from this pipe did the chief of this nation and his former enemy, together smoked peace to their respective warriors. Yet it seems a relic of still more value than a peace pipe, for from the hole at the bottom, it was suspended by a cord round the great Chieftains neck, and as his charm enabled him to dare the unseen danges of the spirit world unharmed. The material of this pipe is a yellowish steatite, found in abundance in the Eastern Townships, it is curious that from what distances stones were brought, and with the few implements at command how beautiful and varied were the designs carved on these pipes.

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\* Found by Mr. Charles B. Pearson when there was a regular cursade made on the site of ancient Village of Hochelaga, now almost covered by the greater Village of Montreal, many interesting specimens were at that time found by school boys who after keeping them for some time threw them away when they became lost to our archaeological collections.

While Egypt has left us her mummies, Etruria her vases, Greece her sculptures, and Rome the trophies of her conquests, by the collection and study of which we can form some conception of the prevailing emotions and methods of action of the great races who have acted their part in the old world's history, let us not forget the peace pipe, and all the associations clustering around it regarding the fast fleeting Red races who have left their mark on this our new world.

### THE "BRONZE CANNON."

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.

**A**NY one conversant with the archæological studies of Canada may remember an article published some forty years ago \* by Mr. Amable Berthelot, respecting a piece of ordinance then recently found on a shoal in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the Village of Champlain, a little below Three-Rivers. It was at the time the subject of much speculation and discussion, the question being that of ascertaining whether that old Bronze piece had been lost there previous to or after Jacques Cartier's appearance in that neighborhood. †

Arguments were used *pro and con*, in order to prove that the relic must have belonged to the vessels of either Cartier or Verazain, and the conclusions generally arrived at were favorable to that belief. For want of information regarding the history of the locality where the object under debate was found, no one openly ventured to contest the theory thus stated. But the *Journal des Jesuites*, recently printed, suggests a reconsideration of this subject, inasmuch as a paragraph (pages 71-72) furnishes us with a recital of a wreck that occurred near Champlain Village, in the autumn of

\* Transactions of the Quebec Hist. & Lit. Society, Vol. II, p. 198.

† See Bibaud's *Bibliothèque*, Vol. IX., p. 365, 521

1646. According to the Journal, a Brigantine loaded with stores for Three-Rivers, was lost "near Cap-à-l'Arbre," \* with a crew of nine men, composed partly of sailors and partly of employees of the Jesuites, going to Three-Rivers.

The first point to be decided is to know the exact locality of Cap-a-l'Arbre. It has been stated † as being Cap a la Roche at the lower part of the seigneurie of St. Jean d'Eschailion, nearly opposite Ste. Anne de la Pérade. From there eastwards to Quebec, no other localities but Portneuf and Sillery were inhabited so far back as 1646, and in that part above Cap-a-l'Arbre, one single settlement only was to be found (at Cap de la Madeleine) until Three-Rivers was reached. Thus by fixing the vicinity of Cap-a-l'Arbre as the place of the wreck, we feel confident that the record in question did not refer to any portion of the River below that Cape, but rather to a spot further on ;—no name apparently had then been given to the various places extending for nearly fifty miles along the river shore. It is true that the shoal at Champlain is not exactly in proximity (about fifteen miles distant) to Cap-a-l'Arbre, but in a wild unsettled country as this was at that time such difference can hardly be considered as an error on the part of the person who made the entry in the Parish Register of Quebec.

Can we infer from historical sources that the cannon was in use, and consequently got lost at any particular period ?

Its pattern is certainly the same as those common in the days of Francis the first of France, (say 1520--1530), therefore, contemporary with Verazain and Cartier, but this is no basis for the argument arrived at that it was lost from the ships of either of those two discoverers.

Verazain eludes all enquiries after 1525, when he was last seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; he may have ascended

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\* Register, Quebec Parochial Church.

† La Revue Canadienne, 1874, p. 197.

the river,—we do not know. Cartier whose writings are so full of minute details, does not mention the least fact to help us in the belief that he actually suffered any such loss, which certainly he would have noted, had it occurred.

The wreck of the "Brigantin" of 1646 is the only fact established by documentary evidence to account for the presence of the old Bronze Gun on the Champlain shoal.

It is of very little importance that over a century had elapsed between Cartier and the year 1646. The style of those light guns for naval purposes was much the same during that period, and most likely the service in Canada at that early date, was not provided with arms and outfits of the latest improvements. From about 1595 French traders were travelling up and down the River St. Lawrence every summer. Leaving their sea going vessels at Tadoussac, they used to carry on their trade as far as Three-Rivers, if not further, by means of "Choloupes" or "bargues" fitted up for half a dozen mariners or even a less number. These barges had one or two *pieriers* or *espoirs*, working on pivots at the bow and stern. Nothing better could then be adopted for the protection of the Europeans against the Indians. During the whole of the seventeenth century no material change took place in that way, and no doubt that such was the armament of the "brigantin" of 1646. Precisely at that time small guns of a shape and size similar to the one found at Champlain were no longer used on board large vessels, but only on smaller vessels coasting between the ports of France. It is to be suspected that the Colonies were also provided with similar arms for their internal navigation. Even if the Francis First pattern were then obsolete for military purposes, it was quite good enough to be used against the Indians, and for a trifle the adventurers engaged in the fur trade of Canada probably bought them in preference to an improved and more costly weapon.

Some forty years since, one or two Guns of a similar

character were found in the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec ; it is not necessary to explain that they were used exclusively in the navigation of the River when we compare them with other pieces (all of large dimensions) discovered below Quebec, *i. e.*, within the area of the oceanic navigation.

The "Bronze Cannon," as it was called, was destroyed in a fire in Quebec about thirty years ago. Its length was three feet four inches and a half. Grose \* gives a description of the Francis First piece, that applies to this Gun in every way. It is unnecessary to add that such a primitive specimen in the art of casting cannon was far behind what could be produced in our day in this line, but there is one thing remarkable in these old guns : the application of the breech-loading system of modern days, which seems to have acted fairly enough. The mechanism is a box carrying the cartridge, that was easily slipped through a small opening into the breech of the piece, and closed with a bolt ; this was drawn out after the discharge had taken place.

What has become of the other Guns found in the St. Lawrence, and said to be exactly like the "Bronze Cannon" destroyed in Quebec ?

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#### DESPATCH RELATING TO THE INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775.

**B**Y the kindness of Mr. Lemoine, we are able to place before our readers a copy of a despatch from Guy Johnson, relating to the invasion of Canada. It is addressed to Lord Dartmouth, 12th October, 1775, and now lies, with a lot of archives belonging to the Dominion Government, in the Library of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

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\* *Military Antiquities*, Vol. I., p. 384. See also cut and text in *Le Magasin Pittoresque*, 1876, p. 199.

MY LORD,—The uncommon trouble and various difficulties I met with in the discharge of my duties the last summer, together with the uncertainty of events, prevented my writing to your Lordship for some time past, and indeed there only appeared a single opportunity since I came into this Province ; however, I could not let the vessel sail at this time without doing myself the honor of giving your Lordship a brief sketch of my past transactions, hoping to lay the whole before you more fully in a little time.

Finding in May last that all necessaries for the Indians were stopped by order of the Committees, and myself threatened with an attack from a Committee armed force, and having then received secret instructions and despatches from General Gage respecting the measures I had to take, I left home the last of that month, and by the help of a body of white men and Indians, arrived with great difficulty at Ontario, (where in a little time), I assembled 1458 Indians and adjusted matters with them in such a manner that they agreed to defend the communication and assist His Majesty's troops in their operations.

The beginning of July, I set out for this place with a chosen body of them, and Rangers, to the number of 220 ; not being able to get any craft or even provisions for more, and arrived here the 17th of that month, and soon after convened a second body of the Northern Confederacy to the amount of 1700 and upwards, who entered into the same engagements, notwithstanding they had declined coming in some time before on Governor Carleton's requisitions, their minds having been corrupted by New England emissaries, and most of them discouraged by the backwardness of the Canadians. These Indians remained encamped for a considerable time, waiting the motion of troops, and I detached from them about 100 Indians to serve as scouts and covering parties to the troops at St. Johns, which were then much exposed. These Indians had several skirmishes with the



New Englanders, in one of which they killed Captain Baker, an out-law of New York, and a very daring and dangerous rebel, who was returning to the enemy with a particular state of the force, &c., at St. Johns.

The preparations for the defence of this Province, and the annoyance of the enemy, going on very slowly through the prejudices of the Canadians, and the want of influence among the noblesse, and Governor Carlton not judging it expedient to permit the Indians to pass the limits of the Colony, the latter, after a stay far beyond what is usual with Indians, begun to return to their respective countries, giving assurances of their readiness to return whenever there was a prospect of troops or military operations, leaving with me, however, a body of about 500 in three camps.

On the 6th September, the Rebel Army advanced in view of St. Johns, and the first division, consisting of about 700 men, under a General Montgomery, began to land near the place, on which the Indians there marched out, and though unsupported by any troops, &c., gave them so warm a reception, that after being twice repulsed, they returned with precepitation, with the loss of about 100 killed and wounded. On our side, one of my Captains was shot through the thigh, 6 Indian warriors killed, and as many wounded. The number of Indians in that action was under 90, and at that time I had in different encampments 408 of the several Nations. This, My Lord, was the critical time for striking such a blow as would have freed the country of these invaders, and greatly contributed to assist General Gage's operations; but such was the infatuation of the Canadians, that they could not, with all General Carleton's endeavours, be prevailed on even to defend their country, and the enemy, after a pause of some days, at Isle aux Nois, returned, invested the small body of Regulars at St. Johns, cut off all communication with it and Montreal, and

scattered their parties through the country, some of whom came within sight of that city, whilst the Indians disappointed at finding none to co-operate with them, began to take measures for their own security, and many of them retired. During all this time the enemy employed their most fitting officers with parties to draw in the Canadians to join them, and numbers did so.

Encouraged by this, and relying on some persons said to be disaffected in the city, Col. Allen, their most daring par-tizan, advanced with a body of about 140 Rebels, very near Montreal, which was thrown into the utmost confusion. A body, consisting of some Regulars, volunteers and 32 officers and men, of my Department, with a few Indians, marched out to oppose them on the 25th September, and engaged them within less than three miles of the gates, when the Rebels were defeated, and Col. Allen being vigorously pressed by those of my corps, surrendered to Mr. Johnson, one of my officers.

This small affair promised great consequences, and had the Governor been able to pursue it immediately, this Colony would now have been freed from the distress under which it has long laboured; but the Canadians have not as yet come in, in such numbers as to answer the design of Government, and the season being very far advanced in this cold climate, the few remaining Indians propose to return home in a day or two.

\* \* \* \* \*

G. JOHNSON.

### THE FIRST (?) RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN IN AMERICA.



IN the year 1870, the Antique Publishing Co., issued a Lithograph purporting to be that of the first Railroad Passenger Train in America. The letter press gave what would appear to be a truthful account of the event, which the picture commemor-

ated, and the portraits of the party of excursionists are given, with their names attached. The engine is said to have been named the John Bull, its weight 4 tons, and the engineer's name John Hampson, an Englishman. It is published as a copy of a painting in the collection of the Historical Society, Hartford, Connecticut. This picture, which has been looked upon with much interest, adds another proof of the reckless manner in which matters of history are oft-times perverted. Under date of August 24th, 1874, Mr. William H. Brown, McKean county, Pa., writes to the President of the Connecticut Historical Society ; and stating that he, Mr. Brown, is the artist who prepared the picture, (a salhouette), that it is a representation of what proves to be the 3rd train in America. That with but one exception, that of Thurlow Wood, the portraits were introduced merely to make up the picture, (although the portraits are correct and were copied from originals in the artists studio). That the Engineer's name was David Matthew (not Hampson) and, that the Engine was not the "John Bull" but De Witt Clinton. In fact, that beyond the fact that train may be correctly represented, all the appendages therein, and the interesting description given, are a tissue of misrepresentations.

The true origin of the original of the published picture is given by Mr. Brown, as follows :

"In the year 1831, I was in Albany, in the exercise of my profession as an artist, and had an office in State street, over the store of a Mr. Miller. My style of likeness was the full-length profile cut out of black paper and placed upon a white card. From my earliest boyhood I was gifted with that faculty and had reached in it (as every one conceded) a great degree of perfection, and for over twenty-five years made a most lucrative business in the exercise of the faculty.

"As I said before, in 1831 I was in Albany when the first locomotive arrived in that city from the West Point works, then in New York city, foot of Beach street. On the 9th of

August the first experiment with that locomotive was to be made upon the road. Just before the time of the train starting from the top of the inclined plane, I arrived at the scene and there beheld for the first time a locomotive, and was struck with the novel appearance of the machine and its train of cars. Drawing from my pocket a letter I had received a day or two before, with a few lines only written on a whole sheet of cap paper, and making an appropriation of the unoccupied part of the sheet, and substituting my hat for a desk, I made a rough and hasty sketch of the curious looking machine and its appendages, and at the same time a sketch of the engineer on the machine, who, twenty-eight years after, I learned was Mr. David Mathew. Just as I had made my sketch I was notified that the train was about to start. So, gathering up my papers, I hurried to and fortunately got a seat in one of the cars and had a ride to Schenectady. After our return to Albany I made a correct cut (in my peculiar style) from the rough drawing I had made, and that identical cutting in black paper I presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, through Dr. Comstock, one of its members. With regard to the passengers represented in the cars, I will say that I did not see one of them on that occasion, but placed them there from copies of their pictures arranged on the walls of my office as specimens of my skill; although since then, in a letter I got from Mr. Thurlow Weed, he informs me that he was one of the passengers on the cars on that occasion, and he saw me when I made the sketch before starting."

He then proceeds to show that the first Locomotive run in America was of English manufacture and called the Stourbridge Lion. It was run at Honedale, Penn., by Horatio Allen on the 8th August, 1829, two years and one day before that shown in the picture. The first American locomotive named the "Best Friend of Charleston," was run on the South Carolina Railroad, on the 25th December, 1830.

The second named the "West Point," also for the South Carolina Railroad, ran on the 5th of March, 1831, the picture referred to is therefore but a true representative of the third American built locomotive and train.

This picture, referred to in this article, has been copied and copy-righted by a party in Canada.—EDS.

## THE PISTOLS AND SASH OF GEN. WOLFE, 1795.

*To the Editor of the Antiquarian.*

**D**EAR SIR,—Would you allow me to write in your magazine additional information on an incident relating to the seige of Quebec in 1759. By the following documents, which come to me with every guarantee of reliability in the writers, it would appear that the gallant General Wolfe, before expiring on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th September, 1759, bequeathed his pistol and sash to one of the surgeons who attended him, Dr. Elihu or Edward Tudor, a Welshman, born in 1733, who graduated at Yale College, 1750, joined the English Army in 1755, was present at the taking of Quebec. Left the service about 1767—received a pension and grant of land from English Government. These relics are now in the possession of Dr. Tudor's grand daughter, Mrs. Strong, at Monkton. Awaiting further particulars,

I remain, Dear Sir, yours &c.,  
J. M. LEMOINE.

MONKTON, *April 26th*, 1875.

J. M. LEMOINE, ESQ.,

SIR,—Please find enclosed statement of Mrs. Strong, relative to the Pistols and Sash of General Wolfe. You will undoubtedly remember that I wrote to you last winter, and that you answered, asking for something more authentic. Consequently I drew up a set of questions, leaving after

each question space for answer, now I return them to you. There is no question in the minds of people here about the facts as stated by Mrs. Strong.

The authenticity of the matter is as well established here as that Mr Harriaux is proprietor of General Montgomery's sabre. I should be very happy to receive one of the books that are being prepared of that era in the history of Quebec.

I have the honor, Sir, of being at your service.

G. E. SMITH.

---

"Dr. Elihu or Edward Tudor, was descended from Owen Tudor who came from Wales with the Puritans : was born 1733 ; graduated at Yale College, 1750 ; joined the army, 1755 ; was at the taking of Quebec and the Harana about 1767; he was discharged and returned to his native place, he received a pension during his life and also a grant of land from the English Government."

The above statement is made by Mr. C. W. Strong of the firm of Strong and Middlebrook, Vergennes, Vt.

---

Will Mrs. Strong please answer the following questions ?

What is your maiden name ? Sarah Tudor.

What was your father's name in full, and profession ? Edward Tudor, Educated at Philadelphia as Physician, Surgeon and Dentist.

What was your Grandfather's name and profession ? Elihu Tudor, Physican, and Surgeon ; generaly wrote it Edward as he disliked the name Elihu.

When and where was he born ? February, 1733, Windsor, Connecticut.

When and where did he die ? East Windsor, Con., March, 1826.

Was he Surgeon on General Wolfe's staff at Quebec in 1759 ? He was.

How do you know that your Grandfather Tudor attended upon General Wolfe, when he was wounded on the 13th September, 1759, at Quebec? I have often heard my grandfather relate the circumstance, and other interesting reminiscences of the General.

What is the history or tradition as you have it, that General Wolfe gave your grandfather his pistol? The history he—my grandfather—gave was, only that they were given him at the death of General Wolfe.

Describe them,—They are Rifled Breech Loaders, London maker, Flint Locks, Silver Mounted with English Coat of Arms on butt; the Sash was cut up. Dr. Strong has a piece; it is stained.

Have you them in your possession? My son, Dr. Edward T. Strong of Crown Point, New York, has them.

Have you the Sash worn by Surgeon Tudor at the time the General was killed? The Sash was three yards long, Crimson Silk,—It was General Wolfe's Sash given to my grandfather.

What is said of stains of blood upon it from the wound that caused Wolfe's death? It was rent with the shot and stained with his blood.

MRS. SARAH TUDOR STRONG.

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## COUNTERFEIT COINS OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

(From *Numismata Cromwelliana*, by W. H. Henfrey.)



THE following extract from a contemporary newspaper affords us an interesting example of Richard Pight's proceedings against the false coiners. It is exactly copied from *The Publick Intelligencer*, Number 4, from Monday October 22 to Monday October 29, 1655.



## "An Advertisement.

"There is a great offendor of this Commonwealth, whose name is *Abraham Stapley*, thirty years of age, a *Sussex* man, brown haired, of middle size, whitely cloured, very slender, usually going in sad coloured clothes; he first lived in *West-minister*, at the Mill-bank; from thence he went to *Red-rose* street in *Covent-Garden*, from thence into *Dirty Lane* in Saint *Gileses*; from thence to Saint *Saveries dock*; from thence to *Detford*. This *Abraham Stapley*, is a false Coiner of money, for, in his house at *Detford* were found several false Coining Irons for half Crowns, and false half Crowns, Coined with the date 1655, and this is to give notice to all persons whatsoever, that shall receive any of this said money of *Stapleys*, dated 1655, their being none of that date in his Highness Mint coined to this day the 26 of *October*; If they do not give notice to me *Richard Pight*, I shall wheresoever I finde them, prosecute them according to the Law: whosoever shall apprehend this party, and bring certain Intelligence to Master *Pight* in the Tower, Surveyour of the Melting-house in his Highnesse Mint, shall receive five pounds for their faithful service to the Commonwealth.

"*Richard Pight.*"

It is perhaps unnecessary to remind the reader that *Stapley* was liable to the punishment of death for counterfeiting the coin of the realm; for this crime had been held to be high treason ever since the year 1351 (25 Edward III. chapter 2.)

## PEWTER FARTHINGS OF CROMWELL.

(From *Numismata Cromwelliana.*)



SOME of the farthings of 1654 are still in existence; and we will now describe the two pewter farthings of that date which were actually put into circulation, as we learn from the following passage in a contemporary newspaper:—

Wednesday, 26th April, 1654—" This night are come out new Farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce fine Pewter, which is but the price of new Pewter ; that so the people may never hereafter fear to loose much by them ; with the Harp of one side, and a crosse on the other, with T. K. above it."—Page 3802, No. 239, of *Severall Proceedings of State Affairs*.

That the issue of these farthings was unauthorised and contrary to the wishes of the government, appears from an official notice which was speedily published, prohibiting their circulation in these terms :—

" An Advertisement.

" Whereas several persons have presented unto his Highness and his Council, divers patterns for the making of a common Farthing for the use of the Common wealth ; and have attended several times about the same, and at this day the business is depending before his honourable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein. And yet notwithstanding in the mean time several persons have presumed without any Authority or Declaration of the State to set the Common-wealth of *Englands* Arms on a piece of pewter of the weight of about a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in Print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass currant through the Commonwealth of *England*, &c., and in pursuance thereof, have and do daily vend these unauthorized pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and dammage of this Nation.

" These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of those pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by mixing the Pewter with Lead, and also every Tinker and other lewd persons will get molds and made the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice that no farthings are to pass, but such only as

shall be authorized, by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Common-wealth."—Page 3474, No. 204, of *Mercurius Politicus*, 4—11th May, 1654.

There are two varieties of these pewter farthings, apparently from the same dies, but one has the addition of a sun with long rays over the shield on the reverse.

No. 1. Obverse, a shield bearing a cross. Above it, a wreath of what appear to be roses, enclosing the initials T. K. Legend— $\frac{1}{4}$  OVNCE. OF. FINE. PEWTER. Reverse, a similar shield bearing the Irish harp; a wreath of laurel above. Legened—FOR. NECESSARY. CHANGE. On each side is a beaded inner circle. Size .9 of an inch in diameter.

No. 2. Nearly similar to no. 1, being from the same dies, but with the addition of a sun over the centre of the reverse, its rays reaching to the inner circle. It was the best specimen available, since, although it shows much decay, it is less corroded than that in the British Museum. On a very fine specimen sold at Mr. J. B. Bergne's sale, 27th May 1873, lot 874, the eyes, nose, and mouth could be distinguished on the face of the sun.

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### THE WATERLOO MEDAL.



MEDAL was struck for this victory, which was conferred on all present in the three actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815. In a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Duke of York, dated Orville, 28th June, 1815, His Grace wrote, "I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the expediency of giving to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged in the Battle of Waterloo a medal. I am convinced it would have the best effect in the army; and if that battle should settle our concerns, they will well deserve it." In a letter from His Grace to Earl Bathurst,

Secretary of State for the War Department, on the 17th of September, this passage occurs :—" I have long intended to write to you about the medal for Waterloo. I recommended that we should all have the same medal, hung to the same ribbon as that now used with the medals."

The Waterloo Medal has on the obverse the head of the Prince Regent, inscribed GEORGE P. REGENT; on the reverse is Victory, seated on a pedestal, holding the palm in the right hand, and the olive branch in the left. Above the figure of Victory is the name of the illustrious commander WELLINGTON, and under it the word WATERLOO, with the date of the battle, June 18th., 1815. This figure evidently owes its origin to a Greek coin of ELIS, about 450, B.C. A specimen of the coin is preserved in the British Museum.

The name, rank, and regiment of the officer or soldier were engraved round the edge\* of the medal, which was to be suspended from the button-hole of the uniform to the ribbon authorized for the military medals, namely, crimson with blue edges. In the "London Gazette," of the 23rd of April, 1816, was published the following official notification :—

#### MEMORANDUM

"Horse Guards, March 10th, 1816.

"The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory of Waterloo, a medal should be conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the British Army, present upon that memorable occasion.

"His Royal Highness has further been pleased to com-

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\* In an interesting paper, entitled "ARSLRY HOUSE," which appeared in the "Quarterly Review," for March, 1853, descriptive of a visit to the late Duke's residence, the writer thus alludes to this medal,— "His own Waterloo medal, engraved 'Arthur Duke of Wellington,' and much worn by use, with the ring cobbled and mended by himself, is indeed a relic.

mand that the ribbon issued with the medal, shall never be worn but with the the medal appended to it.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent ;  
FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

H. TORRENS, Major-General and Military Secretary."

The distinction for Waterloo became the more valuable, from the fact that there was only one ribbon and one medal for all ranks of the army, from the Commander of the Forces to the youngest drummer.

### SILVER COINAGE OF THE DOMINION.



THE Halifax British *Colonists* says : " In the exports of the week we note a shipment of silver coin to the value of nearly \$20,000. These coins are British silver, which are collected and shipped to London on account of the Canadian Government, and there sold or recquired into half dollars and quarters in Canadian currency. This process has been going on for four years with no signs of stoppage, and the movement is something akin to what is tightening the money market in England. In 1871 when our Currency was assimilated to that of the Dominion the coinage in circulation was the old British silver, and the Ottawa Government engaged to rid the country of this broken coinage, and replace it by pieces which would work smoothly in the new system. The Bank of Montreal agreed to handle the operation for one half per cent. Government paying expenses of shipment and taking the coin by tale, thereby, footing the loss in weight in smooth and defaced coins. Had there been no inflow the country would have been cleaned out long ago, but considerable sums of British silver are paid to the troops and the navy both here and in the West Indies, and as a saving to shop-keepers is effected by taking the quarter at twenty-four cents, and other coins in proportion, while the banks receive at the legal rate, most of the silver speedily finds its way into the

bank vaults and thence to Britain. Very much of this silver has not lost the 'mint bloom' when it is consigned to the money bag in company with the old 'George,' and it seems to be great waste of money to ship new silver out here only to be shipped back again and consigned to the melting pot, but such are the eccentricities of trade and currency."

### LOCAL CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

*From the American Journal of Numismatics.*




NUMBER of "Centennial Medals" have been struck to commemorate historical events at the opening of the Revolution, in various localities. One of the first was that for the "Lexington Centennial." The obverse represents the seal of the town of Lexington, which is, in fact, a condensed history of the town — the minute man of 1775 being the prominent figure in the shield, and the device encircling it being the memorable utterance of Samuel Adams, "What a glorious morning for America!" The die was cut by Mr. Henry Mitchell of Boston, and the medals were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. Prices in the different metals: gold, to order, \$30 *in coin*; silver, to order, \$3 *in coin*; bronze, \$1 in currency. Orders for these medals may be sent to the Rev. Edward G. Porter, Centennial Committee, Lexington, Mass.

The first impression of the medal struck at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been received in Washington. In size and value it is equal to the half-dollar pieces. Its execution and finish are said to be creditable. On one side is a hornet's nest, which is typical of the announcement by the king's officers that Mecklenburg was a hornet's nest of rebels. On the same side is also a liberty cap, surrounded by the rays of the rising sun. Beneath are two clasped hands, which are typical of the united North and South at the close

of the last war, On the reverse side, within a circle, are the inscriptions : " May 20, 1775 and May 20, 1875 — Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. " Two thousand silver medals have been ordered by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, and a large number of copper impressions.

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MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD  
CONDUCT.

 KING WILLIAM the Fourth, on the 30th of July, 1830, signified to the Secretary at War his command that discharged soldiers receiving a gratuity under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of November, 1829, should be entitled to wear a silver medal, having on one side of it the words " For Long Service and Good Conduct," and on the other in relief, the king's arms, with the name and rank of the soldier, and the year inscribed thereon. The medal was to be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the officer commanding the regiment, who was to deliver it to the soldier on parade, with the parchment certificate of discharge, on which the grant was to be recorded, as well as in the regimental orders, and in the register of soldier's services. When circumstances prevented the discharged soldier from receiving the medal at the regiment, the same was to be delivered to him through the Adjutant-General, at the Board of the Chelsea Commissioners. The men to be recommended must have completed a service of twenty-one years in the artillery, engineers, and infantry, and twenty-four years in the cavalry. Under special circumstances pensioners could be recommended by their former commanding officers for this distinction, but they were eligible only for the year in which they were discharged, and the application in their behalf had to be made within three years from the date of their quitting the service.



Since the introduction of this medal an improvement has been made in the issue ; by the shortening of the qualifying period, where it was twenty-one to eighteen years, and where twenty-four to twenty-one years. The medal is now delivered to the soldier, in most instances, before discharge, and on parade by his commanding officer, thus enabling him to wear it during the remaining period of his service in the regiment. The names and services of the recipients are notified, as far as practicable, to the parishes to which they belong. East or West India service does not reckon as additional towards the Good Conduct Medal, and service under age is not allowed to be counted.

By a Royal Warrant, dated 16th January, 1860, the grant of the medal for "Long Service and Good conduct," *without gratuities*, was in future to be extended to such soldiers as might fulfil the conditions previously required, but who were precluded from becoming recipients of the medal with a gratuity, in consequence of the aggregate amount to be annually awarded having been already appropriated. In addition to those already authorized with gratuities, it was directed that the medal alone should be granted to such soldiers, whether sergeants, corporals, or privates, as might be selected for them, the same rule being observed as regards their qualifications, in the following proportion in each year namely, —To each cavalry regiment and battalion of the military train, two ; to each brigade of the royal artillery, three ; to every nine hundred men of the royal engineers, three ; to each infantry regiment or battalion, three.

Non-commissioned officers and men who might be qualified before discharge, were to be eligible to receive the medal without gratuity, if recommended by their former commanding officers within three years after their discharge.

Non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff of the militia who were eligible previous to their discharge from the army for the medal with gratuity, are also eligible to re-

ceive medals without gratuities, and no limit is placed on the grant as regards the date of discharge from the army in the case of men so serving. Their names have to be submitted by the officer commanding the militia regiment to which they belong, who is to prove their qualification by transmitting, with the recommendation, a statement of their army services, exemption from trial by court-martial, etc., according to the prescribed form, and certified by their former commanding officer. A record of the recipients of these medals is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State for War.

This medal is similar to that granted for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct" being substituted instead of "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." The ribbon is crimson, like that for Meritorious Service.

#### BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

**A**T the sale held lately in London, the books and manuscripts of the late Mr. E. L. S. Benson were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and most of the books on account of their extraordinary rarity and fine condition went at unusually high prices. Among those eagerly contested for were:— Lot 15, "Biblia Sacra Latina," printed by Jenson in 1476, on vellum, 2 vols, having the registrum *fac-simile*—£370. Lot 18. The first English Bible by Miles Coverdale, printed in 1535, of which no perfect copy is known, having three leaves and map in *fac-simile*—£360. Lot 16. First German Bible—£75. Lot 17. German Bible printed at Augsburg circa 1373—£52. Lot 8. "Arthur and Knyghtes of the Rounde Table," an extremely rare romance of chivalry, printed in 1557 by W. Coplande—£24. Lot 63. "Chronicon Nurembergense," with quaint woodcuts—£18 10s. Lot 94. Dugdale's Monasticon, on large paper—£100. Lot 125. Holbein's "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII."—£31.

Lot 126. Holinshed's *Chronicles without the Castrations*—£20. Lot 130, "Homer" translated by Chapman—£22. Lot 131, "Horati Opera," Didot's magnificent edition with proof plates—£39. Lot 61. "Chronicles of England," 22 vols. £28. Lot 66. Clarke's "Repertorium Bibliographicum," extensively illustrated—£25. Lot 67. Cokain's *Poems*—£17 15s. Lot 79. Dibden's "Decameron," 3 vols.—£35. Lot 80. Dibden's "Northern Tour," 3 vols.—£27. Lot 83. Dibden's "Bibliomania," profusely illustrated—£46 10s. Lot 88. Dicken's works, 46 vols.—£65. Lot 111. "Guarina Pastor Fido," printed on vellum by Didot—£37. Lot 168. Massachusetts Historical Society's collections—£26 10s. Lot 185. Percy Society's publications—£22 5s. Lot 187. Petrarca *Rime*, Manuscript, on vellum—£68 10s. Lot 192. *Psalterium Latinum*, Manuscript, on vellum, with illuminations—£79. Lot 197. Ritson's works, 37 vols.—£72. Lot 198. "Ritson's *Bibliographia Scotica*," unpublished manuscript—£25 10s. Lot 200. "Roxburghe Revels," illustrated—£28. Lots 201, 202, and 203. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," "Modern Painters," and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," 9 vols.—£47 10s. Lots 217, 218, and 219. Shakespeare's plays, 2d edition—£62; 3d edition, £59; 4th edition,—£23 5s.

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— An important discovery of old official records has been made at the India Office. While the museum was being transferred to South Kensington a large number of documents turned up, and these proved to be papers of considerable value, relating to affairs of the East India Company in Hindostan, between the reign of James I. and George II. It is supposed that among the documents which are numerous, several important fac-similies or even originals of treaties in the principal Hindoo and Mohammedan dynasties of the time will be found, which will afford a good deal of information about the historical entanglements of the period.

# MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



At the Boston meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States, the Ontario Fruit Growers Association was awarded four silver and one bronze medal. The silver medals were given for



the best collection of open air grapes, for the best collection



of plums, for the finest collection of pears, and for the whole

display of Fruits. The bronze was given for the second best collection of peaches.

The Hon. M. P. Wilder, the President of the Boston Society, whose portrait appears on the obverse of the medal is well known in Historical Circles as an enthusiastic student in American History, and also as President of the New England Historical and Geneological Society.

### OBITUARY.

**W**E have with regret to chronicle the death of the founder of the Logan Medal. An enthusiast in his chosen study, and wishing its extension through the Dominion, he gave a sum of money to McGill College, the interest of which was to be given for competition in Geology and Natural Science to the graduating class. The Governors wisely concluded to devote the



money to the institution of a Gold Medal, bearing his bust, thus commemorating the founder of Canadian Geological study.

Sir William E. Logan was born in Montreal, in 1798, and died June 28th, 1875. Having devoted the best of his life at the head of the Geological survey of Canada, in furtherance of Canadian science.

## EDITORIAL.



IN commencing our fourth volume, we take this opportunity of thanking our numerous friends for their kind interest in our magazine ; and we would confidently look forward to a continuance of their kindness during the present volume. The task of Editing an Antiquarian Journal in a new country like Canada can not be the work of one man but all who take an interest in the history of our country may lend a helping hand in placing before our readers such facts and incidents, as come within their knowledge. We trust, therefore, that our friends will rally to our support, and we would also rely on them to largely extend our list of subscribers.

— A number of sales of Coins have taken place since our last issue, but none bearing with sufficient interest on Canadian or general Numismatics to be worthy of any lengthened notice.

— The 126th Anniversary of the settlement of Halifax was celebrated on Monday, June 21, 1875, by a public holiday—one hundred guns were fired, and bells rung. The war vessels, citadel and fortification were opened to the public

— The only gold medal of President Washington of 1790 now in existence in this country was exhibited at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

— An agent of the British Government is engaged in collecting materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican. After the consent of the Pope had been obtained to the scheme, official obstacles were raised, which were removed through the exertions of Cardinal Manning during his late visit to Rome.

— It is proposed to calender and publish the records of the Scotch Privy Council from the beginning of Queen Mary's reign down to the union. These records have hitherto

been practically inaccessible, and it is expected that their publication will throw new light on some of the most interesting periods of Scottish history.

— *The Providence Journal* says :—" Most book collectors have their specialties or hobbies—that is to say, they usually have a favorite subject, to which they devote particular attention. Thus one makes American history his speciality ; another, American poetry, or, as book collectors say, they "run upon" Shakspeare or the drama, or books upon Botany, on Fishing, on Facetiæ, the Greek and Latin classics, editions of the Bible, and so on, each taking up a particular topic with a determination to possess every book and pamphlet that relates to it. We are led to these remarks by reading a notice of the forthcoming sale in Paris of the Library of Dr. Maldart, an admirer of Cervantes and a collector of all known editions of Don Quixote ; of the editions in Spanish, Dr. Maldart has 400, including the first one, which was published in 1605 ; of the French, he has 168 editions ; of English, 200 : of Portuguese, 61 ; of Italian, 196 ; of German, 70 ; of Russian, 4 ; of Greek, 4 ; Polish, 8 ; of Danish, 6 ; of Swedish and Latin, 13. We have seen it stated that, with the exception of the Bible and the New Testament, there were more editions of Robinson Crusoe and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress than of any other books in the English language, and we doubt whether there are four hundred editions of either. We will add that we know a gentleman in New York who has made a collection of the various editions of the Pilgrim's Progress in all languages.

## REVIEWS.

**T**HIS quarter we have the usual batch of exchanges to look over, and among them first comes :

— *The American Journal of Numismatics*, replete as usual with tit-bits of American numismatics. Its

leading article with a plate on the first coins issued by authority of the United States is exhaustive the subject being well handled.

— *Potter's American Monthly* for May, June, and July, has come to hand in which commemorative centennial articles on the revolution, (now the rage over the border,) seem to have the chief place.

— The third number of the *Decorak Numismatic Journal* comes to us from the West. One would think that in that new country there could be found little if any material with which to fill the pages of such a periodical, nevertheless our our contemporary makes a creditable appearance, but with gleanings from the far East.

— The *Coin and Stamp Journal* of Kansas City, another aspirant from the West, gives an account of the early coins attributed to the United States.

— The *American Journal of Philately*, containing valuable information on a kindred subject, has also come to hand.

— From Belgium we have received a copy of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, a bulky quarterly of over one hundred and fifty pages, devoted mostly to the numismatics of medieval Europe.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.



OF the note described by G. E. H. in our last, we have seen two specimens, both having the blanks clumsily filled up by a junior hand.

It is our opinion that the Canada Bank never existed, save as a projection, although notes were prepared for issue. Some of these getting out, have given rise to the idea.

It is not spoken of in history, and the Bank of Montreal, or rather the Montreal Bank as it was then named, established in 1817, is stated on good authority to be the first Canadian Bank.—EDS.



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## The Banker's Magazine for 1874-5.


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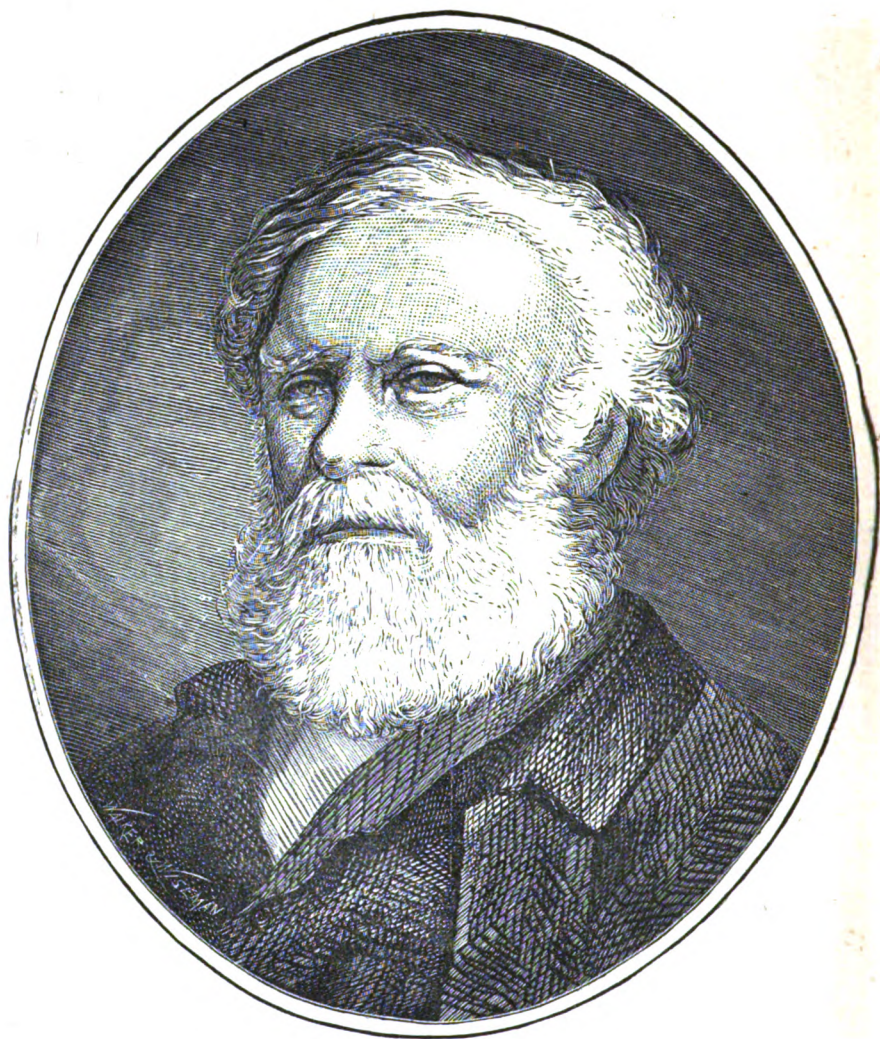
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SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.

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THE  
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FIRST SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG.

**W**HEN the siege of Louisburg is spoken of, it is commonly accepted as referring to the siege of 1758, in which, General Wolfe played so important a part, and which was the precursor of subsequent events which transferred the rule in North America from France to England, but the capture of this stronghold of the French King, in 1745, displayed bravery and determination scarcely surpassed by that of the final struggle thirteen years later.

In 1715, Louis XIV., in order to detach Queen Anne of England from her alliance with the united powers of Europe, with whom he was contending, offered her Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, and Nova Scotia, preserving to France, Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. The attention of the French Government was now actively bestowed on the latter, as a means of extending the cod-fishery, and still maintaining the command of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; hence the colonization of Cape Breton, and

the erection of the strong fortification of Louisburg (named after the French King) in 1720, on the south-east coast of the island.

The French were not long on Cape Breton before they commenced instigating the Indians to attack the English settlers at Cape Canseau and in Nova Scotia, and the war of 1744 in Europe was followed up with perseverance and ability by the garrison of Louisburg in its attacks on Nova-Scotia. The Massachusetts Government sent aid to Annapolis, then besieged by the French and their Indian allies—the Indians of Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pigwogat and others aided the New England colonists: a furious and savage war was carried on between both parties, and the Government of Massachusetts determined on attacking Louisburg, which the French had been twenty-five years fortifying, and though not then completed, at an expense of thirty million of livres.

Louisburg, when attacked by the New Englanders, was environed, two miles and a half in circumference, with a rampart of stone from thirty to thirty-six feet high, and a ditch eighty feet wide, with the exception of a space of two hundred yards near the sea, which was enclosed by a dyke and a line of pickets. The water in this place was shallow, and numerous reefs rendered inaccessible to shipping, while it received an additional protection from the side fire of the bastions, of which there were six, and eight batteries, containing embrasures for 148 cannon, but of which forty-five only were mounted, and sixteen mortars. On an island at the entrance of the harbour was planted a battery of thirty cannon, carrying twenty eight-pound shot; and at the bottom of the harbour was the grand or royal battery of twenty-eight cannon, forty-two-pounders, and two eighteen-pounders. The entrance to the town was at the west gate over a drawbridge, near which was a circular battery, mounting sixteen guns, of fourteen-pounds shot. Governor Shirley



had conceived the idea of attacking this place soon after the capture of Canseau, and the same autumn had solicited the assistance of the British ministry ; supposing that it might be surprised, if an attempt was made early in the spring, before the arrival of succours from France, he communicated his plan, without waiting for answers from England, in his despatches to the general court, under an oath of secrecy. Wild and impracticable as this scheme appeared to all prudent men, it was natural to suppose that it would meet with much opposition, and it was accordingly rejected—but upon reconsideration, it was carried by a majority of a single voice. Circulars were immediately addressed to the colonies, as far south as Pennsylvania requesting their assistance, and that an embargo might be laid on all their ports. The New England colonies were, however, alone concerned in this expedition. The forces employed by Massachusetts consisted of upwards of 3,200 men, aided by 500 from Connecticut, and 300 from New Hampshire—the contingent from Rhode Island of 300 not having arrived until after the surrender of the city. Ten vessels, of which the largest carried only twenty guns, with a few armed sloops from Connecticut and Rhode Island, constituted the whole naval force. In two months the army was enlisted, victualled, and equipped for service. The command of the expedition was given to a colonel of militia, at Kittery, William Pepperal, Esq. This gentleman was extensively concerned in trade, whereby he had acquired much influence : and as his manners were affable, and his character unblemished, he was very popular both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, where he was very generally known. These qualities were absolutely necessary in the commander of an army of volunteers, his own countrymen, who were to quit their domestic connections, and employments, and engage in a hazardous enterprise, which none of them, from the highest to the lowest, knew how to conduct. In waging war against the papists,

there can be little doubt that some thought they were doing God service ; and the military feeling of the people was excited both by patriotism and religion. The flag was presented to the famous George Whitefield, who was then an itinerant preacher in New England, and he was pressed by Pepperal to favour him with a motto, suitable for the occasion. The inscription ' nil desperandum Christo duce ' gave the expedition the air of a crusade, and many of his followers enlisted. One of them, a chaplain, carried on his shoulders a hatchet, with which he intended to destroy the images in the French Churches. Previous to the departure of the fleet, a despatch was sent to Commodore Warren, who was on the West India station, informing him of the contemplated attack on Louisburg, and soliciting his assistance and co-operation ; but he declined the invitation, on the score of having no orders, and that the expedition was wholly a provincial affair, undertaken without the assent, and perhaps without the knowledge, of the ministry. This was a severe disappointment to Governor Shirley, but being determined to make the attempt at all hazards, he concealed the information from the troops, and on the 4th of April they embarked for Canseau, where they arrived in safety : but were detained three weeks, waiting the dissolution of the ice, with which the coast of Cape Breton was environed. After Commodore Warren had returned an answer to Governor Shirley, he received instructions from England, founded on the communications which the latter had made on the subject, by which he was ordered to proceed directly to North America, and concert measures for the benefit of his Majesty's service. Hearing that the fleet had sailed, he steered direct for Canseau, and after a short consultation with General Pepperal, he proceeded to cruise before Louisburg, whither he was soon followed by the fleet and army, which arrived on the 13th of April, in Chapparouge Bay. The sight of the transports gave the first intelligence of the intended attack, for although the English had

been detained three weeks at Canseau, the French were, until the moment of their arrival, ignorant of their being in the neighbourhood. Preparations were immediately made for landing the men, which was affected without much opposition, and the enemy driven into the town. While the troops were disembarking, the French burned all the houses in the neighbourhood of the works, which might serve as a cover to the English, and sunk some vessels in the harbour to obstruct the entrance of the fleet. The first object was to invest the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan conducted the first column through the woods within sight of Louisbourg, and saluted the city with three cheers. At the head of a detachment, composed chiefly of New Hampshire troops, he marched in the night to the north-east part of the harbour, where he burned the warehouses containing the naval stores, and staved a large quantity of wine and brandy. The smoke of the fire, driven by the wind into the Grand Battery, so terrified the French that they abandoned it, and spiking their guns retired to the city. The next morning Vaughan took possession of the deserted battery, and having drilled the cannon left by the enemy, which consisted chiefly of forty-two pounders, turned them with good effect on the city, within which almost every shot lodged, while several fell on the roof of the citadel. The troops were employed for fourteen successive nights in drawing cannon from the landing-place to the camps, through a morass. To effect this they were obliged to construct sledges, as the ground was too soft to admit of the use of wheels; while the men, with straps on their shoulders, and sinking to their knees in mud, performed labour beyond the power of oxen; and which could only be executed in the night or during a foggy day, the morass being within view of the town and within reach of its guns. On the 7th of May a summons was sent to Duchambon, who refused to surrender; the siege was therefore pressed with great vigour and spirit. By the 28th of the

month the Provincials had erected five fascine batteries, mounted with 16 pieces of cannon and several mortars, which had destroyed the western gate, and made a very evident impression on the circular battery of the enemy. The fortifications on the island, however, had been so judiciously placed, and the artillery so well served, that they made five unsuccessful attacks upon it, in the last of which they lost 189 men. In the mean time Commodore Warren captured the Vigilant, a French seventy-four, having a complement of 560 men, and great quantities of military stores. This prize was of the utmost importance, as it not only added to the naval forces of the English, but furnished them with a variety of supplies of which they were very deficient. Suffice it to say, that the preparations which were making for a general assault, at length determined Duchambon to surrender ; and accordingly, on the 16th of June, he capitulated. Upon entering the fortress and viewing its strength, and the plenty and variety of its means of defence, the impracticability of carrying it by assault, was fully demonstrated. The garrison, amounting to 650 veteran troops, and 1310 militia, with the crew of the Vigilant, and the principal inhabitants of the city, in all 4130, engaged that they would not bear arms for twelve months against Great Britain or her allies ; and being embarked on board of fourteen cartel ships, were transported to Rochfort. The New England forces lost 101 men, killed by the enemy and other accidental causes, and about thirty, who died from sickness ; while the French were supposed to have lost 300, who were killed within the walls. Not the least singular event connected with this gallant circumstance was the fact that the plan for the reduction of this regularly-constructed fortress, *was drawn up by a lawyer, and executed by a body of colonial husbandmen and merchants* ; animated indeed by a zeal for the service of their country, but wholly destitute of professional skill !

During the forty-nine days the siege lasted, the weather

was remarkably fine for the season of the year, but the day after the surrender it became foul, and the rain fell incessantly for ten days ; which as there were 1,500 at that time afflicted with a dysentry, must, if it had occurred at an earlier period, have proved fatal to a large portion of the troops.

The concurrence of fortunate circumstances did not lessen the merit of the man who planned, nor of the people who effected the conquest, which exhibited a high spirit of enterprise, and a generous participation in the war of the mother country. Cape Breton was useful to France : in many respects Louisburg had realized the hopes of those who projected its establishment. Its local connections with the fisheries, whence her naval power began to draw a respectability that threatened to rival that of her enemy, made it a commodious station for their encouragement ; and by dividing the principal stations of the English fisheries at Newfoundland and Canseau it gave a check to both. Louisburg was the French Dunkirk of America, whence privateers were fitted out to infest the coast of the British plantations, and to which prizes were conveyed in safety. In November preceding the capture of this place, the grand French fleet sailed from thence, consisting of three men of war, six East India ships, thirty-one other ships, nine brigantines, five scows, and two schooners. The French East and West India fleets found a secure harbour there, and the supplies of fish and lumber were carried with inconvenience from thence to the sugar colonies ; besides which, Cape Breton commanded the entrance into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and consequently the navigation to and from the favourite colony of France. If all these local advantages did not accrue, positively, to Great Britain, upon the capture of this island, yet wresting them from the hand of her enemy was almost equal to it. There was also another of great consequence, arising to her from the existing state of Nova-Scotia. An expedition was projected by the French, to recover the province ; the taking of Cape Breton frustrated

the execution of this plan, and gave the English an additional bridle over this half-revolting country. The news of this conquest being transmitted to England, General Pepperal and-Commodore Warren were preferred to the dignity of Baronets of Great Britain, and congratulatory addresses were presented to the King, upon the success of his Majesty's arms. Reinforcements of men, stores, and provisions having arrived at Louisburg, it was determined, in a council of war, to maintain the place, and repair the breaches. Two French East India ships and a South Sea vessel, valued at 600,000*l.*, were decoyed into Louisburg, and captured, by hoisting the French flag ; and a large French fleet, coming out for the relief of Louisburg, narrowly escaped a similar fate, by capturing a vessel bound from Boston to London, with the Governor of New York on board, who was proceeding to England with the joyful intelligence of the conquest.

The acquisition by the British of the island of St. John, now called Prince Edward, in honour of the lamented and universally beloved Duke of Kent, followed the capture of Louisburg. At the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1749, Cape Breton was restored to France in return for Madras, which had been captured by the brave Labourdonnais with a force from Pondicherry, and remained in the possession of France, until the American campaign of 1756, when Lord Loudon, at the annual military council held at Boston, determined on endeavouring to effect the re-capture of Louisburg from the French.

Louisburg Harbour, in 45° 54' north latitude, 59° 52' west longitude ; has an entrance about a quarter of a mile wide between some small rocky islet, with a blind passage near the west point, on which Louisburg stood. The basin within, three miles long by one wide, is one of the finest harbours in the world, with good watering places. The ruins of the once formidable batteries, with wide broken

gaps (as blown open by gunpowder), present a melancholy picture of past energy. The strong and capacious magazines, once the deposit of immense quantities of munitions of war, are still nearly entire, but hidden by the accumulation of earth and turf, and now afford a commodious shelter for flocks of peaceful sheep, who feed around the burial ground, were the remains of many a gallant Frenchman and patriotic Briton are deposited ; while beneath the clear cold wave may be seen the vast sunken ships of war, whose very bulk indicates the power enjoyed by the Gallic nation, ere England became mistress of her colonies on the shore of the western Atlantic. Desolation now sits with a ghastly smile around the once formidable bastions—all is silent except the loud reverberating ocean, as it rolls its tremendous surges along the rocky beach, or the bleating of the scattered sheep, as, with tinkling bells, they return in the dusky solitude of eve, to their singular folds ;—while the descendant of some heroic Gaul, whose ancestors fought and bled in endeavouring to prevent the noble fortress of his sovereign being laid prostrate before the prowess of mightier Albion, may be observed wandering along these time-honoured ruins, and mentally exclaiming in the language of the Bard of Erin :—

On Louisburg's heights where the fisherman strays,  
When the clear cold eve's declining,  
He sees the war ships of other days  
In the waves beneath him, shining ;  
Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime,  
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over ;  
And sighing look back through the vista of time,  
For the long faded glories they cover.

Mr. M'Gregor, who visited the spot, says, that a few fishermen's huts form a melancholy contrast to the superb edifices, regular fortifications, naval grandeur, military pomp, and commercial activity, of which Louisburg was once the splen-

did theatre. The inhabitants along the coast are chiefly Acadian-French fisherman, and it is frequented principally by Jersey and Guernsey people.

[Divers are now working in Halifax harbor at the wreck of a French frigate which sank off Mount Hope, where the Lunatic Asylum now stands. On Saturday, July 3rd., an attempt to blow her up was made and some copper was recovered. The wood work, it is said still remains sound. The vessel fell into the hands of the English at the Fall of Louisburg and was loaded with stores at that place for Massachusetts. She called at Halifax on her way, and during a heavy gale drove from her anchors and sank.—ED.]

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### THE CORONATION CHAIR AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



HIS chair is a relic of great interest, but which, in that marvelous building, so crowned with legends and memories, scarcely obtains more than a passing glance. That rude chair, once gilt and emblazoned with color, contains the old coronation stone of Scotland, a sacred stone which, according to some antiquaries, Fergus, the first King of Scotland, brought from Ireland as a palladium of his race. According to bardic tradition, it groaned and spake when the real rightful King rested himself upon it. According to the old historians, less trustworthy, it was the very stone that Jacob laid his head upon the night of his memorable dream; and according to another equally veracious chronicler, it was brought from Egypt by the son of King Cecrops. King Fergus, it is allowed, might have sat on its cool surface on his coronation, 330 B. C., and it is unquestionable that this great relic was really used at the coronation of the old Scottish kings at Dunstaffnage and at Scone. It was carried to the latter place by Kenneth II., say historians, when he united the Picts and the Scots in the



ninth century, and in the thirteenth century, Edward I. brought it to Westminster, where it has remained ever since. In the days before the old hatred had ceased, the Scots used to vow and swear that this stone was an imposture, the original stone having been returned and destroyed. This "stone of destiny," or miraculous bardic stone, was mentioned in several English and Scotch treaties, and Edward III. even issued a mandate for its restoration to David I., but the carriage must have been heavy, and the Scotchmen objected to pay, for it never left Westminster, and there it is now.

### KING CHARLES THE FIRST'S COLLECTION OF COINS.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY, ESQ.



WHILE looking through a volume of original letters and warrants at the British Museum, I happened by chance to notice the following curious warrant of Charles I., and as it does not seem to have ever been printed, or noticed by any numismatic writer, I considered that a copy, together with the partial explanation that I can render of it, would no be unacceptable.

CHARLES R.

Whereas wee have remayning in our Library at St. James divers Medalls and ancient Coines, Greeke, Romane, and others. Wee doe hereby authorize, constitute, and appoint, our trusty and welbeloved Sir Simonds D'Ewes of Stowhall in the County of Suffolck Knight & Baronet, and Patricke Young Gentl. keeper of our Libraries, to sort and put y<sup>e</sup> said Coines and Medalls into their Series and order, and to lay aside to bee disposed by us all for duplicates among them w<sup>ch</sup> are genuine and true, and to separate, and divide the novitious, adulterate & spurious peeces from y<sup>e</sup> said genuine. All which said peeces so separated and divided, are to

remaine in our said Library at St. James, in the custody of the said Patricke Young, until our further pleasure bee knowne. And that y<sup>e</sup> said Sir Simonds D'Ewes have free liberty from time to time to take into his own custodie and keeping, such and soe many of them as hee shall have occasion to make use of, hee giving under his hand a note for the true & faithfull restoring of the number received. Given under our Royall hand at Newport in the Isle of Wight this 19<sup>th</sup> day of October, in the foure and twentieth yeare of our Raigne. [1648].—(Additional MSS., No. 6,988. fo. 216.)

Sir Simonds d'Ewes, Knight and Baronet, was an eminent historian and antiquary, who lived 1602—1650. He was a burgess for Sudbury in the celebrated Long Parliament; but his sympathies inclining to the Court, he was one of the members "purged" on the 6th December, 1648. He then retired to his antiquarian studies and pursuits, and we are told that he formed a noble collection of Roman coins.

Patrick Young, a Scotchman by birth, (born 1584, died 1652), was appointed the first librarian of the English Royal Library after its complete settlement. He was also a prebendary and treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Having premised these facts, which will be found in the "Biographia Britannica," I will now give, from the same source, a short account of the proceedings taken by the Commonwealth with regard to the Royal Library at St. James's. It was first seized by the Parliament in August, 1648, and committed to the trust of Hugh Peters, who preserved the library and coins for three or four months, when he delivered up the keys and custody of them to Major-General Ireton. The well-known and enlightened Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, fearing that these national treasures might be sold to foreigners, and so lost to the country, and at the instance of the learned John Selden, undertook the care of them in July, 1649. He appointed, in the same year, John

Dury, a German, to be his deputy librarian, and instructed him "to go for an inventory of the books and Medals to Mr. Young." Mr. Dury continued in charge of the Royal Library and Medals probably until the Restoration, and from an account taken by him, on the 27th April, 1652, we learn that 12,000 coins were then in the library.\*

Returning to the warrant, one is led to inquire why such orders should be given by the King to Sir Symonds d'Ewes and Patrick Young on the 19th October, 1648, when the coins were actually under the control of the Parliament, and in the custody of their agent, Hugh Peters? Charles I. was then at Newport, released on parole from his prison at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight. During the negotiations which took place from the 18th September to the 27th November between the King and the Parliamentary Commissioners, and which resulted in the Treaty of Newport, Charles was allowed to occupy the house of a private citizen in that town. From this house the warrant in question must have been dated, on the 19th October, and it is not improbable that the King then expected to be very shortly reconciled with the Parliament, and again installed in his former power and possessions. In fact, until the famous "Pride's Purge," the Parliament was very well disposed towards a reconciliation with him; and by a vote of the 5th December, 1648, accepted the King's concessions as a ground for proceeding to the settlement of the peace of the kingdom. But after Colonel Pride's exclusion of the forty-one members on the following day, all such hope was at an end. Charles had been seized by the army, and removed from Newport on the 29th November, and on the 30th January, 1649, he was executed, within three months and a half from the date of his signing this Warrant.

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\* See "Biographia Britannica." Arts D'Ewes, Whitelocks Young.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above I have, at the request of the Editor, collected all the notices that I can find relative to Charles I.'s collection of coins and medals.

Lilly says that Charles "was well skilled in things of antiquity," and "could judge of medals whether they had the number of years they pretended unto." He acquired on his brother's death, the cabinet which was founded by Prince Henry.

John Pinkerton, in the third edition (1808) of his "Essay on Medals," remarks, that "Henry Prince of Wales bought the collection of Goriæus, amounting, as Joseph Scaliger, says, to 30,000 coins and medals, and left it to his brother, Charles I."—(P. 10, vol. i.)

It is believed that Charles I. added considerably to this collection, and Horace Walpole (in his "Anecdotes of Painting") states that, upon his accession, he appointed Abraham Vanderdort, a Dutchman, keeper of his cabinet of pictures, medals, &c., at a salary of £40 a year.

There are several copies extant in manuscript of the catalogue which Vanderdort drew up at the King's command, entitled "An inventory of pictures, medals, agates, and other rarities in the privy-garden at Whitehall." The original inventory is said to be in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, but a copy of it, in Vanderdort's handwriting, may be seen in the British Museum, Harleian MSS., No. 4718. A rough list of the King's medals is given on fos. 23-28. A fair copy of this catalogue was lately bought by her Majesty the Queen for the library at Windsor, from the sale of Sir William Tite's collection.

The subsequent history of Charles I.'s cabinet until the Restoration has been noticed in the preceding article ; but upon the return of Charles II., he ordered Elias Ashmole to draw up an account of the royal cabinet, as we learn from

the following passage in the Memoirs prefixed to Ashmoles' "Antiquities of Berkshire," 8vo., 1719, vol. i. p. x. :—

"Soon after this (about August, 1660) he was appointed by the King to make a Description of his Medals, and had them delivered into his Hands, and King Henry the VIIIth's Closet assigned for that purpose."

John Evelyn, in his "Numismata," supplies the next notice, viz. :—

"I conclude this Recension where indeed I ought to have begun, when I mention'd the Great and most Illustrious Persons of *England* (emulating the most celebrated Cabinets of the Greatest *Princes* of other *Countries*), namely that *Royal Collection* of *Medals* at *St. James's*, begun by that Magnanimous and Hopeful Prince *Henry*, and exceedingly augmented and improved by his Brother King *Charles* the *Martyr*, from the Testimony of his own Learned Library-keeper *Patrick Junius* (in his *Notes* on *St. Clement's* Epistle to the *Corinthians*), *Quem locum* (speaking of *St. James's*) *si vicinam Pinacothecam, Bibliothecæ celeberrimæ conjunctam : Si NUMISMATA Antiqua Græca, ac Romana ; Si statuas & Signa ex Ære & Marmore consideres ; non immeritò Thesaurum Antiquitatis & Tapulov Instructissimum nominare potes, &c.* To which add, that of another Learned *Medalist*,\* *Carolus Primus ille Magnæ Britanniæ Rex, cæteris Europæ Principes omnes hoc possessionum Genere, vincebat ;* which how at this Day impair'd, and miserably imbezel'd, not only by the *Rebels* during the late *Civil Wars*, but even since, thro' the Negligence of others, is of deplorable Consideration ; if any hopes yet remain of its revival again to some tolerable degree of Lustre and Repair, we must be oblig'd to the indefatigable Industry of the late Supervisor, the obliging and universally Learned (whilst he lived, my excellent Friend) and lately deceas'd Monsieur *Justel* ; and from

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\* *Car. Patin, Famil. Rom.*

hence forward to the no less accomplish'd (in all solid Learning and severer Studies) Dr. *Bentley*, his worthy successor.

"This for the *Books* and Manuscripts, among which there are still many Choice and Inestimable Volumes, besides the Famous and Venerable *Alexandrian Greek Bible*, of *St. Tecla*; but the *Medals* have been taken away and purloin'd by *Thousands*, and irrecoverable. Their late Majesties (Charles II. and James II.) had yet a very rich and ample *Collection*, which I well remember were put in Order, and Methodiz'd by Mr. *Ashmole*, soon after the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, which I hope, and presume may be still in being and to be recovered."—(Pp. 246, 7, of J. Evelyn's "*Numismata*," fol., London, 1697.

However, very soon after the publication of Evelyn's book, the royal collection was irrecoverably lost in the great fire which consumed all that remained of the palace of Whitehall (except the Banqueting House) on Tuesday, 4th January, 1697-8.

The reader may thus trace the history of the ill-fated royal collection from its foundation by Prince Henry, its augmentation by Charles I., and its partial dispersion during the Commonwealth, to its final destruction in 1698.

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## EARLY PRESS IN CANADA.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



It may be acceptable to furnish fresh information respecting Fleury Mesplet, the first French Printer established in Canada, (*Vide Antiquarian*, I. 58-61), and also of Jotard, who was the Editor of one of his Periodicals.

Before coming to Canada, Mesplet had been a Printer in Philadelphia, where (in 1774) he published *Lettre adressée aux habitants de la Province de Québec, de la part du Congrès Général de l'Amérique Septentrionale, tenu à Philadelphie*.

In the spring of 1776, he followed Franklin to Montreal, for the purpose of being useful to him as a printer. Very little work was done, if any, because the "Congress people" had to retire not long after.

As soon as this was over Mesplet went to Quebec, and there, with the means of the material of the *Quebec Gazette*, probably, brought to light one of the first Books issued out of a Canadian Press. It was nothing else but a reproduction of a volume of sacred songs, known as *Le Cantique de Marseille*. This took place in the same year, 1776. Fleury Mesplet, and Charles Berger's names appear on the title page.

They both are seen in Montreal exercising their art conjointly. They had their office, in the Market Place, the present Custom House Square. The Partnership did not last long, for in 1778, Mesplet started (in the two languages) the *Montreal Gazette*, which is still in existence.

Under the reign of General Haldimand, much dissatisfaction seem to have occupied the public mind. The French Canadians especially, complained of his manner of dealing with "Colonists." They were trying to raise a popular obstacle in his way. Mesplet complied with this feeling, and about 1779 started a political ("libellical paper" says a contemporary) newspaper, the first of this class, ever published on this continent. He was styled, *Tant pis, tant mieux*.

The writer of this somewhat remarkable introduction, was one Jotard, a Lawyer from France, who had undertaken openly the task of fighting Haldimand to the bitter end. The result could not be long doubtful.

Jotard and Mesplet, soon found themselves incarcerated in the Quebec Jail, and had to abandon their hazardous attack. There they met with other French prisoners, one of whom was Pierre de Sales Laterrière, formerly Director of the St. Maurice Forges, in which capacity he was accused of having favored the entrance of the American Forces in 1775, and assisted in their maintenance while in the country.

Pierre Du Colvet, then the leader, so to speak of the French malcontents, became also a companion of the three prisoners, and shared their confinement, as well as a Scotchman, by the name of Hay, a cooper of Quebec, charged with having kept correspondence with the enemy.

The picture of their captivity, drawn by Laterrière in his curious *Memoires*, (Manuscript), throws a very unfavorable light on the moral characters of both Mesplet and Jotard. Troublesome, impudent drunkards, such was the standing complaint made against them, during a period of some four years, which they spent together within the wall of the prison of Quebec.

Being all liberated (1783,) on the arrival of Lord Dorchester as Governor General, we find no further trace of Jotard, but Mesplet is heard of again, having founded *La Gazette Littéraire* in Montreal, about 1788.

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### THE NEW HOME.

(From "*France and England in North America*," by Francis Parkman).



WE have seen the settler landed and married ; let us follow him to his new home. At the end of Talon's administration, the head of the colony, that is to say the Island of Montreal and the borders of the Richelieu, was the seat of a peculiar colonization, the chief object of which was to protect the rest of Canada against Iroquois incursions. The lands along the Richelieu, from its mouth to a point above Chambly, were divided in large seigniorial grants among several officers of the regiment of Carignan, who in their turn granted out the land to the soldiers, reserving a sufficient portion as their own. The officer thus became a kind of feudal chief, and the whole settlement a permanent military cantonment admirably suited to the object in view. The disbanded soldier was practi-



cally a soldier still, but he was also a farmer and a landholder.

Talon had recommended this plan as being in accordance with the example of the Romans. "The practice of that politic and martial people," he wrote, "may, in my opinion, be wisely adopted in a country a thousand leagues distant from its monarch. And as the peace and harmony of people depend above all things on their fidelity to their sovereign, our first kings, better statesmen than is commonly supposed, introduced into newly conquered countries men of war, of approved trust, in order at once to hold the inhabitants to their duty within, and repel the enemy from without."

The troops were accordingly discharged, and settled not alone on the Richelieu, but also along the St. Lawrence, between Lake St. Peter and Montreal, as well as at some other points. The Sulpitians, feudal owners of Montreal, adopted a similar policy, and surrounded their island with a border of fiefs large and small, granted partly to officers and partly to humbler settlers, bold, hardy, and practised in bush-fighting. Thus a line of sentinels was posted around their entire shore, ready to give the alarm whenever an enemy appeared. About Quebec the settlements, covered as they were by those above, were for the most part of a more pacific character.

To return to the Richelieu. The towns and villages which have since grown upon its banks and along the adjacent shores of the St. Lawrence owe their names to these officers of Carignan, ancient lords of the soil: Sorel, Chambly, Saint Ours, Contrecoeur, Varennes, Verchères. Yet let it not be supposed that villages sprang up at once. The military seignior, valiant and poor as Walter the Penniless, was in no condition to work such magic. His personal possessions usually consisted of little but his sword and the money which the king had paid him for marrying a wife. A domain varying from half a league to six leagues in front on the river, and from half a league to two leagues in depth, had been

freely given him. When he had distributed a part of it in allotments to the soldiers, a variety of tasks awaited him : to clear and cultivate his land ; to build his seigniorial mansion, often a log hut ; to build a fort ; to build a chapel ; and to build a mill. To do all this at once was impossible. Chambly, the chief proprietor on the Richelieu, was better able than the others to meet the exigency. He built himself a good house, where, with cattle and sheep furnished by the king, he lived in reasonable comfort. The king's fort, close at hand, spared him and his tenants the necessity of building one for themselves, and furnished, no doubt, a mill, a chapel, and a chaplain. His brother officers, Sorel excepted, were less fortunate. They and their tenants were forced to provide defence as well as shelter. Their houses were all built together, and surrounded by a palisade, so as to form a little fortified village. The ever-active benevolence of the king had aided them in the task, for the soldiers were still maintained by him while clearing the lands and building the houses destined to be their own ; nor was it till this work was done that the provident government despatched them to Quebec with orders to bring back wives. The settler, thus lodged and wedded, was required on his part to aid in clearing lands for those who should come after them.

It was chiefly in the more exposed parts of the colony, that the houses were gathered together in palisaded villages, thus forcing the settler to walk or paddle some distance to his farm. He naturally preferred to build when he could on the front of his farm itself, near the river, which supplied the place of a road. As the grants of land were very narrow, his house was not far from that of his next neighbour, and thus a line of dwellings was ranged along the shore, forming what in local language was called a *côte*, a use of the word peculiar to Canada, where it still prevails.

The impoverished seignior rarely built a chapel. Most of the early Canadian churches were built with funds furnish-

ed by the seminaries of Quebec or of Montreal, aided by contributions of material and labor from the parishioners. Meanwhile mass was said in some house of the neighbourhood by a missionary priest, paddling his canoe from village to village, or from *côte* to *côte*.

The mill was an object of the last importance. It was built of stone and pierced with loopholes, to serve as a block-house in case of attack. The great mill at Montreal was one of the chief defences of the place. It was at once the duty and the right of the seignior to supply his tenants, or rather vassals, with this essential requisite, and they on their part were required to grind their grain at his mill, leaving the fourteenth part in payment. But for many years there was not a seignior in Canada, where this fraction would pay the wages of a miller; and, except the ecclesiastical corporations, there were few seigniors who could pay the cost of building. The first settlers were usually forced to grind for themselves after the tedious fashion of the Indians.

Talon, in his capacity of counsellor, friend, and father to all Canada, arranged the new settlements near Quebec in the manner which he judged best, and which he meant to serve as an example to the rest of the colony. It was his aim to concentrate population around this point, so that, should an enemy appear, the sound of a cannon-shot from the Château St. Louis might summon a numerous body of defenders to this the common point of rendezvous. He bought a tract of land near Quebec, laid it out, and settled it as a model seignior, hoping, as he says, to kindle a spirit of emulation among the new made seigniors to whom he had granted lands from the king. He also laid out at the royal cost three villages in the immediate neighbourhood, planning them with great care, and peopling them partly with families newly arrived, partly with soldiers, and partly with old settlers, in order that the new-comers might take lessons from the experience of these veterans. That each village might be com-

plete in itself, he furnished it as well as he could with the needful carpenter, mason, blacksmith, and shoemaker. These inland villages, called respectively Bourg Royal, Bourg la Reine, and Bourg Talon, did not prove very thrifty. Wherever the settlers were allowed to choose for themselves, they ranged their dwellings along the watercourses. With the exception of Talon's villages, one could have seen nearly every house in Canada, by paddling a canoe up the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu. The settlements formed long thin lines on the edges of the rivers; a convenient arrangement, but one very unfavorable to defence, to ecclesiastical control, and to strong government. The king soon discovered this; and repeated orders were sent to concentrate the inhabitants and form Canada into villages, instead of *côtes*. To do so would have involved a general revocation of grants and abandonment of houses and clearings, a measure too arbitrary and too wasteful, even for Louis XIV., and one extremely difficult to enforce. Canada persisted in attenuating herself, and the royal will was foiled.

For a year or two, the settler's initiation was a rough one; but when he had a few acres under tillage he could support himself and his family on the produce, aided by hunting, if he knew how to use a gun, and by the bountiful profusion of eels which the St. Lawrence never failed to yield in their season, and which, smoked or salted, supplied his larder for months. In winter he hewed timber, sawed planks, or split shingles for the market of Quebec, obtaining in return such necessities as he required. With thrift and hard work he was sure of comfort at last; but the former habits of the military settlers and of many of the others were not favorable to a routine of dogged industry. The sameness and solitude of their new life often became insufferable; nor, married as they had been, was the domestic hearth likely to supply much consolation. Yet, thrifty or not, they multiplied apace. "A poor man," says Mother Mary, "will have

eight children and more, who run about in winter with bare heads and bare feet, and a little jacket on their backs, live on nothing but bread and eels, and on that grow fat and stout." With such treatment the weaker sort died ; but the strong survived, and out of this rugged nursing sprang the hardy Canadian race of bush-rangers and bush-fighters.

### CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

**I**N a Volume entitled "Three years in Canada" by John Mactaggart, Civil Engineer in the service of the British Government at the building of the Rideau Canal, published in 1829, we find the following interesting sketches of original characters :

The chief of these is *Philemon Wright, Esq.*, of Hull, a Bostonian, who came to Canada about thirty-six years ago with 30,000 dollars. Rummaging through the country in quest of land, he came upon the Ottawa River, and proceeded up to the *Falls of Chaudiere*, in a canoe. "There," says the *Squire*, "I clambered up a tree, and on looking round, found myself at the head of the navigation : there I saw a number of rivers, as it were, pouring into one : the country, by the appearance of the timber, seemed fit for agriculture. 'Here shall I take up my abode,' I exclaimed, 'for this will become a place of vast importance in due time, although it is now nothing but a howling wilderness.'" Being pleased thus far, he hastened back to Quebec, and took out his *deeds*, invited some of his people to follow him, came back up the river 100 miles from any neighbours, and there commenced operations in earnest, levelled down the forest, built houses, raised large crops of grain, and bred many cattle, pigs, and poultry. In a short time, he had more than a thousand acres cleared, and the township swarming with people. The Indians could not understand this : they became alarmed

lest their whole territory should be taken from them ; but Mr. Wright quieted their fears, gave them tobacco, and granted them many indulgences. Struggling on for about fifteen years, he found himself as wealthy a man as any in the whole country. He kept an extensive store, and supplied the traders with timber and fur, of which they stood in need ; he also put up a saw and grist mill ; and numerous were the wares he conducted down the river to Quebec. Had all the people who have gone to Canada as much genuine *enterprise* as Philemon, the country would have presented a different appearance to-day from what it does. He soon became well-known far and near ; improved the breed of his cattle ; became a great favourite at the court of his Governors, and colonel of his own regiment of militia ; sent his son *Ruggles* to England and France, to observe the manners and improvements of Europe—a trip that cost the old gentleman something to the tune of £3,000, but that he grudged not. How contented was he when his son returned, with a beautiful *bull*, and a *he-goat*, of the most renowned ancestors !

The township of Hull now became a fashionable resort ; a splendid hotel was built ; livery stables were well stalled ; a steam-boat set a-going ; flag-staff and bell erected ; while a magazine was filled with gunpowder ; and an armoury richly filled with cannons, muskets, and swords. The howling wilderness vanished ; the bears and wolves sought more remote regions. But this was not all, nor the half of all ; churches, and chapels, and schools were built ; and priests, surgeons, school-masters, and lawyers, were frequently to be met with at Hull. Free-masonry also flourished : the *squire* was a *Royal Arch-mason* ; procured a character ; opened a lodge in high style ; while all the men of character about flocked in, and became members of the ancient craft. He was a perfect Jacob, and yet is truly an *American* ; but a loyal man to *Hull*—and that is quite enough. He has also a kind heart ; and will differ with none, unless an *infringe-*

ment be attempted on his lands. He is about six feet high ; a tight man, with a wonderfully strange, quick, reflective, wild eye. No one is more the father of his people than he ; when he has been from home at any time, on his coming back guns are fired, bells rung, and flags waved. He is now about seventy years of age, but quite healthy, and can undergo any fatigue ; the most severe cold is nothing to him, and as for the heat, he minds it as little. All his enjoyments are of a singular kind ; there is some domesticity about him, but not much. Talk of schemes of the wildest enterprise, and he is then in his glory ; and if he can get any one to meet his views, how happy he is ! It was he who first proposed the *Rideau Canal* ; and I have heard him, with pleasure, propose many other works equally great and ingenious. Mr. Galt amused the people of Quebec, by producing him on the stage, in the character of *Obadiah Quincy, Bunker*, from Boston : the worthy old gentleman used to sit in the *box*, and laugh heartily at himself.

*Captain Andrew Wilson, R. N.*

This gentleman is one of the most notable *factotums* to be met with in Canada. He is at once a *profound lawyer*, with all the acts of the provincial legislatures on the top of his tongue, at a moment's warning ; and at home, a *farmer of the first rate*—will talk you blind about raising bullocks, wheat, onions, what not ; an *author* too—has published in three volumes octavo a *naval history*, fraught with tactics and sea affairs. At his house on the banks of Rideau,—*Ossian hall*, as he is pleased to term it,—there is the best library that ever was taken into the wilderness ; books of all sorts ; and a *vade-mecum* full of sea scenes, and drawings of ships in action and out of it, while the outline of many a headland, cape, and bay, is there portrayed : this valuable album he terms the sailor's hornpipe. Set the captain fully a-going, get him out to sea, some grog a-board, and how he dashes

away! One would imagine, to hear him, that there never was a battle fought on the ocean but he had the pleasure of being in it. He was often with me in the woods. On engineering exploits the captain was an excellent rummager, and understood the nature of creeks and gullies well. Presenting him with a map of a part of the wilderness he was well acquainted with, "Yes Sir," he exclaimed, "it is the thing, Sir: there is *Otterson's House*, to an inch Sir; you have marked the Deer Lick, Sir,—I know it well,—many a day I have been there with my gun, Sir. You have made your name immortal in the woods."

There was a dam, however, which we were building, that did not please the Captain; and he used to reprobate it thus: "You are no engineers, I will tell you to your faces, gentlemen; where will ye be when the floods come fifteen feet at a start,—when the ice of the lakes gives way,—when the snows, trees, houses, and all the banks come before it?—where are ye, gentlemen?" Matters did not turn out just so ill however, as he suspected they would.

He is a Justice of peace, and Notary public too; signed not only R.N. to his name, but J.P. and N.P. Married many an amorous couple; although this is said to be against the law, if a clergyman be within fifteen miles: however, what cared the noble captain? "he had soul and body to look after; he had the county of Bathurst to govern; the Perth lawyers to regulate; the roads to lay out; and more to do than all Downing street." However, his importance was not so great as he would have us believe; indeed, with those who really knew him, he seemed quite aware of this, and would good-naturedly laugh at his own nonsense. There was one thing he insisted on, but never could prove to me its correctness, that every tree in forest, great and small, was worth a dollar. If such be the case, Canada is much more valuable than I am led to believe it is. He held his weekly courts at By-town. And really, to see the Captain on the bench, with



his anchor-button coat, attending gravely to the examinations of witnesses, taking off his spectacles, occasionally wiping them, and then carefully laying them across his nose again, while the court of ignorance was marking his every motion, —the scene was highly ludicrous. Of this he was perfectly sensible, but it was an amusement to him; he liked to be consulted, to make speeches, to have his pockets crammed with documents, and all the world following him.

*Chief Mac Nab.*

This is a real chieftain from the Highlands of Scotland, domiciled in Canada, with a numerous clan about him. He received the grant of a whole township of good wild land on the banks of the *Lake de Chats* :—this is a beautiful place ! Here stand the castle of Mac Nab, surrounded by the houses of his followers. He annually sells off his estate an immense quantity of fine pine-timber ; and moves about through the provinces occasionally with his tail, dressed always in full Highland costume, the piper going before, playing perhaps the *Hacks o' Cromdale*, or the *Campbells are coming*. We were well acquainted ; and on my once addressing him Mr. Mac Nab, he checked me—" Sir, (said he) I thought you had known better : nothing but Mac Nab, if you please ; Mr. does not belong to me." I held myself corrected, and kindly thanked him, of course. Many emigrants come out to him every year ; some lovely Highland girls ; he meets them at Quebec, and escorts them up to the land of timber instead of heather. He is yet but a young man, very cheerful, and full of enthusiasm about Scotland : a thing rarely met with amongst people beyond the Atlantic.

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— Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, for the Dominion Government, presented a gold watch to Conductor Edwards of the W. & A. Railway, and a medal to Conductor Clark and to Brakesman Geldert (of the I. C. R.) for their services in saving life.—*St. Johns, N. B. Freeman.*

# AN ESSAY UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ENGLISH PLANTATIONS, ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

**H**AVING in course of a hunt through the parliamentary library at Ottawa, come across an old manuscript volume bearing the above title, we have ventured to make a few extracts from it. It is written in a fine bold hand, by whom, it is not known, save from the following marginal note in another handwriting "Supposed to be writt by Mr. Blaire, a minister in Virginia, March 10th., 1699, or by B. Hamson, Junior." It is interesting as having been written by a native of Virginia, as the following paragraph clearly shows :

"It may be objected that I being an inhabitant of the Plantations, may probably be too much byassed to their interest, and therefore am not to be relyed on."

From the part relating to the circulation which we here produced in full, we find our essayist strongly objecting, (something unusual for a colonial politician of those times), to raising the standard of the colonial currency ; which arguments, while in the right direction, still hold to the fallacy, then believed by colonists in general, that raising the standard meant in some way raising the value of money, and by that means drawing it too and retaining it in the colony.

"As of late many controversies have arisen in the English Nation, as 'tis observable, that the two great topics of trade and plantations have had their parts in the dispute ; and indeed it must be confessed, that considering the present circumstances of the world they are of the greatest importance to all nations, but more especially the English. \* \* \*

The design of these papers is not to treat of the trade, but the government of the plantations, not how to make them great and rich by an open free traffic, but happy by a just and equal government, that they may enjoy their ob-

scurity, and the poor way of liveing, which nature is pleased to afford them out of the earth, in peace, and be protected in the possession thereof by their lawful Mother England. I am sensible the English plantations may be rendered very serviceable and beneficial to their mother kingdoms, and I do not in the least doubt she will make the best advantage of them she can, 'tis what others would do if they were in her place ; and therefore I shall not complain of any hardship in trade, neither shall it be mentioned, but as it comes in the way in pursuit of the main design I have laid down.

\* \* \* The chiefest things wanting to make the inhabitants of these plantations happy, is a good Constitution of government, and it seems strange that so little care hath been heretofore taken of that, since it could not be any prejudice, but of great advantage even to England itself, as perhaps may appear by what shall be offered hereafter. \* \* \* That one certain standard for all sorts of coin, be settled in the plantations on the Continent, which standard I humbly conceive should be as near the intrinsik value of sterlg' as may be.

But here perhaps it may be objected that bringing that standard of money down to the intrinsik value, would be very injurious to the proprieties who have always sett a higher value upon their money.

These plantations are in great want of money, and the readiest way to make it plenty amongst them is to enhance the value.

To the first of these objections I answer, that tho' indeed we ought, as near as may be, to accomodate all Laws and other publick transactions, to the interest of every innividuall party concerned, yet when some must suffer, it is reasonable to steer that course which seems most equitable, and hath the greatest tendency towards the welfare of the whole ; and if it appears to be the interest both of England and the plantations (taken generally together) as well hereafter as at pre-

sent, to ascertain the standard of the coin as near as may be, to the intrinsic sterling value, then I think this objection will be sufficiently answered.

To the second objection I answer, that it is probable, enhancing the value of coin may bring in money for the present, but what will be the consequence of that ? will it not confound the method of our trade ? will it not destroy our exchange ? and how many, and how great evils follow upon that, no one can (I think) pretend to foresee ; 'tis possible many arguments may be drawn for the present necessity, and it may be urged that extraordinary diseases must have the like cures ; but I cannot perceive the weight of such an allegation, nor can I apprehend the advantages that may be proposed ; we here are but a handful of people, and have no other trade but plain barter, between England and us, and amongst our neighbouring plantations ; and certainly the best way for us must be to keep our coin ; which is the measure of trade and traffick, as near as may be to equal the real value sett upon it by the prudence of our common Mother, best by making alterations in it, we give opportunity to some sharp English Merchants to put such tricks upon us as we cannot foresee ; they have great advantages of us, if their inclinations tend that way, they are skilled in trade and exchange, which we cannot pretend to ; they have much the largest purses, and can outdo us at anything whenever they please ; and besides all this, they have daily opportunities of looking abroad in the world, and have many prospects of advantage, which we that are shut up in America know nothing of. For a further answer to both these objections, I beg leave to offer the following particulars to consideration :—

1st. That it is not necessary for the plantations to have more money than just so much as is sufficient to manage their trade, and that they will have, in a few years, when trade and the coin, is settled upon an equal foot.

2nd. That it is not expedient for England to give the plan-

tations opportunities of laying up great banks of treasure among themselves.

3rd. That if enhancing the value of coin should bring great quantities of it, in these northern plantations, more than the carrying out of trade require ; it would be just so much lost to England, for none can come hither, but that which otherwise would have gone thither.

4th. That the differences of coin would cause great difficulties in making up accounts of publick revenues, and give great opportunities of defrauding the King of the exchange.

5th. It would be very discouraging to all Officers in the Colonies, who have certain yearly salaries established, especially Governors, and Lieutenant Governors, for they could not possibly remitt any money to England their necessary occasions, without great loss by the exchange.

'Tis true their last mentioned inconveniences may be remedied, but not without more than ordinary trouble. \* \* \*

By these means (it is probable) the King and Court of England may be thoroughly sensible of the true state of affairs in this remote part of the world, which it is presumed will be the first and greatest towards remedying any former mismanagement.

Virginia, March 10th, 1699."

### THE FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.



Mr. A. McDonald, writes to the London *Times* :—  
 "Sir John Hawkshaw, in his address before the British Association, falls into a common and heretofore uncorrected error respecting the first steamship which crossed the Atlantic. Five years before the 'Sirius' and 'Great Western' made their successful attempts to do this, the steamship 'Royal William' sailed from Quebec on the 18th of August, 1833, and after two or three days' detention at Pictou, Nova Scotia, arrived at

Gravesend on the 11th of September, thus making the trip in about the same time as that taken by the first Cunard boats to Boston. The 'Royal William' was built at Three Rivers, and fitted at the St. Mary's Foundry, Montreal, with engines made in Britain. So far as my boyish recollection of the vessel serves me, I think she was about 500 tons burden. I remember very well her departure for Britain, but in order to be sure I called at Lloyd's some weeks ago and was courteously shown the register for Sept. 12, 1833, in which I found, under 'Gravesend,' the announcement of arrivals on the 11th, the following :—'Steamship 'Royal William,' McDougall, Quebec.' Several years before a vessel called the 'Savannah,' fitted with an engine and paddles, crossed from Savannah, Ga., in thirty-one days. The paddles were removable. Her engines were only used eighteen days. When the 'Savannah' entered the Channel off the coast of Ireland the smoke from her funnel brought down upon her a gun brig detached from the Channel Squadron, under the impression that she was a ship on fire. The 'Savannah' was a full rigged ship, and although she advertised her sailing and for passengers, no one was brave enough to ship aboard of her. As the 'Savannah' was not a steamship, but merely a sailing vessel, with a temporary arrangement for steaming on board, to the Canadian 'Royal William' must be accorded the honor of being the pioneer of our present large Atlantic steam fleet. What became of this vessel subsequently I am uncertain, but have an impression that she was sold to the Portuguese Government.

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#### ENGLISH COINAGE PATTERNS AND PROOFS.



COLLECTION well worthy of attention, as showing the past and present condition of the art work of the Mint, is now to be seen at the sale rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. At first sight there would seem to be no special interest in a

collection of this nature, which might be supposed to represent merely the currency of the realm in perfect condition as it comes from the die, but this is far from what it really is, for the pieces in circulation are the exceptions, and it is the various patterns which from some cause or other have been rejected and condemned to the shelf, and the proof coins finally approved, though not always put into circulation, which are sought for by collectors. Some examples are exceptionally curious, as the pattern half-crown in this collection, once in the Hawkins cabinet, which was struck in 1864, to be placed under the Albert Memorial, of which none were put in circulation. This is similar in type to the Victoria half-crown of 1839. Another feature which gives great beauty and richness to these *recherche* cabinets is that coins of the lowest value in the currency appear resplendent in gold. Thus we see a gold broad rim farthing of 1797 (No 64), weighing 13 pennyweights 6 grains, and several other farthings, halfpennies, and pennies in gold, among which should be noticed a gold halfpenny of 1790 (No. 60), the die by an artist named Droz, bearing the figure of Britannia seated on a globe, holding a spear and shield, and pointing with the right hand, the edge inscribed with "Render to Cesar (*sic*) the things which are Cesar's." The false spelling of the motto, and the very bad head of George III., were quite enough to condemn such a coin as this, which, however, is prized more for these defects, and is rare from not having been issued. It will be understood that the "patterns" are those struck from dies which were not used, of which the number is considerable, while the "proofs" are those approved, though it does not follow that these, even, have passed into use. In looking over the pattern coins by the different engravers employed, and even those by the same hand, it is surprising to see how the features of the Sovereign are varied, often exaggerated to the destruction of the likeness, sometimes rather too exact to be agreeable to the Royal approv-

al. None of the earlier heads in this collection, which embraces the Hanoverian Sovereigns only, beginning from the shillings and half-pence in silver of George I., 1717-23, can be considered as good as they might have been made in the hands of better artists. It is not till we come to the pattern five-guinea piece of Geo. III., 1770, that work of superior merit is to be observed in the young bust of the King, with a love-lock and long hair upon the shoulders, by an artist named Tanner. Another five-guinea piece, 1777, similar, but with the hair curling extravagantly below the "truncation," is by Yeo, who, with Tanner and an Italian named Pingo, were, it appears, the medallists for the Mint till Thomas Wyon began with W. Wyon, the former of whom cut the die for the sovereign of 1816, after the model by Pistrucci, which was a cameo in jasper, now preserved in the Mint. This pattern sovereign (No. 39) bears a laureated head of King George III., remarkably fine in style. Pistrucci was a distinguished cameo worker at Rome—so skilful, in fact, that it was to his hand, and not to an antique gem engraver's, that the fine head of Flora, long regarded as the choicest of the Payne Knight collection, was due. Lord Maryborough was a patron of his, and when Master of the Mint appointed him chief engraver; and at the great reform of the coinage, in 1816, Pistrucci adapted his fine cameo of a Greek warrior on horseback to the St. George and Dragon, so well known on the sovereigns of the present reign—a design which was afterwards enlarged for the crown pieces of George IV., and which has been pronounced the finest work that has ever appeared upon a modern currency.\* Several excellent specimens of Pistrucci's work are to be seen among the pattern crowns and sovereigns, both in gold and silver; but there is no specimen of his fine Coronation medal, which was struck at the accession of George IV. A pattern crown in gold (No. 55), date 1818, should be noticed as in every respect a superb work of Pistrucci, though it is fairly rivalled by the ordi-



nary crown piece of 1819 (No. 82), of the usual circulated type. With these should be compared the pattern crown-piece designed by W. Wyon (No. 53), in gold, which is remarkable for the group of three female draped figures on the reverse, emblematical of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "Foedus Inviolabile." Another crown of this date, seven only of which are presumed to have been struck, bears on the reverse the Royal arms crowned with motto "Incorrupta Fides Veritasque." The pattern five-pound piece, 1820 (No. 22), bearing the St. George and Dragon, and the double sovereign (23), both by Pistrucci, should be mentioned as good examples of his work. As an example of bad taste may be pointed out the pattern guineas of 1813 (31, 32), which have for the reverse the Royal Standard floating from a flag-staff, with the motto "Britannia Rex", &c. Another singular error of the kind may be noticed in the silver pattern crown piece of 1820, which bears the truncated bust of George IV., with the high collar and cravat of the period. The coinage during the reign of William IV., seems to have been remarkable chiefly for its scantiness: the bust of the King however, appears well placed upon the field of the coin, and the likeness is characteristic and true, especially in the crowns; but the St. George and Dragon of Pistrucci is discontinued, and in its place the reverse is the Royal shield encircled with the collar and badge of St. George. With the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria came five-pound pattern pieces by Mr. Wyon, bearing on the obverse the bust of the Queen with the diadem and fillet, and "W. Wyon, R. A.," in raised letters on the neck; on the reverse a new design entirely representing the Queen as *Una* with the Lion, wearing the garter on the left shoulder. It is not to be wondered at that none of the coins bearing this very fanciful device were ever adopted for circulation. The handsomest piece is the proof crown of 1847 in gold (214), called the "Gothic" from its design, which differs but slightly from the

"Gothic" crown in circulation, A proof in gold of the so-called "Dei Gratia" florin of 1848 (215) is curious, as having neither the letters "D.G." nor "F.D." The Mint, if we may judge from the number of condemned patterns in this collection, seems to have been rather prolific in experimental pieces. Here are patterns of 1848 for centums, decades, and dimes, some marked as "100 Mills," others "One Dime," with some patterns also for an international coinage in 1867, of ducats and double florins. The ducat is considered exceedingly rare. It bears the bust of the Queen, and on the reverse "One Hundred pence," and within an oak wreath "One Ducat." Some rare pattern shillings, formerly in Mr. Bergne's collection, the work of an engraver belonging to the Belgian Mint, who was employed in 1863, by Professor Graham, F.R.S., then Master of the Mint, are worth noticing as specimens of very feeble work, which was deservedly condemned, also on account of the very poor portrait of the Queen. The Colonial coins are, generally speaking, very commonplace specimens of the medallist's art. The best, perhaps, is the Hong Kong dollar of 1864, which is a handsome piece, having the bust of the Queen, with reverse of four shields arranged crosswise, as on the florins and half-crowns.—*Times*, August 14, 1875.

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#### HENRY VIII. CROWN.



VERY now and then in our collecting experience we come across an individual, who with full assurance and seeming accuracy, describes to us a Coin the like of which we have never seen. Our interest is at once awakened, yet we know that hardly anything of that nature could have escaped the observation of so many years of collecting. We express a doubt as to its genuineness. He reassures us, and to our many questions gives a clear

statement. We are carried away with it against our better judgment. Could that Coin but be added to our Collection and we shall have become possessed of a rarity far more valuable than any owned by our confreres. Where is this Coin, and how may it be obtained ? is our next question. And likely he can give us no further information ; or we are sent off on a fool's errand. But occasionally while expressing a stronger doubt the coin is produced. It proves to our disappointment, and yet inward satisfaction, to be some well known type ; in the description of which our would-be virtuoso, with a memory, gossip like, has so added to and amended the original design and legend, that the designer even, could not recognize his own. Sometimes when going to the receptacle of such treasure to produce in triumph ocular proof, the coin cannot be found. The drawer is turned upside down and inside out

“ But no, no such thing  
They can't find the ring.

And the owner declares that when nobody twigg'd it  
Some rascal or other had popp'd in and prigg'd it.”

But what, you will ask, has all this to do with a Coin of the last of the Henrys ? It is that, seemingly to us, some departed collector has had a similar experience in connection with it. For in the series of plates, illustrating the celebrated Pembroke collection, a Coin is represented, which has been classed as a Crown of Henry VIII. It may be described as follows :

OBVERSE :—HENRIE : 8 DEI GRACIA \* ANGLIE \*  
FRANCIE : Z HIBERN \* REX \* Half length figure of the King robed ; face nearly full, in the right hand a sword, and in the left a Globe ; M M, *a fleur-de-lis*.

REVERSE :— ANGLICE \* Z HIBERNICE : ECCLSIE  
SUPREMUM : CAPUT. Royal Arms quartered and Crown-

ed having as supporters a lion to left, and a dragon to right, H. R. beneath the shield.

The collection lay for many years in the musty vaults of the bank where they had been placed for safe keeping. And when brought to light to be catalogued for sale the cases were almost falling to pieces from decay. So frail were they that some of the Coins dropped through to the floor of the vault, although most, if not all of them, were afterwards recovered. But the Crown of Henry VIII., was wanting, nor could the owner find any trace of it. In fact none of the older collectors could give any information concerning it or its antecedents.

We may therefore class, this now celebrated Crown, as one of those myths emanating from the fertile brain of a clever draughtsman, or from the ideas received by him from some enthusiastic but unreliable numismatist. Collectors who have been several times thus deceived, receive such descriptions with caution if not incredulity.

R. W. McL.

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### THE FIRST WATER PIPES LAID IN MONTREAL.



SHORT time ago, while new water pipes were being laid in St. Francois Xavier Street, a number of the old wooden ones were turned out. And curiosity leading us to examine them more closely, the following is the result of our observation.

These pipes proved to have been made, principally, from spruce, and were in a remarkably good state of preservation; better, apparently, than the Iron ones, of a more recent date, that were being replaced. Each pipe, or rather log, measured about six feet in length, with a varying diameter averaging from twelve to fourteen inches; while the bore, a truly small one, was not one quarter of the diameter. One end

of each log was sharpened or cut down, so as to be driven into the larger end of the next one. This end having an iron tire or ring to prevent it from splitting during the operation.

While so large, and apparently strong, compared with the size of the bore, these pipes were incapable of resisting any great pressure ; so that water could be conveyed only to houses built on the lower levels and to the lower apartments even of those. The supply also being limited, it was not available, save to a part of the citizens.

As regards their history ; by turning back to the year 1801, we learn that a Company was chartered to supply the City with water. In a comparatively short space of time pipes were laid through the principal streets, and the inhabitants supplied with pure water from a reservoir at the back of the Mountain. Other accounts give the priest's farm as the location of this early reservoir. But on account of frequent bursting, and the limited number of consumers, the undertaking did not prove a financial success. Having come across an advertisement in an early number of the *Montreal Herald*, bearing on the subject, we reproduce it in full :

**T**HE Proprietors of the Montreal WATER WORKS inform those persons who take the Water, that the heavy expense which they have incurred in bringing the works to their present state of perfection renders it necessary for them to insist on the strict performance of the conditions on which they supply the water ; and that therefore they cannot fail to prosecute all persons who may henceforward furnish therewith in any quantity, others residing out of their families and not taking the same, They further request all persons indebted to them to pay their respective balances due to the Company.

JOSEPH FOROBISHER, TREASURER  
of the Montreal Water Company.  
g—t f.

Montreal, June 29, 1808.

After several attempts and failures by different Companies and private individuals, the water supply was undertaken by the Corporation. We might mention, in passing, that for a

time the water works was owned by Thos. Porteous, who also was proprietor of the bridges for which the *Boute de l'isle* tokens were issued as passes. In 1847, a prize of £100 was offered for the best plan for a more extended water supply, and our present system is the result.

Contrasting these perforated logs with the early iron pipes by which they were replaced, and with those by, which they in their turn are being replaced, we have three well marked eras in the history of our City. It was a step out and away up towards a higher civilized condition, when the citizens could avail themselves of the priceless boon of pure water brought within their own dwellings. Although intermittent and scanty, how much better than the supply drawn from typhoid wells, or from the muddy and polluted margin of the St. Lawrence. Yet it was a much longer stride when a full and unfailling supply was made available for all ; when, as was told by a historian of the time (1839,) Montreal had the best water supply of any City on the Continent, save Philadelphia. Yet again we mark, in the increased capacity and the enormous machinery of our present supply, still greater advances, and may we not hope, looking at the past and present, for much further progress in the future, when the present order of things, as the previous ones, shall have come under the domain of the Antiquary.

R. W. McL.

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## THE MEDALLIC ART.

### AN ACCOUNT OF MEDALS OLD AND NEW.



E ought to look on medals as so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may possibly last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost." So writes Addison in 1726, in his "Dialogues upon the usefulness of Ancient Medals." He then goes on to plead that medals shall represent as ac-

curately as possible the dress and customs of the time of their issue. Evelyn, again, in his "discourse of Medals," insists on the importance, from an ethnological point of view, of accuracy in portraiture and types of race, and urges that medals should be truthful in these respects. Whether or not it is possible always fulfill these conditions, it is, at least, as important that a medal should in some way represent the style of art of the period in which it is struck. In a certain degree coins come under the category of medals, almost as much as those which are struck especially for a commemorative purpose ; and in this sense the designs for the coins of our own day have been much criticized.

The oldest known English medal bears date 1480, and is the work of an Italian artist ; but in the reign of Henry VIII., medals were still uncommon in this country. An interesting paper on this subject by the Deputy Master of the Mint, in his annual report, states that several examples of medals struck in the reign of Queen Mary are extant, one of the best of which is one of the Queen herself, by Trezzo. This medal represents the Queen, looking to the left, with a close fitting head-dress reaching down to her ears, and almost hiding her hair. Her features are coarse, and there is a very determined expression in her mouth. The words "Maria I. Reg. Angl. Franc. et Hib. X." are in the margin. The medal, an autotype of which is given among others in the report alluded to, shows great power and artistic skill ; it is bold in execution, and the detail is not too "niggling."

"According to Pinkerton ('Essay on Medals,' London, 1870), no medals appear in any country in Europe, till the Fifteenth Century, with the exception of the gold medals of David II., issued in Scotland between 1330 and 1370 ; but as early as 1439, mention is made of a gold medal of the Council of Florence, and from that time the art continued to flourish in Italy. The medals of this period were modeled in wax and cast in fine sand, and were afterwards in some

cases finished with the graving tool." Very different the method now adopted, by which, medals are struck by the thousand, in the same way in which coins are struck off. Whether modern medals are equal to the ancient productions as works of art the collection at the British Museum will show. The thirteen medals selected as models by Mr. Fremantle will give a good idea of the difference between the best ancient styles and the taste of the present day. The first of these is a Syracusan coin, representing Philistis, wife of Hieron II., a small coin about the size of our shilling, with a finely drawn woman's head, without any attempt at decoration or minute elaboration. The medieval Italian and German styles are represented by two medals two and one-eighth inches in diameter, one by Albrecht Durer, the head of a girl, date 1508. "The Papal medals, commencing with the Pontificate of Paul II., 1464, many of which were designed by Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Francia Cellini, and other great artists," are reckoned to be the most beautiful of the medals of this date. Next to Italy, France was the country most remarkable for medals; but the French medals were neither fine nor numerous until the reign of Louis XIV., which produced many works of good design and execution. About the close of the Fifteenth Century, medals began to be struck instead of being cast, and greater finish of workmanship was no doubt thereby attained.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many English medals were struck, but none deserve special mention, except one to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada, bearing the device of a fleet scattered by the winds, and the legend "*Affluat Deus, et dissipati sunt.*" This, however, is not extant. Medals became numerous in the reign of Charles I., whose artistic tastes are well known. In this reign, and subsequently under the Commonwealth, the works of Thomas Simon, the greatest of English medallists, form an important era in the history of medals. A fine example, representing



the head of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, is given in the plate accompanying the report. After these, no remarkable medals occur till the reign of Queen Anne, in which a series appeared commemorating the victories of Marlborough. In the medals of succeeding reigns the style gradually tended towards a revival of Roman types, and this style has survived, with few exceptions, until within a comparatively recent period. As an instance, may be mentioned the Crimean war medal, the reverse of which represents Victory crowning a warrior equipped in Roman armor. The Napoleonic medals are pseudo classic in design, but are generally creditable to the French art. A characteristic example of this style by Andrien is shown in the plate, representing Victory, seated, inscribing records on a tablet, with a second figure overlooking her. To the left is a tower, with the names of the battles gained in Germany, inscribed on horizontal bands.

The small head of Queen Caroline, beautifully modeled by Pistrucci, chief medallist of the Mint from 1817 to 1851, is a successful imitation of Greek art, and is admirably reproduced in the autotype. The style which prevailed a little later is represented by the "ornamental" medals, the designs of which are nothing but groups of shields, helmets, cannon, musical instruments, cannon balls, etc.—a style, which was followed in the medals designed for the New Zealand and Ashantee wars. The obverse of the "florin" or two shilling piece, and that of the half crown, are samples of this.

The latest war medal is that struck for the Ashantee campaign. The design for the reverse, is by Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., who also designed the reverse of the medal annually given to the best shot in the army. The latter represents an archer holding his target in his hand, with three arrows in the centre, for the approval of a female figure, representing Victory, who is crowning him with a laurel wreath.

This allegorical style was chosen in consequence of the difficulty occasioned by the fact that every regiment has a different uniform, and as all branches of the service can compete for the medal, it would be impossible otherwise to adapt the differences in dress to a uniform standard to represent the whole. In the case of the Ashantee medal this difficulty is obviated by the fact that a special dress was adopted for the campaign. The reverse shows a struggle between natives and the British troops in a wood, and all the combatants are represented in their actual condition at the time. The medal thus becomes a picture of the particular occasion it is designed to commemorate. The execution is very fine and lifelike. The obverse in both these medals, designed and executed by Mr. Leonard Wyon, is the head of Her Majesty—a much more faithful portrait than is to be found on any of our coins.

These last productions of the Mint give good evidence that the taste for artistic design is increasing, and we are glad to see that the authorities are alive to the importance of keeping up the style of our medals to the standard of the best efforts of the ancients.

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#### SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.



THE subject of the present engraving was born at Rochester England, in 1793. Entering the Royal Engineers when a youth, he showed considerable bravery, having had two horses shot under him at Waterloo. After residing for a number of years in different parts of the world, he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, in 1835.

He acted with firmness during the troublesome times of 1837. Many attribute the rebellion of 1838 to his (supposed) mismanagement of affairs in the country.

On his return to England in 1839, he published a sketch

of the events which occurred during his administration. He died, aged 83, in July last, having long refrained from taking part in political or literary events.

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### EDITORIAL.



JUST a hundred years ago, Ethan Allen crossed the St. Lawrence, and landed at Longue Point with 150 men. Flushed with the successful capture of Fort-Ticonderoga and Crown Pointe, and relying on the assistance of traitors within, he expected to make an easy capture of Montreal.

Before going into action, Governor Carleton reviewed the troops on Place d'Armes.

The total force at command was 300 raw militia, and about 25 regulars. The next day, Oct. 25th, this force marched out, and with small loss captured Ethan Allen and the whole of his troops.

Below we give a copy of a note written to him some time previous to the engagement.

"LONGGAUL, Sept ye 22nd, 1775, at  
9 at night.

Col. Allyn in haste I arrived at this place this moment with 63 men and find a gang of Cannadians they hav news from Morreall that they intend to attack us at this place this night or as soon as posabel, the Canad<sup>m</sup> expect it—Col. Leviston hath just sent in an express hear and their is a party to our assistens on their march from Shambole expected this night. I am advised to send to you to send a party or com as soon as ma be if not needed whare you now be.

Col. Warner is at Laporary with about 120 men. Sunderland hath just returned from Cockanawauga this day to us for want of time.

I conclud My Self your sincear friend,  
John Grant, Capt."

— The workmen employed in making alterations to Messrs. Fry's premises, in the Pithay, Bristol, have, in the course of their operations, come upon interesting relics of ancient Bristol. The buildings on which they are engaged cover the site of Aylward's gate, and during the excavations the men uncovered a portion of an ancient bridge over the river Froome. A large number of old coins has been dug up there, including many specimens of Roman and Flemish coinage.

— A discovery of treasure has just been made at Courbevoie, near Paris. A labourer, while digging the foundation of a wall in the Avenue de St. Denis, near the site of a former convent of Ursulines, found, at a depth of about a foot below the floor of a cellar, two small boxes, one containing 75 goldpieces of 48 livres, bearing the image of Louis XV., and the other 587 silver coins of six livres of the same, and the following reign, the whole forming a value of about 7,000*fr.*, to the half of which the finder is entitled.

— It was a stroke of policy on the part of our government to devise in the trade dollar a coin which should compete with the Mexican dollar and eventually drive it almost out of the Chinese market. After reaching that country it encounters an ignominious fate. The Chinese send it to India for the purchase of opium. They go into the Calcutta mint and come out as rupees, which are stamped with the native characters on the one side, and the value of the piece on the other. The trade of China with India in opium exceeds that of all other commodities, as is shown by the reports of the Chinese customs service. The amount returned for the last eight years, exclusive of the amount smuggled, which would probably double it, is 97,440,930 pounds. The amount of American silver which annually goes to India from China to pay for opium is immense.—*San Francisco Call*

— The ancient Sanscrit manuscripts are well known to be written on palm-leaf, and according to a recent report to

the Indian government by the Baboo antiquarian, Ragendra Lalmitra, now employed in examining into the subject, the oldest known date back nearly to the beginning of the twelfth century. Such records, it is stated, are extremely rare, the majority of the palm-leaf writings not going back beyond the end of the sixteenth century. On the other hand, the paper manuscript of Sanscrit writings are found to be many of them much older than was believed, one copy of the "Bhagavata Pirana" in this material being of the year A. D. 1310. The secret of their existence and preservation is not merely that the natives of India knew how to make good stout paper nearly six hundred years since, but they carefully sized it with yellow arsenic laid over with a vegetable emulsion, and so effectually preserved it. For the report tells us that, "on insect or worm will attack arsenicized paper." And, although it seems that the superior appearance and cheapness of European paper has of late years caused it to be adopted for official and other documents needing preservation, Baboo adds : "This is a great mistake as it is not near so durable, and is liable to be rapidly destroyed by the insects."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

— His Excellency Iwakuri Tomomi, chief of the Japanese Embassy which visited England a few years ago, has just presented to the library of the India Office, in fulfilment of a verbal promise made to the librarian, a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist Scriptures, called *Tripitaka* in Sanscrit, *Santsang* in Chinese, and *Issaikio* in Japanese. The work is put up in seven large boxes, weighing about three quarters of a ton, and will require a room to itself. The India Library possesses already, besides many other Chinese works on Buddhism, a set of the Tibetan version of the Buddhist Canon in 334 large volumes, presented by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, and a set of the Pali Tipitaka, written on palm leaves in the Burmese character, in fifty boxes, presented by Sir A. Phayre ; and thus, with the unique accession

just received from Japan, it offers to the student of Buddhism almost inexhaustible material for original research.

— The first volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, comprising the coinage of the Eastern Khaleefehs, is just published. The second volume is already in the press.

— While travelling through India, the Prince of Wales proposes to distribute a large number of souvenirs in the shape of gold and silver medals and gold rings, and several hundreds of each have been ordered for the purpose. The medals are to have a profile of the Prince on one side, and on the other the three plumes, with a record of His Royal Highness' visit.

— On the 30th of June a collection of Coins belonging to a Canadian collector was disposed of. The following prices were realized for a few of the Canadian medals. Medal of the board of Arts, \$2.35, Prince of Wales medal .45, one of the Numismatic Society .75, Shakespere \$2.38, Toronto University small size, \$1.37, large size \$2.12, Board of Arts, \$1.80 These are much below the prices of a year or two ago, when some of these would have realized from five to ten dollars. Hard times effect even coins and medals.

— On page 168 of Vol. I., Mr. Sandham gives some account of a Medal presented to the Indians of New France. Since then a specimen was discovered at Quebec, in the foundation of an old building recently pulled down. It has on the Obverse :—LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTEANISSIMUS. Bust of Lewis XIV., to the right. Reverse :—FEELITAS DOMUS AUGUSTÆ. Ex :—MDCXCIII. Busts of four Statesmen, a larger with three smaller ones below. Each bust has an inscription underneath. But the copy from which we write this discription has been so much rubbed, that the names cannot be distinctly made out.

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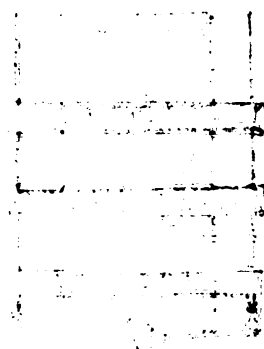
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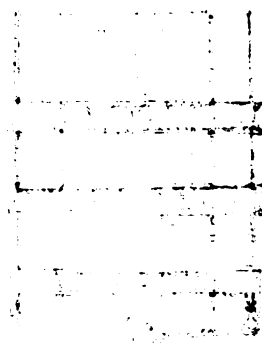
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THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE OLD  
RECOLLET CONVENT.

QUEBEC, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1796,

(From QUEBEC PAST AND PRESENT, [ *In press* ] by J. M. LEMOINE.)

**S**OME eighty years ago, on the site on which was erected at the beginning of the century, the English Cathedral, there stood a rude and vast quadrangular building, with a court, and a well stocked orchard. In 1776, it had been used to immure the American prisoners, made at Montgomery and Arnold's unlucky assault on Quebec.

In it, Mr. (afterwards Judge) John Joseph Henry, had spent, as appears by his Journal, some dreary days, during that memorable winter. It was a monastery of the order of St. Francis. The superior—a well known, witty, jovial and eccentric personage—Father DeBerrey, had more than once dined and wired His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, when stationed here with his Regiment, in 1791-3.

On a calm warm September afternoon, in 1796, the fire drum all at once began to beat frantically in the Upper Town, the *tocsin* to sound from the R. C. Cathedral ; soon a dense smoke enveloped the stables of Judge Dunn's \* house in Saint Louis Street. A small coloured boy named Michel, the Judge's servant, had fired off a toy cannon in the stable, and accidentally set fire to it. A violent south-west wind springing up at that moment, burning fragments were deposited as far as the Ursuline Convent, the roof of which at three distinct times ignited—a drought of six weeks duration had dried up the shingles like chips. Suddenly the cry arose, that the steeple of the old Recollet Convent on Garden Street, was in a blaze, a burning shingle carried on the wings of the hurricane, had lodged in the belfry. Father DeBerrey, the R. C. Clergy, the citizens, all worked with a will to stay the destroyer, all worked in vain.

The fiery demon gaining strength as it ran along, bore clouds of cinders, ignited paper, charred shingles, all over the Lower Town ; H. M's Frigate Pallas, Captain Lord Cochrane, moored in the stream, opposite Cape Diamond, fearing the fiery cloud should set her rigging on fire, slipped her cable, and drifted below the harbour with the ebb tide. The old pile was destroyed, the poor monks, rendered homeless : they dispersed.

Father DeBerrey found shelter under the hospitable roof of Mr. Francis Duval in St. Louis Street. Frère Marc, settled at St. Thomas, and earned for forty years his livelihood by mending clocks. Frère Louis, opened a school in St. Vallier Street, where his lovely flower garden and luscious plums soon became famous. Another Frère became a mariner between Montreal and Quebec. There were also Frère Bernard and Frère Bernardin. The Government on

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\* Mr. DeGaspé in his *Memoirs* describes the house in St. Louis Street as belonging to Judge Monk, whilst Deputy Commissary General Thompson states it was owned by Judge Dunn.



the dispersion of the Order, took possession of the vacant lot: Such was the melancholy end of the old Franciscan Monastery, on Garden Street, by fire, on the 6th September, 1796.

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### ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

*From the Pennsylvania Gazette, October 25, 1759. (Published by B. Franklin.)*

What honours, Wolfe, should thy brave brows adorn?  
 Shall fading wreaths, by other heroes worn?  
 Not Breathing marble, nor enlivening brass,  
 Though there thy manly form the eye may trace;  
 Not columns stately rising from the plain,  
 To tell the victories which thy arms did gain?  
 Not generous praise, which tuneful bards convey,  
 Which lasts when other monuments decay,  
 Though many a British bard thy fall shall mourn,  
 And sing melodious dirges o'er thy urn;  
 No works of mortal hand, or mortal wit  
 Thy virtues equal, or thy fame befit:  
 Heaven saw, and straight prepared a nobler prize,  
 And to receive it snatch'd thee to the skies.

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### CHAMPLAIN'S TOMB.

**S**INGULARLY enough, as we all know, the last resting place of the venerable Founder of Quebec, has been a mystery for more than two hundred years. Samuel de Champlain, died at the Castle of St. Louis, in Quebec, on Christmas day, 1635. Though his remains were followed to their last abode by all the Quebecers of the day, and though Father Le Jeune pronounced his "Oraison Funebre," no written record has yet turned up to fix the spot of his sepulture, with certainty.

In 1866, two *litterateur* of note in Quebec, Messrs. Laverdière, the annotator of Champlain's Works, and Casgrain, published a *brochure* with plates, &c., to prove, that from several texts and from recent excavations, in the Lower Town, at the head of Champlain street, there was no doubt that the vault discovered in 1854, by Mr. H. O'Donnell, Engineer of the City Water Works, contained the tomb of Champlain, that in fact it was the "sepulcre particulier" mentioned in the *Relations des Jesuits* for 1642.

The matter would not have been sufficiently ventilated, had not a very lively controversy sprung up between Messrs. Laverdière and Casgrain on one side, and Mr. Stanislas Drapeau of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, on the other. Mr. Drapeau, complained that Messrs. L. & C., refused to give him credit, for the *data* and information he furnished in this stirring discovery.

The historical world of Quebec, failed to find Messrs. Laverdière and Casgrain's conclusions final, and the matter remained in abeyance, until lately. The Genealogical Society of Boston, having recently undertaken the gigantic, but very praise-worthy project of annotating, illustrating and translating in English, Champlain's voyages, wrote to the undersigned, their corresponding member in Quebec, for information touching Champlain's Tomb. Their letter having been published, brought out in the *Opinion Publique*, newspaper, of 4th November, 1875, a communication from Abbé Casgrain, stating that since the publication of his brochure in 1866, important documents which he publishes, have come in his possession; from which, it seems, his first theory, was more than doubtful. Students of history and Antiquarians are now ready when ordered to put shovel and spade in the sacred soil over shadowed by the *Chien d'Or*, at the new Post Office, close to the Ring, and seek for vestiges of the "sepulcre particulier" and *Chapelle de Champlain* in the Upper Town.

This last theory meets with uncommon favor at present. In the *Opinion Publique* of the 25th November, another Richmond comes in the field, and though he finds fault roundly with the Abbé Casgrain in 1866, he does not yet squarely come to the point, nor favors the anxious old capital with his theory ; let us however live in hope.

From the foregoing, it will appear that our Quebec and Ottawa Antiquarians are handing round a delightfully hard nut to crack, *The discovery of Champlain's Tomb*.

J. M. LEMOINE.

Spencer Grange, near Quebec, 1st Dec.

### THE GREAT MANITOOLIN.

(From *Sketches in Canada and Rambles among the Red Men*, by Mrs. Jameson, in 1837.)



HE word Manitoolin is a corruption or frenchification of the Indian *Manitoawahning*, which signifies the "dwelling of spirits." They have given this name to a range of islands in Lake Huron, which extends from the channel of St. Mary's river nearly to Cape Hurd, a distance of about two hundred miles. Between this range of islands and the shore of the mainland, there is an archipelago, consisting of many thousand islands or islets.

The Great Manitoolin, on which I now am, is according to the last survey, ninety-three miles in length, but very narrow, and so deeply and fantastically indented with gulfs and bays, that it was supposed to consist of many distinct islands. This is the second year that the presents to the Indians have been issued on this spot. The idea of forming on the Great Manitoolin, a settlement of the Indians, and inviting those tribes scattered round the lakes to adopt it as a residence, has been for the last few years entertained by the Indian department ; I say for the last few years, because it did not originate with the present governor ; though I believe it has

his entire approbation, as a means of removing them more effectually from all contact with the white settlers. It is objected to this measure that by cutting off the Indians from agricultural pursuits and throwing them back upon their habits of hunting and fishing, it will retard their civilisation ; that removing them from the reserved land among the whites, their religious instruction will be rendered a matter of difficulty ; that the islands, being masses of barren rock, are almost incapable of cultivation ; and that they are so far north-west, that it would be difficult to raise even a little Indian Corn : and hence the plan of settling the Indians here has been termed *unjustifiable*.

It is true that the smaller islands are rocky and barren ; but the Great Manitoolin, Drummond's, and St. Joseph's are fertile. The soil on which I now tread is rich and good ; and all the experiments in cultivation already tried here have proved successful. As far as I can judge, the intentions of the government are benevolent and *justifiable*. There are a great number of Indians, Ottawas, and Pottowottomies, who receive annual presents from the British government, and are residing on the frontier of the American settlements, near Lake Michigan. These people, having disposed of their lands, know not where to go, and it is the wish of our government to assemble all those Indians who are our allies, and receive our annual presents, within the limits of the British territory—and this for reasons which certainly do appear very *reasonable* and politic.

There are three thousand seven hundred Indians, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowottomies, Winnebagos, and Monomnies, encamped around us. The issue of the presents has just concluded, and appears to have given universal satisfaction ; yet, were you to see their trifling nature, you would wonder that they think it worth while to travel from one to five hundred miles or more to receive them ; and by an ordinance of the Indian department, every individual

must present himself *in person* to receive the allotted portion. The common equipment of each chief or warrior (that is, each man) consists of three quarters of a yard of blue cloth, three yards of linen, one blanket, half an ounce of thread, four strong needles, one comb, one awl, one butcher's knife, three pounds of tobacco, three pounds of ball, nine pounds of shot four pounds of powder, and six flints. The equipment of a woman consists of one yard and three quarters of coarse woollens, two yards and a half of printed calico, one blanket, one ounce of thread, four needles, one comb, one awl, one knife. For each child there was a portion of woollen cloth and calico. Those chiefs who had been wounded in battle, or had extraordinary claims, had some little articles in extra quantity, and a gay shawl or handkerchief. To each principal chief of a tribe, the allotted portion of goods for his tribe was given, and he made the distribution to his people individually ; and such a thing as injustice or partiality on one hand, or a murmur of dissatisfaction on the other, seemed equally unknown. There were, besides, extra presents of flags, medals, chiefs' guns, rifles, trinkets, brass kettles, the choice and distribution of which were left to the superintendent, with this proviso, that the expense on the whole was never to exceed nine pounds sterling for every one hundred chiefs or warriors.

While the Indians remain on the island, which is generally about five days, they receive rations of Indian corn and tallow (fat melted down) ; with this they make a sort of soup, boiling the Indian corn till it is of the consistence of porridge,—then adding a handful of tallow and some salt, and stirring it well. Many a kettleful of this delectable mess did I see made, without feeling any temptation to taste it ; but Major Anderson says it is not so *very* bad, when a man is *very* hungry, which I am content to believe on his testimony. On this and on the fish of the bay they live while here.

As soon as the distribution of the presents was over, a grand council of all the principal chiefs was convened, that they might be informed of the will of their great father.

When all were assembled, and had seated themselves on the floor without hurry, noise, or confusion, there was a pause of solemn preparation, and then Mr. Jarvis rose and addressed them. At the end of every sentence, As, si, ke, nack (the Black bird), our chief interpreter here, translated the meaning to the assembly, raising his voice to a high pitch, and speaking with much oratorical emphasis, the others responding at intervals, "Ha!" but listening generally in solemn silence. This man, the Blackbird, who understands English well, is the most celebrated orator of his nation. They relate with pride that on one occasion he began a speech at sunrise, and that it lasted without intermission till sunset : the longest breathed of our parliament orators must yield, I think, to the Blackbird.

The address of the superintendent was in these words :—

" Children, — When your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, parted with his Red children last year at this place, he promised again to meet them here at the council-fire, and witness in person the grand delivery of presents now just finished.

" To fulfill this engagement, your Great Father left his residence at Toronto, and proceeded on his way to the Great Manitoolin Island, as far as Lake Simcoe. At this place, a messenger, who had been dispatched from Toronto, overtook him, and informed him of the death of our Great Father, on the other side of the Great Salt Lake, and the accession of the Queen Victoria. It consequently became necessary for your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, to return to the seat of his government. and hold a council with his chief men.

" Children ! — Your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, has deputed me to express to you his regret and dis-

sapointment at being thus unexpectedly deprived of the pleasure which he had promised to himself, in again seeing all his Red children, and in taking by the hand the chiefs and warriors of the numerous tribes now here assembled.

" Children ! — I am now to communicate to you a matter in which many of you are deeply interested. Listen with attention, and bear well in mind what I say to you.

" Children ! — You Great Father the King had determined that presents should be continued to be given to all Indians resident in the Canadas.

" But presents will be given to Indians residing in the United States only for three years, including the present delivery.

" Children ! — The reasons why presents will not be continued to the Indians residing in the United States, I will explain to you.

" First : All our countrymen who resided in the United States forfeited their claim to protection from the British government, from the moment their Great Father the King lost possession of that country. Consequently the Indians have no right to expect that their Great Father will continue to them what he does not continue to his own white children.

" Secondly : The Indians of the United States, who served in the late war, have already received from the British government more than has been received by the soldiers of their Great Father, who have fought for him for twenty years.

" Thirdly : Among the rules which civilised nations are bound to attend to, there is one which forbids your Great Father to give arms and ammunition to Indians of the United States, who are fighting against the government under which they live.

" Fourthly : The people of England have, through their representatives in the great council of the nation, uttered

great complaints at the expense attendant upon a continuation of the expenditure of so large a sum of money upon Indian presents.

"But Children! let it be distinctly understood, that the British government has not come to a determination to cease to give presents to the Indians of the United States. On the contrary, the government of your Great Father will be most happy to do so, provided they live in the British empire. Therefore, although your Great Father is willing that his Red children should all become permanent settlers in the island, it matters not in what part of the British empire they reside. They may go across the Great Salt Lake to the country of their Great Father the King, and there reside, and there receive their presents; or they may remove to any part of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or any other British Colony, and yet receive them. But they cannot and must not expect to receive them after the end of three years, if they continue to reside within the limits of the United States.

"Children! — The Long Knives have complained (and with justice too) that your Great Father, whilst he is at peace with them, has supplied his Red children residing in their country, with whom the Long Knives are at war, with guns and powder and ball.

"Children! — This, I repeat to you, is against the rules of civilized nations, and if continued, will bring on war between your Great Father and the Long Knives.

"Children! — You must therefore come and live under the protection of your Great Father, or renounce the advantage which you have so long enjoyed, of annually receiving valuable presents from him.

"Children! — I have one thing more to observe to you. There are many clergymen constantly visiting you for the avowed purpose of instructing you in religious principles. Listen to them with attention when they talk to you on that



subject ; but at the same time keep always in view, and bear it well in your minds, that they have nothing whatever to do with your temporal affairs. Your Great Father who lives across the Great Salt Lake is your guardian and protector, and he only. He has relinquished his claim to this large and beautiful island, on which we are assembled, in order that you may have a home of your own quite separate from his white children. The soil is good, and the waters which surround the shores of this island are abundantly supplied with the finest fish. If you cultivate the soil with only moderate industry, and exert yourselves to obtain fish, you can never want, and your Great Father will continue to bestow annually on all those who permanently reside here, or in any part of his dominions, valuable presents, and will from time to time visit you at this island, to behold your improvements.

“ Children! — Your Great Father, the lieutenant-governor, as a token of the above declaration, transmits to the Indians a silk British flag, which represents the British empire, within this flag, and immediately under the symbol of the British crown, are delineated a British lion and a beaver ; by which is designated that the British people and the Indians, the former being represented by the lion and the latter by the beaver, are and will be alike regarded by their sovereign, so long as their figures are imprinted on the British flag, or, in other words, so long as they continue to inhabit the British empire !

“ Children ! — This flag is now yours. But it is necessary that some one tribe should take charge of it, in order that it may be exhibited in this island on all occasions, when your Great Father either visits or bestows presents on his Red children. Choose, therefore, from among you, the tribe to which you are willing to intrust it for safe keeping, and remember to have it with you when we next meet again at this place.

"Children! — I bid you farewell. But before we part, let me express to you the high satisfaction I feel at witnessing the quiet, sober, and orderly conduct which has prevailed in the camp since my arrival. There are assembled here upwards of three thousand persons, composed of different tribes. I have not seen nor heard of any wrangling or quarrelling among you; I have not seen even one man, woman, or child, in a state of intoxication.

"Children! — Let me entreat you to abstain from indulging in the use of fire-water. Let me entreat you to return immediately to your respective homes, with the presents now in your possession. Let me warn you against attempts that may be made by traders or other persons to induce you to part with your presents, in exchange for articles of little value,— Farewell."

After some deliberation among themselves, the custody of the flag was consigned to the Ottawa tribe then residing on the island, and to their principal chief, who came forward and received it with great ceremony.

There was then a distribution of extra presents, medals, silver gorgets, and amulets, to some of the chiefs and relatives of chiefs whose conduct was particularly approved, or whom it was thought expedient to gratify.

The council then broke up, and I made my way into the open air as quickly as I could.

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## COINS.

BY W. STANLEY JEVONS, M.A., F.R.S.



It is clear that the metals far surpass all other substances in suitability for the purpose of circulation, and it is almost equally clear that certain metals surpass all the other metals in this respect. Of gold and silver especially we may say, with Turgot, that, by the nature of things, they are constituted

the universal money independently of all convention and law. Even if the art of coining had never been invented, gold and silver would probably have formed the currency of the world ; but we have now to consider how, by shaping weighed pieces of these metals into coins, we can make use of their valuable properties to the greatest advantage.

The primitive mode of circulating the metals, indeed, was simply that of buying and selling them against other commodities, the weights or portions being rudely estimated. Some of the earliest specimens of money consist of the *aes-rude*, or rough, shapeless lumps of native copper employed as money by the ancient Etruscans. In the Museum of the Archiginnasio at Bologna may be seen the skeleton of an Etruscan, half embedded in earth, with the piece of rough copper yet within the grasp of the bony hand, placed there to meet the demands of Charon. Pliny, moreover, tells us that, before the time Servius Tullius, copper was circulated in the rude state. Afterwards copper, brass, or iron were, it is probable, employed in the form of small bars or spikes, and the name of the Greek unit of value, *drachma*, is supposed to have been derived from the fact that six of these metal spikes could be grasped in the hand, each piece being called an *obolus*. Such is supposed to have been the first system of money which was passed purely by *tale*, or number of pieces.

Gold is most readily obtained from alluvial deposits, and then has the form of grains or dust. Hence this is the primitive form of gold money. The ancient Peruvians enclosed the gold dust for the sake of security in quills, and thus passed it about more conveniently. At the gold diggings of California, Australia, or New Zealand, gold dust is to the present day sold directly against other goods by the aid of scales. The art of melting gold and silver, and fashioning them by hammer into various shapes was early invented. Even in the present day the poor Hindoo, who

has saved up a few rupees, employs a silversmith to melt them up and beat them into a simple bracelet, which he wears in the double character of an ornament and a hoard of wealth.

Similarly, the ancient Goths and Celts were accustomed to fashion gold into thick wires, which they rolled up into spiral rings and probably wore upon their fingers until the metal was wanted for trading purposes. There can be little doubt that this ring money, of which abundant specimens have been found in various parts of Europe and Asia, formed the first approximation to a coinage. In some cases the rings may have been intentionally made of equal weight ; for Cæsar speaks of the Britons as having iron rings, adjusted to a certain weight, to serve as money. In other cases the rings, or amulets, were bought and sold by aid of the balance ; and in certain Egyptian paintings men are represented as in the act of weighing rings. It is probable that the necessity for frequent weighings was avoided by making up sealed bags containing a certain weight of rings, and such perhaps are the bags of silver given by Naaman to Gehazi in the Second Book of Kings (v. 23). Ring money is said to be still current in Nubia.

Gold and silver have been fashioned into various other forms to serve as money. Thus the Siamese money consists of very small ingots or bars bent double in a peculiar manner. In Pondicherry and elsewhere gold is circulated in the form of small grains or buttons.

### *The Invention of Coining.*

The date of the invention of coining can be assigned with some degree of probability. Coined money was clearly unknown in the Homeric times, and it was known in the time of Lycurgus. We might therefore assume, with various authorities, that it was invented in the mean time, or about 900 B.C. There is a tradition, moreover, that Pheidon, King

of Argos, first struck silver money in the Island of Ægina about 895 B.C. and the tradition is supported by the existence of small stamped ingots of silver, which have been found in Ægina. Later inquiries, however, lead to the conclusion that Pheidon lived in the middle of the eighth century B.C., and Grote has shown good reasons for believing that what he did accomplish was done in Argos, and not in Ægina.

The mode in which the invention happened is sufficiently evident. Seals were familiarly employed in very early times, as we learn from the Egyptian paintings or the stamped bricks of Nineveh. Being employed to signify possession, or to ratify contracts, they came to indicate authority. When a ruler first undertook to certify the weights of pieces of metal, he naturally employed his seal to make the fact known, just as, at Goldsmiths' Hall, a small punch is used to certify the fineness of plate. In the earliest forms of coinage there were no attempts at so fashioning the metal that its weight could not be altered without destroying the stamp or design. The earliest coins struck, both in Lydia and in the Peloponnesus, were stamped on one side only. The Persian money, called the *larin*, consists of a round silver wire, about six centimetres long, bent in two, and stamped on one part which is flattened for the purpose. It is probably a relic of ring money. The present circulation of China is composed to a considerable extent of the so-called Sycee silver, which consists of small shoe shaped ingots, assayed and stamped, according to some accounts, by the government.

#### *What is a Coin?*

Although, in rings, grains, or stamped ingots, we have an approximation to what we call coin, it is plain that we must do something more to make convenient money. The stamp must be so impressed as to certify, not only the fineness and the original weight, but also the absence of any subsequent alteration. To coin metal, as we now understand the art,

is to form it into flat pieces of a circular, oval, square, hexagonal, octagonal, or other regular outline, and then to impress designs from engraved dies upon both sides, and sometimes upon the edges. Not only is it very costly and difficult to counterfeit coins well executed in this manner, but the integrity of the design assures us that no owner of the coin has tampered with it. Even the amount of ordinary wear and tear, which the coin has suffered, may be rudely inferred from the sharpness or partial effacement of the designs, and the roundness of the edges. "Pieces of money," says M. Chevalier, "are ingots of which the weight and the fineness are certified." There is nothing in this definition to distinguish coins from Sycee silver, or from the ordinary stamped bars and ingots of bullion. I should prefer, therefore, to say, *coins are ingots of which the weight and fineness are certified by the integrity of designs impressed upon the surfaces of the metal.*

#### *Various Forms of Coins.*

From time to time coins have been manufactured in very many forms, although circular coins vastly predominate in number. Among the innumerable issues of the German states may be found octagonal and hexagonal coins. A singular square coin, with a circular impress in the centre, was issued from Salzburg by Rudbert in 1513. Siege-pieces have been issued in England and elsewhere in the form of squares, lozenges, etc. Some of the most extraordinary specimens of money ever used are the large plates of pure copper which circulated in Sweden in the eighteenth century. These were about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and varied in size, the half-daler being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, and the two-daler piece as much as  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in weight. As the whole surface could not be covered with a design, a circular impress was struck near to each corner, and one in the centre, so as to render alteration as difficult as possible.

Among Oriental nations the shapes of coins are still more curious. In Japan, the principal part of the circulation consists of silver *itzibus*, which are oblong, flat pieces of silver, covered on both sides with designs and legends, the characters being partly in relief and partly incised. The smaller silver coins have a similar form. Among the minor Japanese coins are found large, oval, moulded pieces of copper or mixed metal, each with a square hold in the centre. The Chinese *cash* are well known to be round discs of a kind of brass, with a square hole in the centre to allow of their being strung together. The coins of Formosa are similar, except that they are much larger and thicker. All the copper and base metal coins of China, Japan, and Formosa are distinguished by a broad flat rim, and they have characters in relief upon a sunk ground, somewhat in the manner of Boulton and Watt's copper pence. They are manufactured by moulding the metal, and then filing the protuberant parts smooth. Such coins stand wear, and preserve their designs better than European coins, but they are easily counterfeited.

The most singular of all coins are the scimitar-shaped pieces formerly circulated in Persia.

#### *The best Form for Coins.*

It is a matter of considerable importance to devise the best possible form for coins, and the best mode of striking them. The use of money creates, as it were, an artificial crime of false coining, and so great is the temptation to engage in this illicit art that no penalty is sufficient to repress it, as the experience of two thousand years sufficiently proves. Thousands of persons have suffered death, and all the penalties of treason have been enforced without effect. Ruding is then unquestionably right in saying, that our efforts should be directed not so much to the punishment of the crime, as to its prevention by improvements in the art of coining.

We must strike our coins so perfectly that successful imitation or alteration shall be out of the question.

There are four principal objects at which we should aim in deciding upon the exact design for a coin.

1. To prevent counterfeiting.
2. To prevent the fraudulent removal of metal from the coin.
3. To reduce the loss of metal by legitimate wear and tear.
4. To make the coin an artistic and historical monument of the state issuing it, and the people using it.

For the prevention of counterfeiting, our principal resource is to render the mechanical execution of the piece as perfect as possible, and to strike it in a way which can only be accomplished with the aid of elaborate machinery. When all coins were made by casting, the false coiner could work almost as skilfully as the moneyer. Hence, in the Roman empire, it was difficult to distinguish between true and false coin. Hammered money was a great improvement on moulded money, and milled money on hammered money. The introduction of the steam coining press by Boulton and Watt was the next great improvement ; and the knee-joint press of Ulhorn and Thonnelier, now used in nearly all mints, except that on Tower Hill, forms the last advance in the mechanism for striking coin.

The utmost attention ought to be paid to the perfect execution of the milling, legend, or other design, impressed upon the edge of modern coins. This serves at once to prevent clipping or tampering with the coin, and to baffle the skill of the counterfeiter. The coins of ancient nations were issued with rough, unstamped edges, and the first coin marked with a legend on the edge was a silver coin of Charles IX. of France, issued in the year 1573. The English coinage was first grained or marked on the edge in 1658 or 1662, when the use of the mill and screw was finally established in the mint. All the larger coins now issued from



the English, and, indeed, from most other mints, bear a milled or serrated edge, produced by ridges on the internal surface of the collar which holds the coin when being struck between the two dies. These collars are difficult to make, and useless when made except in the coining-press, and the counterfeiter cannot imitate the milling by hand work, it being almost impossible to use a file with sufficient regularity.

The French five-franc pieces bear a legend on the edge in raised letters, the words being "Dieu protège la France." Such raised letters are quite beyond the art of the counterfeiter. The English crown has a legend, "Decus et Tutamen," and the year of the reign in incised letters, which could obviously be imitated by the use of punches. The new German gold coins are issued with smooth edges, the ten-mark piece having only a few slight incised marks, and the twenty-mark piece bearing the legend, "Gott mit uns," in faint letters; this is surely a far less satisfactory protection than the milled edge adopted in most other mints. It may be worthy of inquiry, whether the milled edge might not be combined with a legend or other design in relief, so as to render imitation still more difficult. One or two centuries ago, silver coins used to have a kind of ornamental beading on the edge. Elaborate patterns, produced by machinery with perfect regularity, and altogether incapable of imitation by hand, might now be substituted.

### *Coins as Works of Art.*

Of the use of coins as artistic medals it would not be appropriate to speak at any length. I must however remark that many of the coins still issued from the English mint are monuments of bad taste. It is difficult to imagine poorer designs than those upon the shilling and sixpence, descending from a time when art in many branches was at its apogee in England. As our architecture and art manufacturer of many kinds are regenerated by the efforts

of private persons, is it too much to hope that a government department will follow ? The florin is indeed an immense advance upon the shilling, being in some respects a reversion to the style of old English money. A very beautiful pattern crown piece was produced in 1847, in a somewhat similar style, but never issued. Mr. Lowe, when Master of the Mint, gave us back the old George and Dragon sovereign, which is much superior to the shield and wreaths. I think, however, that the time has come for a general improvement in our coins.

*Historical Coins.*

Some states have utilized their coins as monuments of important events, such as conquests, jubilees, the accession of monarchs, etc. The German states, especially Prussia, have struck a long series of beautiful coins down to the Krönung's Thaler of 1861, and the Sieges Thaler of 1871. Some of these coins are at once treasured up in cabinets in the manner of medals. If it is possible to conceive literature destroyed, and modern cities and their monuments in ruins and decay, such medallion coins would become the most durable memorials, and the history of the kings of Prussia would be traced out by future numismatists as that of the great dynasties of Bactria has lately been recovered.

In 1842 M. Anténor Joly brought before the French legislative chambers a scheme for a system of historical money, and he renewed his proposal in 1852. M. Ernest Dumas has also suggested the issue of twenty-centime bronze pieces, which should serve either as money or as historical medals. Such schemes have not been carried out in France, and in England no coins of the sort have been struck. Except the mere expense of a new set of dies, I see no objection to the issue of historical money.

*The Royal Attribute of Coining.*

Every civilized community requires a supply of well executed coins, and there arises the question, how shall this

money be provided ? The coins of each denomination must contain exactly equal weights of fine metal, and must bear and impress proving that they do so. Can we trust to the ordinary competition of manufacturers and traders to keep up a sufficient supply of such coins, just as they supply buttons or pins and needles ? Or must we establish a government department, under strict legislative control, to secure good coinage ?

As almost every opinion finds some advocate, there are not wanting a few who believe that coinage should be left to the free action of competition. Mr. Herbert Spencer especially, in his "Social Statics," advanced the doctrine that, as we trust the grocer to furnish us with pounds of tea, and the baker to send us loaves of bread, so we might trust Heaton and Sons, or some of the other enterprising firms of Birmingham, to supply us with sovereigns and shillings at their own risk and profit. He held that just as people go by preference to the grocer who sells good tea, and to the baker whose loaves are sound and of full weight, so the honest and successful coiner would gain possession of the market, and his money would drive out inferior productions.

Though I must always deeply respect the opinions of so profound a thinker as Mr. Spencer, I hold that in this instance he has pushed a general principle into an exceptional case, where it quite fails. He has overlooked the important law of Gresham, that better money cannot drive out worse. In matters of currency self-interest acts in the opposite direction to what it does in other affairs, as will be explained, and if coining were left free, those who sold light coins at reduced prices would drive the best trade.

This conclusion is amply confirmed by experience ; for at many times and places coins have been issued by private manufacturers, and always with the result of debasing the currency. For a long time the copper currency of England consisted mainly of tradesmen's tokens, which were issued

very light in weight and excessive in number. In Mr. Smiles' "Lives of Boulton and Watt" (p. 391), there is printed an interesting letter, in which Boulton complains that in his journeys he received on an average at the toll-gates two counterfeit pennies for one true one. The lower class of manufacturers, he says, purchased copper coin to the nominal value of thirty-six shillings for twenty shillings in silver, and distributed it to their work-people in wages, so as to make a considerable profit. The multitude of these depreciated pieces in circulation was so great, that the magistrates and inhabitants of Stockport held a public meeting, and resolved to take no halfpence in future but those of the Anglesey Company, which were of full weight. This shows, if proof were needed, that the separate action of self-interest was inoperative in keeping bad coin out of circulation, and it is not to be supposed that that the public meeting could have had any sufficient effect. In China the current small money called *cash* or *le*, is commonly manufactured by private coiners, and the consequence is that the size, quality, and value of the coins have fallen very much.

In my opinion there is nothing less fit to be left to the action of competition than money. In constitutional law the right of coining has always been held to be one of the peculiar prerogatives of the Crown, and it is a maxim of the civil law, that *nonetandi ius principum ossibus inhæret*. To the executive government and its scientific advisers, who have minutely inquired into the intricacies of the subject of currency and coinage, the matter had better be left. It should as far as possible be removed from the sphere of party struggles or public opinion, and confided to the decision of experts. No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times. The danger lies quite in the opposite direction, that popular governments will not venture upon the

most obvious and necessary improvement of the monetary system without obtaining a concurrence of popular opinion in its favour, while the people, influenced by habit, and with little knowledge of the subject, will never be able to agree upon the best scheme.

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TO A GOLD COIN FOUND ON THE PLAINS  
OF TROY.



AND thou art here—about whose name and date  
'Twere idle e'en to hazard a conjecture—  
Perhaps, when Troy was in her palmy state,  
Struck to commemorate some feat of Hector :  
Perhaps, coeval with the days of Jubal,  
Graved by that Cain whose cognomen was Tubal.

Were thy impress and legend visible,  
Thou might'st 'tis true, prove but (when all is said),  
A button, by some bush from Spon or Gell  
Filched, when in search of the Scamander's head :  
As 'tis, thou may'st have borne the monogram  
Of some old Sheik, anterior to Ham.

Time-eaten relic ! Within whose dim round :  
The memories of by-gone ages dwell,  
Like shapes sepulchral, disinured and bound  
Within the magic ring by wizard spell ;  
Thou cabinet of shadowy portraits ! glass  
Wherein the phantoms of dead empires pass !

Rome, Carthage, Tyre, those war-ships on the tide  
Of Time, are now as they had never been ;  
Their battle ensigns that had earth defied,  
Ages ago were struck and, piece meal, seen  
Into the dark Lethean waves to drop,  
While thou, a bubble, floatest at the top !

Thy fellow-bubbles, Cæsars, Caliphs, Sophies,  
Kings, Consuls, Tribunes, Moguls, Magi, Sages,  
All who left to dust their bones and trophies  
And names (where not mis-spelt) to after ages ;  
The lions, *ne plus ultras* of their day,  
The marvels Trismegisti—where are they ?

Where Thot, where Cheops, Ninus, Babel's founder,  
And he who saw the Mede his palace raze,  
—Ot Daniel's text a practical expounder—  
And turn him out, a human ox to graze!  
With many more of old and modern story,  
Jew, Gentile, Greek, Barbarian, Whig and Tory.

The rock whose vein was thy primeval bed,  
The snows of Kaff or Himla may invest ;  
Or, wast thou shaken by the thunder's tread,  
From Gebel Tar\* —a jewel from his crest—  
Tried in some now extinct volcano's fire,  
Or brought from Ophir, in a ship of Tyre.

What transmigrations hast thou undergone  
As coin, ring, bracelet, buckle, brooch or chalice ?  
How oft been cheaply lost, or dearly won ?  
Yet still a welcome guest in hut or palace :  
For doubtless thou had'st travelled long and far  
Ere rags were cashed or promises at par.

Thou may'st, when Sodom was destroyed by fire,  
Have melted from the ear of some rich beauty ;  
Or, as a string to Theban Memnon's lyre,  
Or royal Nimrod's hunting bow, done duty,  
Or, brought at Aaron's bidding, helped to mould  
The statue of a god—the calf of gold.

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\* Gibraltar.

Thou may'st, prest by Achilles' doughty thumb,  
 Have sealed a cartel to some Trojan peer,  
 Ulysses may have filched thee from his chum,  
 Or Homer pawned thee for a pot of beer,  
 (Whose epic rhapsody too much of slaughter  
 Smacks to have been a nursling of cold water.)

Or, was Troy but—as some deem is proved fully—  
 A dream, the tumulus† before my eye  
 Not heaped o'er Ajax, but some other bully,  
 Helen's abduction an egregious lie,  
 The Iliad's hero a fictitious person,  
 In short, the writer a mere Greek Macpherson ?

What though old Priam's battle-trump no more  
 Rings, but the Turk, (at Agamemnon's post  
 Where gods were seen to bivouac of yore,)  
 Sits moping, like a heron or a ghost ;  
 I scorn the pedant and his prosing lecture,  
 And go for Homer, Hercuba and Hector.

For is not Tenedos in view ? and does  
 Not woody Ida in the distance lift  
 Her dim crest, like a thunder-cloud ; and flows  
 Not yellow Xanthus, where the sea-sands shift  
 At the bay's head, beneath whose cape the Greek  
 Moors, as ere *Troja fuit* his caique ?

Would'st thou had ears, speech, intellect ! as 'tis,  
 I lock thee in my scrutoire, there to sleep,  
 Till classed—a theme for erudite surmise  
 And sage research beyond the Western deep—  
 With sketches of mammoths, mermaids, mummies,  
 Brickbats from Babylon, and other dummies,

“STAT NOMINIS UMBRA”

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• The tomb of Ajac.

## MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

FORT DETROIT, CHATEAUGUAY AND CRISLERS FARM.

(BY R. W. McLACHLAN.)



ON the eighteenth of June, 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain. Relations between the two governments having for some years been rather critical ; negotiations, for the settlement of their respective claims, were renewed and broken off several times, without arriving at any definite result. The alleged cause of the war—the claim and exercise of the right of search by Britain—seems hardly the true one. Rather the conquest of Canada. A desire for its possession, engendered with the birth of the republic, seems to pervade its whole national history. Even to day, stump-operators, over the border, find, what savors of the acquisition of Canada, to be the most palatable condiment with which to spice their speeches. The time too, for such designs, was most opportune. The mother country, straining every nerve in the great duel with Napoleon, could afford little if any assistance to her threatened colony.

The act of Congress, declaring war, authorized the enlistment of a regular army of 25,000, and the enrolling of a volunteer force of 50,000, supported by a militia reserve of 100,000. This total of 175,000, was considerably more numerous than the adult male population of British America. To cope with this vast army, all the troops that could be mustered, was about 2000 regulars, and such raw levies of the militia as could be hastily called together.

General Hull, with a force of 2000 men, crossed the river from Detroit, on the 12th of July ; driving in the pickets stationed at Amherstburg. There and then, was fired the first shot of the memorable war of 1812. General Hull issued a proclamation, from his camp at Sandwich, calling on all Canadians to accept the benefits of the liberty, which he



intended to bring them with the conquest of their Country.

"Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, nor interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice, but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security, consistant with their rights, and your expectations, I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty. \* \* \* That liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which has afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any people. \* \* \* Raise not your hands against your brethern ; many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends, must needs be hailed by you with a cordial welcome."

Three engagements, arising out of this war, have been considered worthy of commemoration. The victories of Fort Detroit, Chateauguay and Crysler's Farm did more, than aught else, to drive back the wave of invasion that then threatened to swamp the whole country. Those who fought there, deserve well of us who reap the fruits of their victories.

*Fort Detroit.*—Their position becoming untenable, by the capture of Michillimakinak, (great Turtle), the Americans retired to Detroit. General Brock, with about seven hundred regulars and militia, and six hundred Indians, passed over the river on the 15th of August, and invested the fort. Without striking a blow in its defence, General Hull surrendered to this small force, in numbers, considerably inferior to his own. This almost bloodless victory raised the spirits and martial enthusiasm of the whole population, and to improve upon it, General Hull was sent as prisoner towards

Quebec ; gracing triumphal marches through most of the towns and villages on his way. The following is a clipping from the *Montreal Herald* of Sept. 12, 1812, (the first year of its publication) describing the scene at Montreal :

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HULL,  
*and a part of his army in Montreal.*

Last Sunday evening the Inhabitants of this city were gratified with an exhibition equally novel and interesting.

That Gen. Hull should have made his entry into our city so soon, at the head of his troops, rather exceeded our expectations. We however were very happy to see him, and received him with all the honors due to his high rank, and importance as a public character.—The following particulars relative to his journey, and reception at Montreal, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

It appears Gen. Hull and suite, accompanied by about 25 officers and 350 soldiers left Kingston under an escort of 130 men, commanded by Major Heathcotte of the Newfoundland Regt. At Cornwall the escort was met by Capt. Gray, of the Quarter Master General's Department, who took charge of the prisoners of war, and from thence proceeded with them to La Chine, where they arrived about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. At La Chine Captains Richardson and Ogilvie, with their companies of the Montreal Militia, and a company of the King's from lower La Chine, commanded by Capt. Blackmore, formed the Escort till they were met by Colonel Auldjo with the remainder of the flank companies of the militia ; upon which Capt. Blackmore's company fell out, and presented arms as the Gen. and line passed, and then returned to La Chine, leaving the prisoners of war to be guarded by the militia alone.

The line of march then proceeded to the town in the following order—Viz :

1st. The band of the King's Regt.

2d. The first division of the escort.

3d. Gen. Hull in a carriage accompanied by Capt. Gray—  
Capt. Hull and Major Shackelton, followed in the second,  
and some wounded officers and ladies occupied four others.

4th. The American officers.

5th. The Non-commissioned officers & soldiers.

6th. The 2d division of the escort.

It unfortunately proved rather late in the evening, for the vast concourse of spectators assembled, to experience that gratification they so anxiously looked for. This inconvenience was, however, in a great measure, remedied by the illumination of the streets through which the line of march passed. When they arrived at the Government House, the General was conducted in, and presented to His Excellency Sir George Prevost, and was received with the greatest politeness, and invited to take up his residence there during his stay at Montreal. The other officers were accomodated at Holmes's House, and the soldiers lodged in the Quebec barracks. The General appears to be about 60 years of age, and is a good-looking man, and we are informed, by those who had frequent opportunities of conversing with him, that he is a man of general information. He is communicative, and easy in conversation ; and seems to bear his misfortunes with a degree of philosophical resignation, that but few men, in similar circumstances are gifted with.

*Chateauguay*—In the spring of 1813, the war, which had been suspended during the winter months, was again renewed, by the invasion of Upper Canada. With varying success it was carried on all through the summer. Many skirmishes, rather than battles, were fought, in which victory was as often declared for one side as for the other. The following is a general order graphically describing the engagement at Miami River. Thinking it worthy of preservation we therefore reproduce it in full.

Adjutant-General's Office,  
Head-Quarters, Kingston, 21st May, 1813.

G. O.

THE Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Troops, the brilliant result of an action which took place on the Banks of the Miami River, on the 5th inst. with part of the North-Western Army of the United States, under Major-General Harrison, and which terminated in the complete defeat of the Enemy, and the capture, dispersion or destruction of 1300 Men by the gallant Division of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Proctor.—Five Hundred Prisoners were taken, exclusive of those who fell into the hands of the Indians, and whose numbers could not be ascertained.

Brigadier-General Proctor praises the gallant behaviour of the Troops, and refers to his Official Dispatch, not yet received.

The enemy's loss was very severe, while that of the British amounted only to 14 rank and file killed, 1 Subaltern, 4 Sergeants, and 37 rank and file wounded.—Militia, 1 Captain killed, 4 rank and file wounded.

*Edward Baynes,*  
*Adjutant General, N. A.*

Brown, Printer, Montreal.

Towards the close of the season a grand scheme was arranged for the invasion of Lower Canada ; having for its ultimate object the capture of Montreal, if not Quebec. Crossing the lines from Chateauguay four corners, General Hampton, with a force numbering 7000, followed the course of the Chateauguay river towards Montreal. Posted on a strong position, on the banks of that river, Colonel De-Salaberry with 300 Canadian *Voltigeurs* awaited his approach. Hampton sent forward a strong detachment of infantry, at the head of which was a very tall officer, who called out,—“Brave Canadians surrender yourselves : we wish you no harm.” The reply, a volley of musketry, brought him and many of his followers to the earth. After four hours hard fighting Hampton, imagining the Canadian force

to be far greater, retired from the field. He soon retreated over the lines. One of the aged veterans of that fight we well remember. Clad in an old artillery uniform, he was always seen marching out, alongside the troops, on review days. He was ever ready to recount of his adventures on the day of battle. Although we have heard it often from his lips ; all that we can remember is, that—" de Yankee see me fore I see him and he shoot me drough de neck." Thus was fought and won, on the 16th of October, the battle of Chateauguay.

*Cryslers Farm.*—General Wilkinson, having collected about 9000 men at French Creek, descending the St. Lawrence, he intended joining Hampton, near Montreal, before making a combined attack on the town. On his way down he disembarked from his flotilla of barges and gun-boats, above the Long-Sault rapids. Colonel Morrison, with 800 men was sent out from Kingston, to watch his movements. As Morrison was constantly harassing his rear, Wilkinson, on the 11th of November, offered battle, and after two hours hard fighting, was defeated. The result of the battle of Chryslers Farm was—Wilkinson, soon after hearing of the defeat of Hampton at Chateauguay, retired with his whole force across the boundry. Thus by these two engagements, with hardly more than a thousand men, was frustrated this most formidable invasion of our country. Some of the old victors of these fights still survive, and we are glad to learn that the Dominion government has, even thus tardily, determined to reward the great deeds of these venerable survivors. Many amusing incidents, of which the following is a sample, occur at the pension offices.

During the payment of the veterans of 1812-15 at Woodstock, an incident occurred that we think should not be lost. A man named John Smith, 89 years of age, presented himself for payment. He told a straight story, but as his name did not appear on the script or pay roll, it was necessary for

some other veteran to identify him. Col. McPherson asked if any one present recollected John Smith.

"Yes," responded Sim Papp, "I was once on guard with him."

"Is this the man?" enquired the Col.

"No," responded Sim, "I can't recollect any of the features."

Papp studied a moment and then said, "Hold on Colonel; if he is John Smith I can identify him by asking him one question."

"Proceed," said the Col.

"Well now," says Papp, addressing Smith, "who stole the sheep at Chrysler's farm when the men were starving?"

"*Sam Pipp*," responded Smith, amid a roar of laughter. Smith was paid. The evidence was conclusive.

During the Cæsarian age of Britain, many battles were fought, and victories won, by her soldiers. Some of these victories were commemorated by medals awarded to the victorious warriors. But the victors of many more conflicts as worthy, yet not unsung, had received no tangible laurel of victory. It was therefore, after considerable agitation determined in 1847, to issue a medal rewarding those who fought Britain's battles during the years 1793-1814. Although too late for many; not a few survived to enjoy their well earned, although tardy reward. This, called preeminently "the War Medal," may be described as follows: Obverse:—Diademed head of Victoria. "Victoria Regina: 1848". Reverse:—Victoria, standing on a dias, with a wreath of laurel crowning the Duke of Wellington. "To the British Army; 1793-1814". Ribbon scarlet, with blue borders. Clasps were attached for each battle in which the recipient was engaged. Those for the war in Canada were.—Fort Detroit, for which, 221 Canadian militia received medals and clasps.—Chateauguay having 260. And for *Chrystlers Farm*, as it is incorrectly spelled on the clasps, only 55.

Three of these militia men received clasps for two engagements, and one, Jean Baptist Leclaire, received for all three. In all there were 531 medals ; 267 for Upper Canadians ; and for Lower Canadians 264. Among those of the Upper Canadians, we find the name of John Crysler, the owner of the farm where that battle was fought. Medals were also given to those of the 41st, 49th and 89th Regiments, and to the Indians who took part in those engagements. But of these, distributed by the Imperial government, we have not been able to get at the requisite information.

From statistics, in course of compilation, it has been ascertained that not more than 7286 Canadian militia were called into active service during the whole of the war. This force was made up as follows :—Cavalry 183, Artillery 163, Infantry 6617, Voyageurs 323.

From time to time, detachments of the reserve militia were called out for short periods : varying from two days, to two months. These altogether numbered 16,239 men, which, with the active force, amounted all told, to 23,525. With this small army of Canadians, assisted by about 2000 regulars and as many Indians, was the most formidable invasion of their soil, kept in check, and at length driven off. One seventh of them, 3,200, still live amongst us to fight their battles over to their grand-children. Their average age is over 85. From this we would judge that our rigorous northern climate, inhospitable though it seems, has given birth to, not only a brave, but long lived race of warriors.

Regarding other medals relating to this war—we have a portrait of Colonel DeSableberry, which has among other accessories a representation of one. Of it or its history we have not been able to learn anything. It may be described as follows : Obverse.—Britannia seated to the left, by her side stands a Lion, and her left hand rests on the British shield : Reverse.—the word "CHATEAUGUAY" within a wreath of laurel.

For the Indians, a large silver medal was issued ; having on the Obverse—a bust of George III., “Georgius III. Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex. F:D:” ; and on the Reverse—the royal arms “1814”.

Another medal was issued by the loyal and patriotic society of Upper Canada. For a full description of it, see Vol. I. page 41.

The Americans also issued medals commemorating some of their victories. But, as Canadians, an account of them does not in the present article come within our province.

We have a number of tokens relating to the battle of Queenston height ; but a description of these, we will reserve for another paper.

## A GOOD FAMILY.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



HE 26th of September, 1667, was a great day for the town of Three Rivers. The whole population, numbering two hundred and forty-seven souls, must at that hour have been in a high state of excitement. A bridal ceremony, of uncommon “grandeur,” connected with circumstances well calculated to raise the public spirit into manifestations of joy and glee, was being performed.

What was it ? The marriage of Miss *Marie Boucher* with Lieutenant *de Varennes*.

Who were they ? The bride, (a girl of twelve years, six months and eighteen days) was the daughter of *Pierre Boucher*, a self made man. Wonderfully adapted was he for a new country like this ; having attained, what was considered for a colonist, the highest position of prosperity and honor.

Boucher commenced, at the age of seventeen, (1640) to study the Indian languages, and to serve as a private in the little garrison of Quebec. Through assiduity, study and tal-



ent, he rose to the position of sergeant, interpreter, and at length clerk at the trading post of Three Rivers, at that time the rendezvous of all the Indian nations of Canada.

Taking advantage of some difficulties of those days, in which his quickness of mind and knowledge of administration, permitted him to act, he soon distinguished himself above all, especially, when that place, invaded by the Iroquois had to sustain regular sieges. The Governor General could find no one better suited to manage that little province of Three Rivers ; always subject to trouble with the Indians ; yet so important on account of its fur trade. He therefore appointed Boucher Lt. Governor. The position of the country, at large, afterwards becoming more critical, it was decided that Boucher should go to the Court at Versailles, to attempt there—that in which no one had before succeeded—the securing for Canada, a respectable corps of troops, that might keep in check the Iroquois. This ambassador, whose only school had been the forests of the St. Lawrence, shewed again the breadth of his mind, as well as the tact, which he seems to have possessed in as high a degree as any one of his time. He not only made his mark ; shewing off to advantage at the polished Court of Louis XIV. ; but on the monarch having expressed a wish for a written description of “la Nouvelle-France,” Boucher produced, that admirable work now so scarce. This classified him as the first Canadian, who handled the pen of a “*litterateur*”—for he was really a Canadian, having lived here since his youth, and taken part, so to speak, in all the events of the period.

But a still greater success, than the writing of his justly admired work, crowned his mission to France. On his return to Canada he was able to announce that a full regiment, glorious in the King's service, had received orders to embark for the shores of St. Lawrence. From that moment closes the first epoch in the history of Canada. A great change took place soon after.

The soldiers of *Carignan-Salières*, in one campaign, swept the Iroquois from their strong holds; bringing to Canada peace, like a refreshing dew, on the eve of a burning summer day.

Officers and privates became the favorites of the people. One company went to garrison Three Rivers, Mr. De Varennes, (a family name repeated in the French armies, for over half a century) met there Miss Boucher, and a combination was arranged to the following effect. On receiving the hand of Miss Boucher, De Varennes, was to be made governor of Three Rivers, while his Father-in-law was to retire to his seigniory, (Boucherville) near Montreal, where he intended to found a vast settlement.

The reader may now well understand the solemnity of that September day, (1667) when the honoured Boucher led to the parish church his beloved daughter, followed by the aristocracy of the town, the military of the garrison, and the whole population. No place, in Canada, had a better class of citizens, or a more enlightened and wealthy people, than had Three Rivers, at that time.

Boucher lived there twenty years, during which he rendered great services to the community. His successor and son-in-law, governed during the succeeding twenty two years, and these forty years are marked by undiminished prosperity.

Two brilliant and patriotic families have sprung from Pierre Boucher. His own, of which there are many branches, under the names of Boucherville, Niverville, Grosbois, &c., still holding high rank in social circles; and that of Varennes, so entirely devoted to the interests of Canada.

Boucher died aged nearly a hundred, having contributed more, perhaps than any other, to the settlement of the Chambly river, and the district below Montreal. The titles of nobility, conferred on him by Louis XIV., are rare (four in all for Canada) marks of distinction, for a Canadian to receive. Out of some fifteen surviving sons, eight or nine, when

he died, were officers in the regulars. These, together with the sons of Varennes, and those of *Lemoine*, formed a groupe of about twenty, Canadian born military men, of which any French regiment might well have been proud. A fact proved, by some accounts of their services, which has fortunately escaped destruction.

De Varennes had the pleasure, before his departure from this world, of seeing his son joining the army, some time during 1686; others followed. A long series of warlike enterprises, commenced soon after. We sent expeditions to Hudson's Bay; the war, better known as the siege of Quebec by Phipps; the Newfoundland, Nova Scotian, and New England phases of the crises, all occurred between 1696, and 1713. It would be a curious, as well as interesting, study to enumerate one by one the chivalric staff of men, that Canada furnished during that time. By land and sea; in America and Europe, they fought. Already, with not a little satisfaction, do we French Canadians read, of the exploits of our countrymen, in the annals of the French kingdom, that are from time to time brought to light by her historians.

On the day of the battle of Malplaquet, the English regiments, retiring with the laurels of victory, left, among the dead French officers, *Pierre de Varennes de la Verendrye*, who was afterwards picked up by his comrades, and with difficulty cured of nine wounds. These he received between sunrise and sunset. A general order from the commander in chief, thanked him for his behaviour. He then returned to Canada, to carve for himself a name which posterity has too long forgotten.

It is hardly possible, within the compass of the present article, to describe the meritorious career of the discoverer of the North-west. A few words will therefore, serve as an attempt to indicate, the different steps of this great undertaking.

Up to 1730, no one had penetrated the territory west of Lake Superior. De la Verendrye organized a company of adventurers and traders ; got up expeditions, and during twenty years of constant exertions, kept up the spirit of the company. Large profits were made on the furs brought down to Montreal, from Rainy Lake, Lakes of the Woods, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, and the plains further on. He finally found himself, at the very foot of the Rocky-Mountains, on his way to the "sea of the West." No less than twelve forts were established by him, his sons and nephew, who assisted in his enterprises ; and among them, Fort Garry.

A few months more and he would probably have reached the Pacific coast, the object of his most ardent desire ; but the mismanagement of Canadian affairs, by the Bigot clique put a sudden stop to his services. He afterwards died very poor and broken-hearted. Although he had helped to fill with gold the swollen coffers of the clique, it proved of little use to his native country. The place in Three Rivers, where this man was born, is still venerated by the inhabitants.

His sons resumed their place in the army, and went through the seven years war. Most of them perished in battle, or on the sea in returning to France. Only one branch survives, in the person of, the Governor of *la Nouvelle Caledonie*.

The descents of Pierre Boucher are left to us. They live amongst us to recall the history of the past, and enjoy the honours due to their noble race. Of de Varennes and his deserving sons, nothing remains but a souvenir.

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— A sword of curious workmanship, with a handle of gold, covered with heraldic engravings, and apparently of the time of Edward II. or III., has been found at a depth of 35 feet, during the clearing out of the foundations for the new opera house on the Thames embankment.

1775—1875.

ATTACK ON MONTREAL BY THE  
AMERICANS.

**I**N this year of grace, 1875, whilst centennial anniversaries of many important events are being celebrated, it may be interesting to recall the daring bravery of Richard Montgomery, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, with reference to the attacks upon Montreal and Quebec, 100 years ago.

On the breaking out of the war of the revolution, one of the first acts of Congress was to issue orders for an attack on Canada. Their soldiers had captured Crown Point and Ticonderoga ; why should not Montreal and Quebec fall into their hands? The command of the army intended for this purpose, was given to General Montgomery, who, with 3000 men, besieged and took the forts at Chambly and St. Johns. Governor Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, (who was at Montreal) started for the relief of St. Johns, but he was met at Longueuil, by a party of Americans, who compelled him to recross to Montreal.

When the command of the Northern army devolved upon Montgomery, he sent Allen, who had been traversing Canada in the neighbourhood of the river St. Lawrence, to retrace his steps, and further arouse the people in favour of the Americans. Active and brave, Allen gathered a large number to his standard. Within a week, it is said, he had 250 Canadians under arms. He wrote to Montgomery, that within a few days he would join him at St. Johns, with at least 500 Canadians.

On his way to join the main army, he marched up the east side of the St. Lawrence to Longueuil, where between that place and Laprairie, he fell in with Major Brown, at the head of an advanced party of Americans, who informed him that Montreal was weak and defenceless, and proposed to make a joint attack on the city.

Allen had confidence in the courage and judgment of Brown, and agreed to the proposition. Allen was to return to Longueuil, procure canoes, and cross the St. Lawrence with his troops below the city, while Brown was to cross above the town, with 200 men, and the attack was to be made at opposite points simultaneously.

On October 24th, 1775, Allen crossed the river at night, the weather was rough and windy, and so few were his canoes, that they had to cross three times, yet the whole party were safely carried over before daylight. At dawn Allen expected to hear the signal of Brown, but the morning advanced, and it was evident that the latter had not crossed over. Guards were placed upon the road, to prevent intelligence being carried into the town, and Allen would have retreated if his boats could have carried all over at once.

But the landing of Allen was soon announced to General Carleton, who assembled 30 British regulars and 200 of the Canadian militia, under the command of Major Carden, who marched to Longue Pointe, where the Americans were posted, and after a smart engagement, during which Allen and his men showed great bravery, the whole party were taken prisoners.

They were marched to Montreal, and the officers acted very civilly towards them, but when they were delivered into the custody of General Prescott, they experienced (it is said) very harsh treatment at his hands. On learning from Allen, that he was the same man who had captured Ticonderoga, Prescott was greatly enraged, threatening to hang him, and ordered him to be bound in irons, and placed on board the "*Gaspe*" war schooner.

He remained five weeks in irons, aboard the *Gaspe*, at Montreal, and when Carleton was repulsed at Longueuil, by Warner, as previously stated, the Vessel was sent down to Quebec, there he was transferred on board another vessel, and treated humanely, and was ultimately sent to England, to be tried for treason.

Allen complained bitterly of his treatment during his captivity, he appears to have been moved about several times, and was not released until May, 1778, when he was exchanged for Colonel Campbell, and he returned to his home in Vermont.

The locality of Allen's landing and the battle ground is unknown, but it is probable that the suburbs of the city now covers it, and that the place is not far from the present ferry-landing at Hochelaga, on the road to Longue Pointe.

The cause of Major Brown's failure to cross, and attack Montreal with Allen, has never been explained. The plan was good, and would in all probability have been successful. Half carried out, it proved disastrous, and both Brown and Allen were blamed, the one for proposing, the other for attempting such a hazardous enterprise.

Immediately upon the surrender of the fort at St. Johns, Montgomery pressed on towards Montreal. In the meantime, Governor Carleton assembled all his available force for the purpose of repairing to the defence of Quebec, and had left Montreal, when Montgomery appeared before the city. The citizens, although knowing that their ruined walls would prove no defence, determined to enforce, if possible, the observance of military customs, before they surrendered, and while they had neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions to withstand a siege, they drew up their own articles of capitulation, which were accepted, and on Nov. 13th, 1775, at 9 o'clock, the American troops took possession by the Recollet Gate, only, however, to retain their position for a few months, when the old flag again floated from "Citadel Hill."

From that time onward, Montreal has prospered, and extended its borders in every direction ; growing from a population of a little over 3,000, at the time of which we have been writing, to the fine city of to-day, the commercial

metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, with its busy population of nearly 150,000.

Notwithstanding all the important posts in Canada, except Quebec, were by this time in possession of the Americans, Montgomery asserted in his letter to Congress, that "till Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered."

Of his attack on Quebec, and the death of Montgomery, we purpose to speak in another paper.

### THE BRITISH MINT 1874-5.



CONSIDERABLE portion of the Annual Report of the British Mint is devoted to statistics. To many it will appear a somewhat startling fact that coins to the value of nearly two and a half million pounds were required to be struck in the year, and that it is only from the large coinages of 1872 and 1871, coupled with the large import of Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns, that so small an amount as a million and a half (value) of gold coins were sufficient, instead of the average £5,000,000. Of the Australian coins, nearly two millions in value were imported. The demand for silver coin in 1874 was less by a fourth than in the year previous. A noticeable fact is the largely increased demand for three-pences, 4,122,000 pieces, worth £51,525, having been issued. The re-issue of half-crowns commenced in May, 1874, and the amount coined in the year was £273,000, of which nearly £200,000 was issued. The process of renewing the silver coinage of the colonies is going on rapidly. The fact that a considerable amount of bronze money had to be coined by contract, led to a somewhat urgent appeal for extended accommodation. The machinery is now the same as that erected in 1810, when the Mint was moved from the Tower to its present site on Tower Hill. Considering the fact that



our coinage is admitted to be at least equal to that of any country in the world, it is difficult to believe that the work is done by "machinery more obsolete and inefficient than that of any mint in Europe, not excepting that at Constantinople." Such, however, is the case.

---

### TOSSING PENNIES.

**I**N the *Birmingham Gazette* we find the following letter, which has been received by Mr. Ralph Heaton, at the Birmingham Mint :

"To Messrs. Heaton and Sons—I had a penny which had two heads upon it, and I have given it away in mistake. I would like another one, so if you will cast two for me, one with two heads and one with two tails. I have enclosed four stamps, and if it is not enough, I will send a few more for your trouble. Let me know by return of post if you can supply me, and oblige

PETER REID,

Bridge of Caley, Blairgowrie.

N.B.—It is for tossing with I want them, and I will pay the postage for them."

The letter was forwarded to the Mint in London, with the following note :

"The Mint, Birmingham, September 3rd, 1875.  
To the Hon. C. W. Freemantle, Deputy-Master of the Mint.

Dear Sir,—The note enclosed with 8½d. stamps arrived here yesterday. As I think the application so unique, and as we cannot oblige the applicant with his tossing pennies, I have taken the liberty of sending it to you, and remain,


Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

RALPH HEATON."

Aris's *Birmingham Gazette* of September 18th, furnishes the following further information :

"It is but the other day that we calmed the public mind as to the notorious "H" penny, and explained that the mysterious and often ill-used letter was in that case simply the initial of Mr. Heaton, a contractor with the Royal Mint for the stamping of bronze coins. Now, Mr. Heaton himself, in addition to issuing genuine money, has given currency to a strange story about tossing pennies, which also requires elucidation. He states that a correspondent in the North sent him an order, with remittance, for two pennies of a very peculiar kind. One was to have 'two heads,' and the other 'two tails.' They were admittedly for tossing purposes, Mr. Reid (the gentleman from whom the order came having, unfortunately, paid away his own double-headed penny by mistake.) Mr. Heaton does not state what reply he returned to his Scotch correspondent, nor whether 'the goods' were forwarded or not. 'Tossing' coins are produced in every mint in the world. They are, however, made only by accident, and ought to be relegated at once to the furnace. Occasionally, through inadvertence on the part of the work-people, they escape with ordinary coins and reach the hands of the public; or they are abstracted from the factory by petty larceny. It would require much detail to explain exactly how double-headed and double-tailed coins of every denomination come sometimes into existence in the rapid striking of money at the Mint. They are simply the result of occasional slips in the action of the machinery, and are known in the language of Her Majesty's coiners as 'brock-ages' or 'wasters.' Formerly such coins were made for sale from two good coins reduced and brazed together, but we question whether they are often now made. These brazed 'tossing' coins were sold (in copper) at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each, according to artistic merits; and for this reason we think the Master of the Mint should find out by what method Mr. Reid estimated the value of the two coins he required with carriage at 8½d. only."

## NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

N the 15th of December, the Annual Meeting was held, Daniel Rose, Esq., Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was then read, shewing the finances of the society to be in a satisfactory state ; also a financial statement of the *Canadian Antiquarian* for the year ending June 30th, 1875.

On motion the report was adopted.

The following additions were made to the Society's Cabinet : from Hy. Laggatt, Esq., three copies of Antique Medallions ; from Thomas Widd, Esq., a third brass of Claudius Gothieus, found in a field in the North of England ; from Major L. A. H. Latour, parts 8 and 9 of his "Annuaire de Ville-Marie."

R. W. McLachlan exhibited a curious half-penny of Nova Scotia, with the date "1382."

On motion, Messrs. Fredrick Griffin, George Cushing, and W. McLennan, were elected members.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows :

|                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| President . . . .             | Daniel Rose.           |
| 1st Vice-President . . . .    | Major L. A. H. Latour. |
| 2nd " . . . .                 | W. Blackburn.          |
| Secretary . . . .             | G. E. Hart.            |
| Treasurer and Curator . . . . | R. W. McLachlan.       |

The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART,  
*Secretary.*

## EDITORIAL.



**D**URING the year just closed, there has not been shewn, in Numismatic circles, the activity of former years. Some of the champions, gray in the pursuit, have been removed; without, as yet, their mantle having fallen on as worthy successors. Still those who remain are holding their own, and, perhaps, are making some headway in historical study and antiquarian research.

— In Coin Sales there is not much to record. Two notable ones have taken place since our last issue. That of Col. M. I. Cohen, and one belonging to Col. J. H. Taylor. While the prices paid did not range as high as during the years 1873-4, competition was spirited; nearly every coin realizing its value. We have also received a catalogue of what is known as the "Jewett Collection," comprising 3114 lots; to be sold, January 24-28. Among the coins therein described, we note several Greek and Roman pieces; also a Leslie twopence, and an Indian medal which as yet we have not seen elsewhere described.

— On his eighteenth birth-day, the venerable Carlyle was waited on by a number of his friends, and presented with a gold medal. Obv.—Head of Carlyle. Rev.—"In commemoration, Dec. 4th, 1875."

— The following is a description of a curious engraved medal, commemorating an incident arising out of the rebellion of 1837: On the reverse is inscribed—"Presented to Washington Franklin Jennings, one of nature's noblemen, by Thomas Storrow Brown, as a tribute of respect and gratitude, December, 1875." On the face, surmounted by a wreath of maple leaves, the reason for giving this medal is thus recorded: "In December, 1837, T. S. Brown, a patriot for whose apprehension \$2,000 was offered, lame and exhausted after four days and nights' exposure in the woods,

met the noble-hearted W. F. Jennings, who, regardless of the reward offered, or the danger to which he exposed himself by this generous devotion to a man before unknown to him, secreted Mr. Brown in barns, and supplied food, and provided for him a safe passage across the line to Vermont." On the ribbon attached is a gold plate with a very neatly engraved representation of the good Samaritan. In 1837, Mr. Jennings, who singularly enough bears two highly honored names, was commencing life in a small clearing in the woods about two miles and a half from Dunham Village, Province of Quebec, to whom Mr. Brown was personally unknown, until he came out of the woods to ask shelter. The woods are now cleared away, and Mr. Jennings still resides at the same place, an independent farmer of high standing and public estimation.

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#### REVIEWS.



*THE Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for the Sessions of 1873-4 and 1874-5* is before us. The contents are of unusual interest to the Antiquarian. A paper, by Mr. James Stevenson, entitled, Currency with reference to Card money in Canada during the French dominion, is exhaustive of the subject. It is illustrated by two plates, representing three varieties of this early irredeemable paper currency. The other papers are: "Sieges, and the changes produced by modern weapons." "Early French settlements in America." "The present state of Literature in Canada, and the Intellectual progress of its people during the last fifty years," and "Some things belonging to the settlement of the Valley of the Ohio."

— Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co. have sent us a copy of "Principal Dawson's Address before the American Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Science, held at Detroit." He introduced his subject thus: "I shall therefore ask your attention for a short time to the question,—'What do we know of the origin and history of life on our planet?' After giving a characteristic description of what has been discovered of early life, he endeavors to stem the current of thought, drifting more and more strongly, towards the evolution and development theories.

— From J. M. Lemoine, Esq., we have received a copy of his "*Histoire des Fortifications et des Rues de Quebec*." This is a pamphlet of 51 pages, graphically describing the fortifications and streets of Quebec, their origin and history. We have also received from the same gentleman, a chart shewing the projected improvements of the fortifications of Quebec.

— *The American Journal of Numismatics* has come to hand. Its contents, the usual numismatic gossip, is very interesting. Amongst which we may notice a description of the United States Mint, and a list of the Centennial Medals.

— The *Troisième livraison of the Revue Belge de Numismatique*, comes to us, as usual, replete with interesting numismatic facts. It has, among others, the conclusion of a lengthy article on Oriental Numismatics.

— The *Numismatic Chronicle*, part 1, 1875, contains a number of interesting papers on Ancient Coins. From the pen of F. W. Madden is a continuation of the supplement to his already standard work on the Coinage of the Jews.

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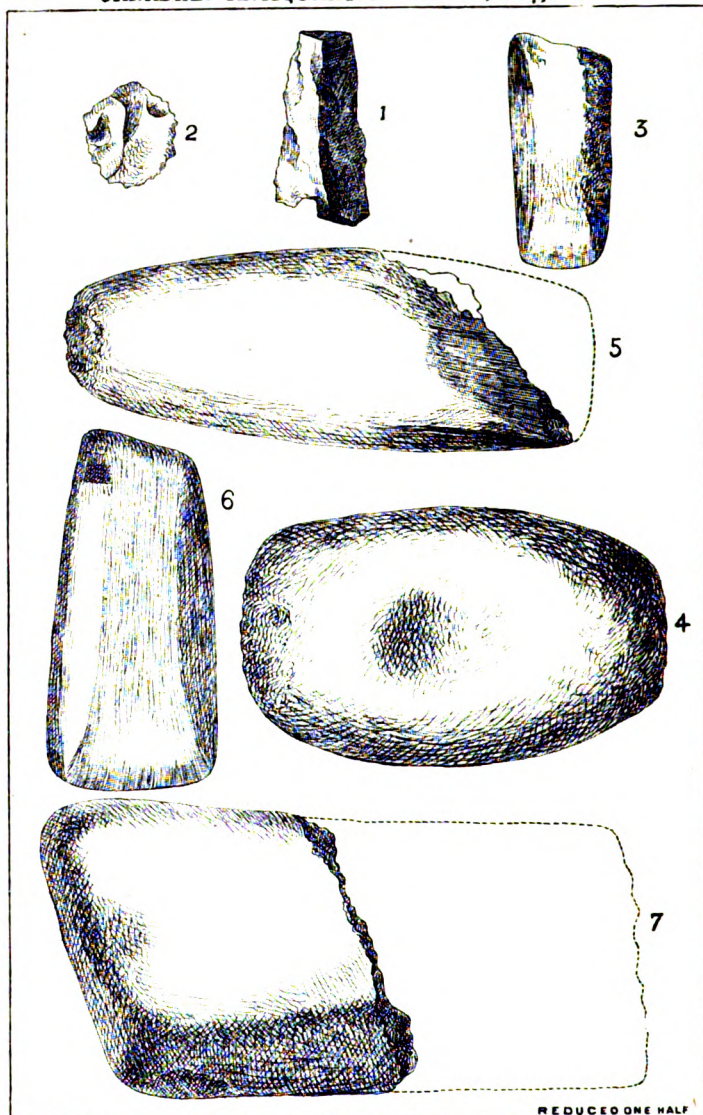
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THE LAST YEARS OF FRENCH DOMINION  
AT QUEBEC, 1748-59.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.

(From "*Quebec Past and Present*," in press.)

**T**HE arrival of Intendant Bigot in 1748, will prepare a new era—the downfall of French Dominion in New France. Patriotism—public spirit—honesty among Québec officials will henceforward hide their head. For good or for bad, we may expect to find life in the colony a reflex of the doings in the parent state.

War loving France, staggering under reverses in Germany, in the West and East Indies, with an empty treasury, had not the means, even if she had the heart, to defend her distant colony against foreign aggression.

Alas! chivalrous old France of Henry IV., to what depths of infamy thy new masters are dragging thee! Lower

still thou shall have to sink. Thy streets—thy squares—thy palaces, will be yet deluged with blood, ere matters mend ! The arm of Britain will, however, shield the few devoted sons, you may forget, on Canadian shores : for them, no guillotines.

Oppressive taxes were heaped on the working classes in France in 1755, to carry on useless wars, or to pamper court minions. Effeminacy—luxury—unbridled license reigned supreme amidst the higher orders ; open, shameless profligacy at Court. Such it was in the colony, with favoritism super-added. Quebec received her fashions and her officials from France ; the latter came with their vices ; several of these vices were expensive.

The French Sultan, Louis XV., must needs have his har-em ; his gaming tables ; his flaunting mistresses ; his *part au Cerf*. The turnpike to favor for courtiers lies through the smiles of La Pompadour.

Quebec too shall possess its miniature French Court, on the green banks of the St. Charles. A very high official—the Minister of Police, of Justice, of Finance, will preside over it—Intendant Bigot, whose power on many points was co-equal with that of the Governor of the Colony. This luxurious \* official had to provide suitable entertainment for the

---

\* Old memoirs furnish curious details of the flittings of the great Intendant between Quebec and Montreal. The Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, contains a long and interesting MSS, account, written by a French Official of the day, M. Franquet, Inspector of Fortifications in New France, in 1752. Franquet came here with an important mission to perform. He was just the man Bigot thought ought to be "dined and wined" properly. Thus we find the Royal Inspector invited to join Bigot on a voyage to Montreal. The Government Gondola, a long flat bateau, propelled by sails as well as oars, accordingly left the *Cul de Sac*, Quebec, on the 24th July, 1752. It could carry 8,000 lbs. burthen, with a crew of fourteen sailors. In the centre, there was a space about six feet square, enclosed by curtains, and "with seats with blue cushions,"—a dais over head protected the *jolly dogs* inside from the rays of the sun, and from rain. Choice wines, spirits, eatables,—even to ready cash,—everything necessary to human sustenance or pleasure, was in abundance. There was nothing ascetic about the gay, bachelor Bigot. Ladies of rank, wit and beauty, felt it an honor to join his brilliant court, where they met most charming *Cavaliers*,—young officers of the regiments stationed at Quebec. Monsieur Franquet seems to have enjoyed himself amazingly, and describes some curious incidents which occurred at Three Rivers and other stopping places, of the magnificent Intendant. *Vive la Bagatelle !*

mighty of the land, out of the most paltry salary, his Government allowing him to make up the deficiency out of the privilege of trading in the colony. Bigot, with the helping hand of Cadet, Deschenaux, Corpron, Maurin, Estebe, Penis-seault, Breard, Pean, and a crowd of other minions, became a mighty trader.

Honor—loyalty to the King—these were not empty words for the old Canadian *noblesse*,—the Longueuils, the Vaudreuils, and others ; Bigot had to look elsewhere for fitting tools. He therefore selected his *personnel*, his working staff, out of the most unscrupulous *parvenus*, who had won favor with the Court Favorite, Madame Pean. Bigot, like his royal master, must have not only a rich palace in the city, with beautiful but unchaste women to preside at his *recherche* routs, *games* and *soirées*, but also a diminutive *Parc au Cerf*, at Charlesbourg, where the amusements of the table and chase were diversified by *Ecarté* or *Rouge et noir*, when other pleasures palled on his senses.

In order to keep up such a luxurious style of living, and make up for gambling losses, Bigot was not long ere he discovered that his salary, added to his profits on trade even on the vastest scale, were quite inadequate.

The gaunt spectre of famine, during the year 1755, was stalking through the streets of Quebec. Of the crowds of Acadians, who about that time sought shelter in and around the capital of New France, no less than 300 had died of starvation, disease and neglect. The starving poor were seen dropping in the streets, from weakness. During these dreadful times, unbounded luxury, sumptuous feasting, riot and gambling (*un jeu à faire trembler les plus determines joueurs*) were the inmates of the Intendant's palace. Horse flesh and dry codfish were distributed to the poorer class. The Men of pleasure, the Intendant's agents, all this times defrauded them. The unfortunates, who dared to complain

at the Intendance, were hustled about and treated brutally, by Bigot's *entourage*, intent on fattening undisturbed on the public calamity.

Want soon became so pressing, that the French Court decided to ship to Quebec some scanty supplies. The Intendant had the preparing of the requisitions, the storing and the distribution of the provisions sent out from France for Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere. This was a golden opportunity, which Bigot and his profligate comrades turned to good account. Bigot, in fact, was in partnership with ever so many public officials, more properly, public robbers.

It was arranged that one of them, Clavery, clerk of Mr. Estebe, should open a general warehouse, next to the Intendance, where the bounty of the French king, filched from the Government stores, was retailed to the famished Quebecers at an enormous advance. This establishment of fraud and plunder, the people appropriately nicknamed "*La Friponne*," the Cheat. Montreal had also a similar warehouse, its "*Friponne*."

[At the surrender of Quebec, Bigot and accomplices having returned to France, were for fifteen months shut up in the Bastille, tried for their frauds, and the following sentences recorded against the leaders :

BIGOT—Perpetual banishment ; his property confiscated ; 1,000 *livres* of fine, and 1,500,000 *livres* to be refunded.

VARIN—Perpetual banishment ; his property confiscated ; 1,000 *livres* of fine, and 800,000 *livres* to be refunded.

CADET—Nine years banishment, 500 *livres* of fine, and 300,000 *livres* to be refunded.

PENISSEAU—Nine years exile, 500 " " 600,000 " " "

MAURIN— " " " " " " " " "

CORFON—Condemned to be admonished in Parliament, 6 *livres* to the poor, and 600,000 to be refunded.

ESTEBE—Condemned to be admonished in Parliament, to give 6 *livres* to the poor, and 100,000 *livres* of restitution.

DE NOYAN—Condemned to be admonished in Parliament, 6 *livres* in charities to the poor, with incarceration in the Bastille for the ten offenders, until amounts are paid.]



GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY,—HIS  
ATTACK ON QUEBEC,—HIS TOMB IN  
NEW YORK.

BY HENRY MOTT.



ON the second Sunday of July, 1875, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Samuel Priestly Taylor, Organist, aged 96 years ; and in his interesting biographical memoir, we read that "when General Montgomery was buried in St. Pauls Church, New York, (July 8th, 1818,) Mr. Taylor played the organ."

What a suggestive record is this, the single life time of this gentleman, carrying us back to three years after the declaration of independence, and recalling to our memories, the brave and lamented Montgomery ; how few of the busy thousands who daily press along Broadway, New York, think of the perils and hardships of that winter campaign, and the attack on Quebec one hundred years ago.

If as Thomas Campbell sings,

" To live in hearts we leave behind,  
Is not to die."

Then in every community where patriotism and bravery are to be found, Richard Montgomery and his associates still live ; seeing that the hundredth Anniversary of Montgomery's death is near at hand, and that it is 57 years since the " Mr. Taylor played the organ " on the occasion of his remains being interred at St. Pauls Church, it may be well to notice the event.

The hardships and sufferings of that band of heroes, appear almost incredible, yet Judge Henry, who at the close of the last century, was president of the second judicial district in Pennsylvania, was one of the soldiers in the expedition, and has left us an exceedingly lucid and interesting narrative.

About the middle of August, 1775, a committee of Con-

gress visited Washington in his camp, and a plan was then devised to send a force to Canada, by way of the Kennebec River, to co-operate with Schuyler, already preparing to invade that province by way of the Northern Lakes. Benedict Arnold was then at Cambridge, and as his bravery was well known, and the proposed expedition was exactly suited to his adventurous disposition, Washington appointed him to the command, giving him at the same time a commission as Colonel in the Continental Army. Eleven hundred men were detached for the service consisting of ten companies of Musketeers from New England, and three companies of Riflemen from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Arnold's field-officers were Christopher Greene, the hero of Red Bank on the Delaware ; Roger Enos, Majors Meigs and Bigelow. The Riflemen were commanded by Captain Daniel Morgan, the renowned leader in subsequent years of the war, hero of the Battle of Cowpens. Amongst other names afterwards prominent in their country's history, we find that of Henry Dearborn, afterwards Major General in the war of 1812 ; and here, says Judge Henry, for the first time came to my view, Aaron Burr, then a cadet.

Arnold and his troops marched (Sept. 9th, 1775,) from Cambridge to Newbury Port, where they embarked (Sept. 18th, 19th,) on board eleven transports for the mouth of the Kennebec. They reached Gardiner in safety, and found 200 batteaux ready for them at Pittston, on the opposite side of the river, carpenters having been sent previously to construct these vessels.

The troops then rendezvoused at Fort Western, opposite the present town of Augusta, this was on the verge of an uninhabited and almost unexplored wilderness, and towards its fearful shadows, these brave men turned their faces. Of their sufferings, Judge Henry records : " They washed their moose-skin moccasins in the river, scraping away the dirt and sands with great care. These were brought to the

kettle and boiled a considerable time, under the vague but consolatory hope that a mucilage would take place. The poor fellows chewed the leather, but it was leather still." They had not received food for forty-eight hours, disconsolate and weary we passed the night.

Major Meigs tell us in his Journal :—

"One or two dogs were killed, which the distressed soldiers ate with good appetite, even their feet and skins." Many men died with fatigue and hunger.

On November 9th, the whole army that remained arrived at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, after one of the most wonderful marches on record, during the space of two months. Thirty-two days they traversed the gloomy wilderness without meeting a human being. Frost and snow were upon the ground, and ice was upon the surface of the marshes and streams which they were obliged to traverse and ford, sometimes up to their arms in water and mud; yet they complained not, and even women followed in the train of the suffering patriots. It was an effort in the cause of freedom, and the men who thus perilled life and endured pain, deserve the highest praise from posterity.

Arnold resolved to cross the river, and found means to communicate his intentions to friends in Quebec, he was well acquainted with the place and many people there, having been previously engaged there in buying horses and shipping them to the West Indies. Between 30 and 40 birch canoes were procured, and in the night of 13th November, about 500 men landed safely and rendezvoused at Wolfe's Cove, 150 men were still at Point Levi, but it was too late to return for them, in consequence of their operations having been observed by a boat from the Lizard frigate. No time was to be lost, for the garrison would soon be alarmed, so Arnold placing himself at the head of his little band of heroes, scaled the heights where Wolfe had ascended sixteen years

before, and at dawn they stood upon the lofty Plains of Abraham.

But their hearts sank when they saw the castle, and the massy walls that enclosed the garrison, they had no artillery, and nearly half their muskets were rendered useless during their march through the wilderness. They learned too, that reinforcements had been added to the garrison, making an attack a hopeless waste of effort.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel McLean, well knew that Arnold's little army was too weak to attempt an assault, and felt sure that the fierce winds of winter and snow would soon force them from their bleak encampment.

Arnold learned that Sir Guy Carleton, who had retired from Montreal, was approaching Quebec. He also inspected his ammunition and stores, and to his surprise found that nearly all the cartridges were spoiled, hardly five rounds to a man being left fit for use. Finding his attempt vain, by frequent hostile displays upon the heights to draw out the garrison, and learning from his friends in the city that Carleton was near at hand, Arnold broke up his camp, and retired to Pointe aux Trembles, about 20 miles above Quebec, to await the approaching troops of Montgomery. Montgomery landed at Pointe aux Trembles, on 1st of December, his troops reduced to a mere handful. He took command of the combined troops, amounting to only about 900 effective men. The next day, in the face of a heavy snow storm, they started for Quebec, and arrived in sight of the city on the 5th.

The American forces were considerably inferior in numbers to those of the garrison, but this was unknown within the city. For more than three weeks unavailing attempts to make an entrance, and as a last resort, it was resolved to make a regular assault upon the city at different points, which resolution was put into execution on December 31st. The failure of the attack, with the death of Montgomery

are familiar to every reader. As soon as the news reached Congress, it was voted to erect a monument to his memory, which was accordingly done in the front of St. Paul's Church, New York, on which is the following inscription :—

This

monument is erected by order of Congress,  
25th of January, 1776,  
to transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotic conduct, enterprise and perseverance of Major General Richard Montgomery, who, after a series of success amid the most discouraging difficulties, *Fell* in the attack on Quebec, 31st December, 1775, aged 37 years.

In 1818, a request in behalf of the widow of General Montgomery was made to Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada, to allow his remains to be disinterred and conveyed to New York. The request was readily acceded to, and Mr. James Thompson, of Quebec, who was one of the engineers at the time of the storming of the city, and assisted in burying the general, also assisted in the disinterment, making an affidavit to the identity of the body. He identified the coffin taken up on June 16th, 1818. The remains were placed in another coffin and deposited beneath the monument.

The following is the inscription :

The state of New York, in honor of  
General Richard Montgomery,  
who fell gloriously fighting for the independence  
and liberty of the United States,  
before the walls of Quebec, the 31st of December, 1775 ;  
caused these remains of the distinguished hero,  
to be conveyed from Quebec, and deposited  
on the 8th day of July, (1818,) in St. Paul's Church,  
in the City of New York,  
near the monument erected to his memory  
by the United States.

Such were the men who followed Benedict Arnold, through terrible difficulties and privations, from their quiet homes, and in the midst of snow and the rigor of a Canadian winter, appeared on the heights of Point Levi, to the wondering people of Quebec. Such a man was Richard Montgomery; in this campaign he had every difficulty to contend with,—undisciplined and mutinous troops, scarcity of provisions and ammunition, want of heavy artillery, lack of clothing, the severity of winter, and desertions of whole companies. Yet he pressed onward, and perhaps had his life been spared, he would have entered Quebec in triumph.

It is an honorable characteristic of the spirit of the present age, that projects of violence and warfare, are regarded among civilized States with gradually increasing aversion, but we can look back with pride upon the deeds of brave men.

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## ON THE REDUCTION OF QUEBECK BY GENERAL WOLFE.

BY A YOUNG AUTHOR.

(From "*The Boston Gazette*," November 5th, 1759.)



**H**AIL, auspicious, happy day;  
 Let each true-born Briton say,  
 Raise your voices, raise them high;  
 Let them rend the azure sky:  
 Let the trumpet's fierce enlivening sound,  
 And the grand majestic noise  
 Of thundering Drums; with the shrill voice  
 Of Fifes and Hautboys join;  
 Fire each breast with gratitude divine,  
 Make every valley ring, and every rock rebound.  
 Hail auspicious happy day,  
 Let each true-born Briton say.

Haughty Monarch check your pride ;  
Call to your aid  
Each angry saint,  
In long procession seek each angry shrine,  
Make at every bead a prayer ;  
With every vow and sad complaint,  
Make bare each Foot ; each Shoulder bare ;  
In lashing Penance join ;  
Invoke your sacred Maid,  
To stop the gap, and heal your bleeding side.  
But hail auspicious, happy day ;  
Let each true-born Briton say.

Behold, proud France ; the flow'ry plain,  
Both far and wide,  
On every side  
Depopulate and cover'd with thy slain,  
Quebeck, whose tow'ring heads and lofty walls,  
Above the rest far shone,  
Like the tall Pine, superior to the lowly shoot ;  
In columns of black smoke, behold her spires  
Involv'd ; while whirling gyres  
Of crackling flame in emulous dispute  
Dance round the tottering pile,  
Which lasts but for a while ;  
It's glory gone ;  
And the whole Fabrick sunk in ruin falls.  
Hail auspicious, happy day ;  
Let each true-born Briton say.

But stop adventurous muse, thy wild career :  
'Tis justice calls ; justice demands a tear  
Th' almighty source of things has now tho't fit  
To mix a bitter portion with our sweet !  
Lest we shou'd give the praise to Man alone  
When the Almighty claims it as his own.

O WOLFE! O generous Man! worthy Regard!  
May thy each Action have a full Reward!  
Sooner shall Brutes their savage nature change;  
Sooner the Dove, the cruel Hawk, pursue;  
Sooner the Infant chase the nimble Doe;  
From its firm centre leap the reeling World;  
Pole clash with Pole, and Stars at Stars be hurl'd,  
Than we forget thy great, thy deathless name,  
To pay the tribute to the Rolls of fame,  
And with due Reverence thy Martial Acts proclaim.  
Bold without Rashness; and with Prudence brave;  
To Liberty and to your King a Slave:  
Glorious in Arms thou shon'st a Foe to France;  
And every one that did her cause advance.  
Honor thou fought'st for; Honor thou desir'd;  
Honor and Liberty thy bosom fir'd;  
And in that glorious cause, illustrious, thou expir'd.  
Tho' short thy Life; untimely tho' thy fate;  
Thy Death was truly noble, truly great.  
As when the Huntsmen range the spacious wood,  
And rouse the martial Beast of royal blood;  
In fallen Majesty see him advance,  
Undaunted at the Spear or shaking Lance.  
Till by degrees incens'd, his shaggy mane  
He shakes, and fill'd with fury and disdain  
Forward he leaps, nor loses Life in vain.  
Thus the brave Wolfe expir'd; and thus he dy'd,  
Magnanimous in Death; while at his side  
The sullen Ghosts of hostile foes were made,  
To wait the Hero, and attend th' illustrious shade.  
Thus while we pay the tribute of our praise,  
May bright cælestial hosts of Angels raise  
Thy Soul, unspotted, to realms above;  
With joy, transfer it to our glorious Lord,  
There may'st thou meet an ample full Reward,



In that blest place of endless Peace and Love.  
Then hail auspicious, happy day ;  
May each true-born Briton say.

Ye Sons of Honor, Albion's hardy Race ;  
Let WOLFE's great name,  
His mighty fame  
Possess your manly breasts, and sparkle in each face.  
When thundering Cannons roar,  
And hosts of foes engage ;  
When with impetuous rage  
Death grimly stalks, and rolls in human gore,  
Let WOLFE, new life inspire, new vigour give,  
And WOLFE, tho' dead, yet conquering shall live.  
Then hail auspicious happy day,  
May each true-born Briton say.

G. B.

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*To the Author of the Lines on General Wolfe, in the  
"Newport Mercury" of last Tuesday.*

(From "The Boston Gazette," November 5th, 1759.)

Too pregnant nonsense, mounting to a flame,  
Taught thee to stretch, thy gross unmeaning brain ;  
Shou'd cowards live when destitute of breath,  
And heroes perish by the stroke of Death.

N. B.—*To enlighten the Poet, it is tho't that Cowards have  
no other way to live but by breathing.*

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Red rags, black rags, blue rags, and brown,  
The dirtiest currency ever was known—  
Sent out by the people's masters,  
Who think all their wrongs can be cured with 1837  
SHIN PLASTERS

## SLAVERY AT QUEBEC.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.

(From "*Quebec Past and Present*," in press.)

SLAVERY with us, is a thing of the past : it was so we may say, at the beginning of the century. Though the colony can boast of having abolished domestic slavery long before our progressive neighbors succeeded to stamp it out of the "land of freedom," after wading knee deep in the blue blood of the South, its origin and existence at Quebec is not without interest.

The *Relations des Jésuites*\* tell how in 1628, a black boy from Madagascar was sold at Quebec, by one of the Kertks to one Le Bailly for fifty half crowns—*cinquante écus*. This is the earliest trace of the "peculiar institution" we could discover. Our colonial archives and legislation bear ample provisions, relating to slavery as early as 1689. Leave that year was asked from the French King, and permitted for the importation of slaves from the Indies, on account of the scarcity of labour. This subject engaged the attention of several Canadian writers—Garneau, Jacq Viger, Bibaud, Judge Lafontaine. Sir L. H. Lafontaine, in an exhaustive disquisition to be found amongst the publications of the *Société Historique* de Montreal, sets forth the authorities bearing on the question. After enumerating the *Déclarations Royales* and other regulations under French dominion, he quotes the article 47 of the Capitulation of Montreal of 8th Sept., 1760, to show that slavery was maintained and recognised by the Capitulation : Article 47. "The negroes and Panis of both sexes shall remain in their quality of slaves in the possession of the French and Canadians, to whom they belong. They shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them, and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

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\* *Relations des Jésuites* for 1632, page 12.  
 " " " " 1633, " 2-5.

"Granted, except those who shall have been made prisoners."

The learned Judge then quotes several judgments,—suits from the records of the Montreal Court House, and calling attention to the numerous advertisements to be found in the files of the old *Quebec Gazette*, touching the sale or desertion of slaves. In the year 1784, amongst others, we find the following :

"To be sold by private sale—A lively healthy negro Wench, between 15 and 16 years of age, brought up in the Province of New York ; understands all sorts of house work, and has had the small-pox. Any person desirous of purchasing such a Wench, may see her at the house of Mr. John Brooks, in the Upper Town, where the conditions of sale may be made known, and if she should not be sold before the 20th instant, she will on that day be exposed to public sale."

Quebec, May 10th, 1784, (*Quebec Gazette*, 13th May, 1784)

"In 1780, at Montreal, Patrick Langan sells to John Mittleberger, a negro named Nero, by private deed bearing warranty for £60 and Mittleberger in 1788 on this clause of warranty brings suit before the Court of Common Pleas, against Brigadier General Allan McLean."

"The Baron of Longueuil," says Bibaud, "had slaves on his barony and in Western Canada the famous Chief Tyendenaga owned forty slaves."

The Parliament of the Province of Quebec during the 1st Session, on the 28th January, on motion of P. L. Panet, seconded by M. Duval, proposed, and it was unanimously carried, that a Bill be introduced "tending to the abolition of slavery in the Province of Lower Canada,"

On the 19th of April, 1793, the House resolved itself into a committee for the same purpose, where strange to say, on

motion of M. de Bonne, carried on a division of thirty-one against three, it was resolved that said Bill do remain on the table. As Mr. Viger has observed, no ulterior proceedings on the subject, seem to have been taken from the 19th April, 1793, to the 19th April, 1799, when it was revived on a petition from divers inhabitants of Montreal, presented by Mr. Joseph Papineau. It is fair to state that though the first move to put down slavery in Canada originated with the Quebec Legislature, it is to the action of the Upper Canada Legislature, especially during its second session held at Newark, near Niagara, on 31st of May, 1793 that the credit of removing this foul stain on civilisation is due, by the introduction of a "Bill to prevent the further introduction of slaves, and to limit the term of contracts for servitude within the Province."

In 1800, the days of the traffic in human flesh had nearly come to a close at Quebec. Wilberforce had proclaimed the emancipation of the blacks, amongst the freemen of England. We find in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, about that time, divers bills introduced to erase this blot on civilisation, which finally disappeared in 1803, when Chief Justice Osgoode declared in Montreal, that negro bondage, was at variance with the laws of the country. The Imperial Act 3rd and 4th, William IV., Cap : seventy-three, sanctioned in London, 28th August, 1833, abolished slavery throughout the British Empire, from 1st August, 1834.

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### OLD COINS, AND HOW THEY ARE MADE.



NUMISMATISTS and coin collectors have good reason to know that nefarious skill is at work in their department. A very old and scarce coin, say of silver, is worth in the Antiquarian market many times its weight in that metal ; and hence there is a strong temptation for the cleverly-dishonest to produce coins

which can be sold for as many pounds as they cost shillings.

Curiously enough, this laxity was known to the ancients as well as to ourselves : for Roman coins have occasionally been dug up, some evidently plated, some as evidently washed over with a mere surface of precious metal. At the present time, the Greek islands shelter men who make false dies of ancient coins, as a preliminary to the manufacture of new specimens so doctored up as to pass for old. The trade must indeed be a lucrative one, if the statement is correct that one engraver of these false dies netted two or three thousand pounds from the pockets of Englishmen alone, who innocently purchased the counterfeits at high prices, under a belief in their genuine character. Old Roman coins require to be scanned closely, whenever a high price is asked for them ; it is said that almost every collector has some whose genuineness he doubts, although he has not tests sufficient to settle the matter clearly.

A numismatist, a few years ago, warned collectors to be on their guard concerning half groats and pennies of Richard III.'s reign ; there are but few of them in existence, and imitators have been tempted to enter this field ; the fraudulent specimens are well made, and put on that worn appearance which would be due to a great age.

Much could be said as to the sophistication or imitation of coins, which, on account of their age or rarity, command a market price much beyond their original value ; but the debasement or fraudulent imitation of the current coin has also for ages afforded a field for misapplied ingenuity.

An extant official document, relating to Wells in Somersetshire, describes a curious way of determining the legality and excellence of a current coin called a *teston*, of which there were two varieties, one just worth double the other. The fourpenny teston and the twopenny teston were current at the same time, and being of the same size, though differ-

ent in alloy, were frequently mistaken for each other. The document to which we allude is an Order in Council addressed to the Corporation of Wells in 1559. Four discreet, honest, and competent persons were to take their station in the market-place, and act as money-inspectors. By whom they were to be accompanied, and in what way to proceed, we will describe in the quaint language of the original. The corporation were directed to select "some Goldsmythe of the beste knolege yee can gette, or some other p'son havinge beste knolege in the matter of moneyes, and shal ther be ready to judge and discerne of all man'r of Testons that anye oure subjectts shal bring unto yone whiche bee of the value of two pence to be striken wyth th'yron havyng the Greyhounde uppon the side of the Teston wheruppon the kyng's face ys, behind the hedd over the showlders, and th' other Teston of four pence yee shal stryke wyth to' other yron havinge the Portcullice before the face, and so f'wyth redelyv'r the same moneyes to the same p'sons that dyd p'sent them unto you. And ye shal take good regard that yn no wyse doe stamp ane Teston valued at two pence with the stampe of the Portcullice." We may remark that *teston*, *testone*, *tester*, *testern*, and *testril* are all believed to be modifications of the same word, referring to *teste* or *tete*, the head of the sovereign stamped on the coin. The value in England and some foreign countries has ranged from a maximum of twelvepence, to a minimum of twopence.

Before the accession of the present sovereign to the throne, the English silver coins were in a multitude of cases worn so completely smooth and plain, that forgers were tempted to put into circulation smooth discs of silver or alloyed silver, the intrinsic value of which was much below the current value of the real coin. When the overworn silver coins were called in, and sent to the Mint to be remelted, the smooth blanks were of two kinds, genuine and fraudulent. The practical officers at the Mint adopted a singular way of as-

certaining whether any raised device had ever been on these banks : they placed them on red-hot iron plates ; when heated to a certain temperature, the fraudulent pieces remained as plain as before ; but the worn-down genuine coins presented the device very faintly re-introduced, of a greenish hue ; this revival disappeared as the coins cooled down ; but lasted long enough for the immediate purpose in view. Collectors themselves adopt a similar plan, when testing old silver coins of which the device is so worn down as to render the reign and date almost illegible ; they place them upon a red-hot poker, and watch till the inscription comes temporarily into view.

Macaulay gives a graphic account of the woful state of coinage in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Down to the time of Charles II., the blanks for coins were cut out from sheets by means of shears, and then hammered into circular shape ; this circularity was by no means perfect, while the edge was often irregular, and without any legend or milling. One consequence of this was that the dishonest clipped and pared and filed the edges of the coins, and appropriated the fragments of gold or silver thus obtained. The government, on urgent and repeated representations from bankers, merchants, employers of labor, and shopkeepers, caused a machine to be constructed for milling or stamping the edge. But, unwisely, the old coins and the new were allowed to be in circulation at the same time, producing an effect which had not been duly foreseen. "Fresh wagon-loads of choice money came forth from the Mint ; and still they vanished as fast as they appeared. Great masses were melted down ; great masses exported ; great masses hoarded ; but scarcely one new piece was to be found in the till of a shop, or in the leathern bag which the farmer carried home from the cattle fair." The gibbet at Tyburn was at work nearly every week, executing wretched creatures, women as well as men, who had been convicted of clipping

the coinage ; but the profits of the nefarious trade were so large that even the terror of the gallows did not act as a cure. One clipper was wealthy enough to offer six thousand pounds as bribe for a pardon. He was unsuccessful ; but, as Macaulay remarks, "the fame of his riches did much to counteract the effect which the spectacle of his death was designed to produce."

The falsification known to be practised at the present day are many in kind. Small bits of metal are punched out of good coin, and melted down till there is enough to sell to a refiner. A sovereign is split in two, some of the inner gold taken away, a thin layer of cheaper metal put in the two halves re-soldered, and the milled edge furbished up. A well-stamped coin is made, but of gold or silver lower in value than the proper standard. A sovereign is "sweated" or subjected to some process that will take off a little of the good gold, without materially affecting the appearance of the surface.

The above-named methods of falsification are, it is believed, not so much practised now in England as at some former periods, but the beautiful art of electro-metallurgy is, unfortunately, made to assist roguery in these matters. A case that attracted much attention in London some time back showed how far this is carried. In a busy neighbourhood, sovereigns were tendered for purchases at numerous shops, good silver to be received as balance. The sovereigns were so undoubtedly gold, the "ring" so sound, and the devices so perfect, that the coins were taken without suspicion. But the persons who made the purchase became known to the shopkeepers ; questions were asked how golden sovereigns happened to be so plentiful in such a quarter, an assay of the coins was determined on. One of the sovereigns was found to be good gold, and of the right ring, but was one-tenth short of the proper weight. The police, furnished with a clue, obtained entrance into a squalid room contain-



ing a galvanic battery, sulphuric acid, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and cyanide of potassium—ascertained by an analytical chemist to be such ; besides these, were found in the room bent wires, files, plaster of Paris, emery powder, a board with round recesses sunk in its surface, steel burnishers, small crucibles, a blow-pipe, and other articles. The facts afterwards ascertained showed that the chief culprit was a man who had moved in better society, and possessed considerable knowledge of chemistry and electro-metallurgy. He knew how to take off two shillings-worth of sterling gold from a sovereign, without interfering with the sharpness of the device : and then to restore the lustre in the proper places by means of a steel burnisher. The victims had no other satisfaction than that of bringing the criminal to punishment. A banker would not have been deceived as the shopkeepers were ; measuring and weighing would have revealed deficiencies not made manifest by ringing on a counter or testing with a touchstone.

The passing of surreptitious coin is frequently left to be managed by women. We have curious evidence that this was done so far back as two centuries ago. One Catherine Williams, in 1685, made it her parctise "to utter false Guineys at Foxhall and several other landing-places between that and Greenwich, by stopping at such places, and sending her waterman ashore to change her bad Guineys."

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#### CENTENIAL WAIFS.



FOR the following copies of interesting letters, we are indebted to Colonel T. Baily Myers. He is the holder of many valuable letters and documents relative to past Historical events, more particularly the 1775 invasion of Canada, and the war of 1812. In the later his Father, took no inconsiderable part being the Officer in command of 80men, of the 13th U. S.

Regular Infantry, (known as the "Jolly Snorters"), who were engaged in the battle of Chrystler's Farm, coming out of it with only 50 remaining, and himself crippled for life.

The more valorous the Officer, the more noble his character. He never bore the Canadians any malice for the deformity from which he suffered ; on the contrary, proving himself a true soldier, he accepted all the results of war with that equanimity so characteristic of great men. We welcome his son as a contributor to our magazine, and will be happy to publish any further copies of Historical letters, with which he may be pleased to furnish us. In connection with those now published, we may observe, that the writers of two of these were killed in action, within three months of their respective dates, and buried at Quebec, (one being since removed). Though of not much historical interest, they serve to show with what care General Montgomery conducted the invasion, his efforts being to obtain the assistance of the Indians, by bribery, and to *win over* the Canadians, rather than subject them to the horrors of war throughout the campaign.

By John Hamilton, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's ship "Lizard," Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the river St. Lawrence, & Colonel of the Battalion of British Seamen at Quebec.

Whereas, the crews of His Majesty's ships & vessels and Merchant ships at Quebec are disembarked to duty as soldiers in the Tarnton, and as I have thought fit to appoint you to act as First Lieutenant, I do therefore, hereby constitute and appoint you First Lieutenant accordingly, in the Third Company of the Battalion of British Seamen, asking and requiring all the Officers and Men, to behave themselves with due Respect and Obedience, to you their said Lieutenant, and you are to execute all tack Orders as you shall

receive from His Excellency, General Carlton, or any other said superior Officers, for His Majesty's service, for which this shall be your order.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters, at  
Quebec, the first of December, 1775.

JOHN HAMILTON.

To Mr. Charles Heywood,  
hereby appointed First Lieutenant in the Navy  
Batallion of British Seamen, at Quebec.

Camp near St. Johns,

SIR,

Sept. 20th, (1775.)

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of the arrival of the New York Artillery Company, and every instant I look for a considerable reinforcement of other troops. The Pay Master General is also arrived with cash. Be so good as to send off a trusty Indian or Canadian to the Caghnawaga Castle with the string of Wampum which the bearer will deliver to you and with the following message :

"Brethren. When I had the pleasure of seeing your Chiefs in my Camp near St. Johns, after our Treaty of Friendship and neutrality was concluded, I told them there was a present from the twelve United Colonies for the Caghnawaga Tribes, consisting of £400 York Money ; but that my Treasurer was not arrived with the money, that I expected him soon and promised to let you know when he came. Conformable to my promise I take the first opportunity of acquainting you that the money is ready and I desire to know when you will come to receive it."

You have I suppose appointed a trusty commissary, he must keep his accounts with the utmost exactness, and be upon oath, as every ration of provisions must be accounted for. Should Colonel Warner want a little cash for his people I can now give it to him. I hope there is the strictest dis-

cipline kept up, that our friends may have no reason to complain of us. I make no doubt you have a good look out towards La Prairie, &c. Should regular troops venture into these roads, I think your woodmen will give a good account of them. Should you have any accounts of their bringing Artillery with them it will be necessary to fell timber across the roads. Tell Major Elmore that I desire Lieutenant Shepperd, who acted as officer of marines on board one of the vessels, may come this day to our camp, he being wanted here as an evidence with respect to Captain Smith. I could wish to see Major Brown if he can be spared for a few hours.

I am, Your most Obedient Servant,

*Rich Montgomery*

I have taken your corned beef which you shall be reimbursed for with thanks, I wish for a return of the people under your command, particularly Major Brown's party, as perhaps there may be some missing.

Col. Bedel, Officer Commanding,  
on the North Side of St. Johns.

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Camp South side of St. Johns, 24th Sept., 1775.

SIR,

It is impossible to send you a Marque, perhaps by applying to some of the Regiments you are acquainted with you may get one. Mr. Fink will deliver you twenty Half-Johanneses amounting to Sixty-four Pounds seven Shillings for which he has given his Receipt.

By the General's order,

JOHN MACPHERSON,  
Aid de Camp.

Col. Bedel,  
Commanding on the North Side of St. Johns.

## THE MONEY OF CANADA IN OLDEN TIMES.

BY JAMES STEVENSON.

**T**HE first Statute after the Conquest fixing the value of the different Coins circulating in Canada, consisting of Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and English, is supposed to be that of 29th March, 1777, but there is one earlier than that, *viz*: of the 14th September, 1764. In my researches I discovered it in an old Quebec Gazette, and copied it carefully. Here it is :

An ordinance  
for regulating and establishing the Currency  
of the Province.

By His Excellency James Murray, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Quebec, and of the Territories depending thereon in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, Governor of the Town of Quebec, and Colonel-Commandant of the second Battalion of the Royal American Regiment of Foot, &c., &c., &c. In Council, this 14th day of September, in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Annogue Domini, 1764.

Whereas His most sacred Majesty, by his instructions to His Excellency, bearing date at St. James's the seventh day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Three, hath been pleased to authorize and empower His said Excellency with the advice and assistance of His Majesty's Council to make Rules and Regulations and Ordinances, for the better ordering and well governing of this His Province of Quebec : And whereas it is highly expedient and necessary to fix a certain value upon every species of Coin now in this Colony, and to ascertain the Currency thereof throughout the whole Province, upon one certain and uniform plan, and having maturely considered the several currencies which prevail at this time in the different Colonies and Provinces

upon this continent as likewise the ease and convenience of His Majesty's good subjects of the Province of Quebec; His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and assistance of His Majesty's Council, and by virtue of the power and authority to him given by His Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, hath thought fit to ordain and declare; and His said Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and assistance aforesaid, doth hereby ordain and declare, that from and after the first day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-five, the following species of Coin shall pass current throughout this whole Province, at and after the several Rates here-in mentioned, *viz* :

|                                      | Dwt. | Grs. | @ | £. | S. | D. |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|---|----|----|----|
| The Johannes of Portugal weighing    | 18   | 6    | " | 4  | 16 | 0  |
| The Moydore                          | 6    | 18   | " | 1  | 16 | 0  |
| The Cardin of Germany                | 5    | 17   | " | 1  | 10 | 0  |
| The Guinea                           | 5    | 4    | " | 1  | 8  | 0  |
| The Louis D'Or                       | 5    | 3    | " | 1  | 8  | 0  |
| The Spanish or French Pistole        | 4    | 4    | " | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| The Seville, Mexico and Pillar       |      |      |   |    |    |    |
| Dollar                               | 17   | 12   | " | 0  | 6  | 0  |
| A French Crown or Six Liver          |      |      |   |    |    |    |
| Piece                                | 19   | 4    | " | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| The French Piece, passing at present |      |      |   |    |    |    |
| for 4s. 6d. Halifax                  | 15   | 16   | " | 0  | 5  | 6  |
| passing at present for               |      |      |   | "  | 0  | 4  |
| The British Shilling                 |      |      |   | "  | 0  | 1  |
| The Pistareen                        |      |      |   | "  | 0  | 1  |
| The French Nine-penny piece          |      |      |   | "  | 0  | 1  |
| Twenty British Coppers               |      |      |   | "  | 0  | 1  |

And all the highest and lowest denominations of the said Gold and Silver Coins, to pass current likewise in their due proportions. And it is hereby further ordained and declared, that from and after the first day of January, One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Sixty-five, the above species of Coins, or any of them, according to the above rates, shall be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and contracts, that have, or shall be made within this Province, where there is no special agreement to the contrary, drawn up in writing or before sufficient witnesses; and that in all agreements, prior to, or since the Conquest of this Province, which have been made in Livres, according to the method of computation heretofore in use, the Livre shall be estimated equal to One Shilling of the Currency hereby established, the Dollar to be equal to Six Livres, or Six Shillings, and in the same proportion for every Coin herein specified.

And whereas practice has been introduced of cutting Dollars, and of passing the fragments as small change at an arbitrary value, and the same being liable to great fraud and abuse. It is hereby further ordained and declared, that from the date of the publication hereof no parts of Dollars, or any other Coin, so cut, or otherwise clipped shall be admitted to pass current by way of change in any part of this Province, and that all persons, uttering or passing any such, upon conviction thereof by the oath of one credible witness, before one or more Justices of the Peace, shall for the first offence forfeit the sum of Ten Shillings, current money of the Province, and twenty for the second, besides one month's imprisonment; the said fines so levied, to be applied to His Majesty's use.

And, in order to prevent the importation of Copper in such abundance as to drain the Country of its Gold and Silver. It is hereby further ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that from the date of the publication hereof, all Sols Marqués whether old or new, shall pass only as farthings, that is to say, from the date of the publication hereof, until the first day of January next, Forty-eight Sols Marqués shall be deemed equal to one Shilling Halifax, and Thirty of Sols Marqués equal to one Shilling York

Currency, but that from and after the said first day of January, next ensuing, Forty-eight of the said Sols Marqués shall be equal to one Shilling of the Currency of this Province, provided nevertheless, that no person shall be obliged to receive of said Sols Marqués, or other Copper at any one payment, for above the value of one Shilling of the Currency hereby established.

Given by His Excellency James Murray, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories thereon depending in America, Vice-Admiral of the same, Governor of the Town of Quebec, Colonel-Commandant of the Second Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, &c., &c., &c.

In Council at Quebec, the 14th of September, Anno Domini, 1764, and in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King George the III., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) J. A. MURRAY.

By order of His Excellency in Council.

(Signed) J. GRAY, D Sec.

It was held, and rightly, that in a British Colony the French monetary no-menclature should be changed, and replaced by one more familiar to British ears, without causing any serious difficulty, disturbance of accounts, or change in the commitments of merchants.

These were the objects aimed at, in framing the foregoing statute or ordinance, and which were attained by assimilating the French Livre to the Shilling Currency of Canada, constituting the latter, like the Livre, an integer for money of accounts merely—but with a special basis; for the French Crown weighing 19 dwt. 4 grs. being  $\frac{6}{8}$  Canada Currency, and legal tender at that, the Shilling or Livre, now convertible terms, represented 2 dwt. 21 grs. Silver of same fine-



ness, or 4 dwt. 47 grs. standard Gold. This was a vast improvement on the card Currency which had been so long a worry to the poor "habitants," who were forced under the old Regime, not only to take card money in settlement of debts, but to dispose of their produce at prices which were fixed by the intendant.

Under British rule all this was changed, and the townspeople considered it a great grievance when the "habitants," or country people, were allowed to sell the produce of their farms at the highest price they could obtain for it in the market place. Impartial Justice in the administration of General Murray, and of General Guy Carleton, who followed the policy of his predecessor, had much to do with the reigning calm which prevailed in Canada during that period of our History. In the Poets corner of old Gazette we frequently find such lines as the following :

" Au General Carleton

En toi, nous admirons la vertu, la Sagesse,  
La sévère équité, la douceur, la noblesse  
Pour tout dire en un mot, nous admirons en toi  
Et le bonheur du peuple, et le bon choix du Roi."

Similar kindly feelings were manifested towards our French fellow subjects in an address of the Protestant Clergy of Quebec, dated 17th March, 1768.

"The mild administration and equal tenor of your Excellency's administration, whilst Lieutenant Governor, so consonant to that liberal spirit and those principles of moderation which ever distinguish the Briton, gives us the strongest reason to flatter ourselves that the harmony which has hitherto existed between His Majesty's old and new subjects in this Province, notwithstanding the difference of their religious opinions, will not only continue without interruption, but even be improved into a cordial and lasting affection towards each other, to the advancement of true

religion, establishment of the civil happiness of the subjects of this Province, and uniting all in the same sentiment of loyalty to His Majesty and attachment to his worthy representative."

It is pleasant to find the best feelings of human nature prevailing over national prejudice and dogmatic teaching.

QUEBEC, 14th March, 1876.

## FRAGMENTS FROM THE STONE AGE OF MONTREAL.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

**W**E speak of the Eastern Continent as the Old World, calling the land of our Fathers the Old Country, yet this Western Continent is the older, and we may claim our own Dominion as the oldest land. Slowly, yet surely, like a giant oak has been its growth. These Laurentide mountains of ours, truly "everlasting hills," have outlived the many changes in the ever changing *dry land*. Grand mountain ranges, vastly their superior in height, have risen and disappeared, and risen again. Our fauna and flora belong chiefly to that of an earlier period. Aye! and man, even man here, is, or rather was up to recent times, old fashioned. His manners and customs were those of the race when it was young. Three centuries ago the stone age reigned here in all its primitive simplicity.

Curious this stone age—belonging to the beginnings of history in every clime. Shrouded in mystery we call it prehistoric. Yes, and around this mystery we are pleased, and even love to linger. The long hidden past and the unknown future, great impenetrable mist mountains, loom up behind us and before us: unknowable, unmeasurable, we can only gaze on their mysterious grandeur with awe; while to

us the present alone is the really small and insignificant. Giants there were in those days, Heroes too, and true inventors.

Strange too, how little we know of this stone age. How quickly has it melted, yea even vanished before the more potent reign of Iron and its conquering legions. Yes! we might safely say, that of it, while on this Continent it has come down to our own times, we know as little, as of the age in countries where it belongs to the far distant past.

Without the knowledge of the properties of Iron or how to work it, and its applicability to their many wants, the ancients used stone. Or it were better, perhaps, to say that their clumsy stone implements have been superceeded by those of Iron. Hence the terms *Iron* and *Stone* ages.

It is in examining what little there remains to us of this stone age, that we may learn something of the earliest inhabitants of this metropolitan City of Canada. And really, save a cursory sketch by Jacques Cartier, it is all that we may know of them. It has been written of people, "by their works shall ye know them," nothing extensive or grand have they left. Yet groping in the mist we may stumble on a few facts in their history; and, with no other point from which to view, let us look at them through their works, few and insignificant though they be.

Truly rude, more the exercise of instinct than reason, this first use of stone. Primitive man, pressed by hunger, with the most convenient stone, slew and eat. It is related of the early Caledonians: that each carried a ball of flint; and, that it might not be lost, had it attached to a long thong. Hurling this with unerring aim he brought down his necessary prey. Thus, have we explained to us, the first use of stone. Cartier tells us, in the account of his visit to Ancient Hochelaga, that the villagers had heaps of stones piled up within their walls, for defence in case of attack.

The cultivation and use of cereals as food, early necessi-

tated the employment of other instruments ; a large flat stone, probably a granite boulder of which there were many lying conveniently near, was therefore chosen. On this the squaws, with a smaller stone, pounded their parched corn, *Sagamatie*, into meal. And, notwithstanding the many improvements of this Iron age, our cereals are still after the primitive manner, reduced to meal by two stones, made to work the one upon the other. This meal, kneaded, required baking and heated flat stones were the only ovens and cooking utensils. Water also was made to boil by dropping similar heated stones into the wooden vessels in which it was contained. Many evidences there are on old camping grounds of stones devoted to this purpose. Fire places also were built up Cyclopiian fashion of stones of all shapes and sizes.

So much for the use of stone unhewn ; but as man rose in civilization, such unimproved natural implements and tools were early deemed insufficient. He soon began to use what are called flakes, that is angular fragments broken from hard flinty rocks. These served for cutting purposes or as scrapers, *Fig. 1*, being evidently an instrument of this class. It was turned up on the site of Hochelaga along with great quantities of broken pottery. In shape it is an irregular triangle tapering towards the point, which has been broken. The material is Trenton limestone from the base of the mountain. Although softer than other as accessible rock, its angular fracture rendered it more serviceable for cutting purposes.

Such fragments were at an early period improved by chipping ; being thus fashioned into spear, and arrow-heads, knives, and other cutting instruments : *Fig. 2* is what is called a chip broken off in this process. It is from the same spot as the flake, and is the only indication we have of this manufacture having been carried on by the Hochelagians. Brought thither, no doubt, by some dusky youth in play from the *stone* factory, its evidence is sufficient. From time to time

arrow-heads have been found at Longueuil, one of which is in the Museum of the Geological survey, such, with good reason, may be classed as belonging to Montreal.

The manufacture of these arrow-heads became one of the most flourishing industries, so to speak, in all uncivilized nations. Having selected a number of stones, such as gave an angular fracture he preferred, the primitive workman, with a suitable pebble, broke from them elongated fragments or flakes, as near the intended shape as possible. These flakes were then fashioned by a dexterous hand into the desired arrow-heads. This process is graphically described as follows :—"The Indian seated himself upon the floor, and, laying the stone anvil upon his knee, with one blow of his agate chisel he separated the obsidian pebble into two parts ; then giving a blow to the fractured side, he split off a slab a quarter of an inch in thickness. Holding the piece against his anvil with the thumb and finger of his left hand, he commenced a series of continuous blows, every one of which chipped off fragments of the brittle substance. It gradually seemed to acquire shape. After finishing the base of the arrow-head (the whole being little over an inch in length), he began striking gentle blows, every one of which I expected would break it in pieces. Yet such was his adroit application, his skill, and dexterity, that in little over an hour he produced a perfect obsidian arrow-head." This, a slow and tedious process, required great care and patience ; for often with almost the last stroke was a larger piece than was intended knocked off, and the work rendered useless. Dropping the spoiled arrow-head among the heap of chips, the patient-Indian, without a murmur, went to work on the next flake. Wonderful how perfectly symmetrical in finish many of these arrows are. Some were completed by pressure instead of blows ; an instrument for that purpose being made from deer's horn. Some such instruments have been found in use among the Esquimaux. This mode of manufacture

is thus described by Gastaldi :—" When the Indians wish to make an arrow or other instruments of a splinter of obsidian, they take the piece in the left hand, and hold grasped in the other a small goat's horn ; they set the piece of stone upon the horn, and dexterously pressing it against the point of it, while they give the horn a gentle movement from right to left, and up and down, they disengage from it frequent chips, and in this way obtain the desired form."

Improvement, and a desire for greater comfort, brought new demands that could not be supplied save by a new departure in manufactures. Other tools, not easily completed by chipping, had to be made. Such, after they had been chipped to the proper size, were shaped by rubbing or grinding. A more tedious process than that previously described, still not attended with the same danger of having an almost completed job ruined. Large fixed grindstones, likely of sandstone from the Potsdam formation, were the instruments on which these polished tools were fashioned. For the finer work, such as gouges and axes, where the larger stone could not be used to advantage, a smaller whetstone was employed. *Fig. 3*, turned up in an excavation for the foundation of a house, near the site of the other finds, seems to have been used for this purpose. It is of a kind of mica-schist ; resembling both in shape and material whetstones in use at the present day.

The first object of this class, here presented in *Fig. 4*, seemingly a stone hammer, was picked up on the surface of a vacant lot near Metcalf Street. Made from a granite pebble, it required little if any labor to bring it to the proper shape. With a bandage of thongs it was bound to a handle ; a slight depression on the front, serving for a socket. The depression bears the appearance of having been made by picking, a pointed stone being the pick. At the butt it is about two inches thick, tapering slightly towards the point. It evidently has seen some service, as both ends are consider-

ably battered ; while a small piece has been broken from the point. Wielded by the strong arm of a stalwart Indian, many a well aimed blow has been dealt with it in driving home the wedge or post.

We have next, from the same place *Fig. 5*, what may be called an axe, which also bears unmistakable evidence of use. The material is a kind of hornblendic diorite from the mountain. In shape it is symmetrical, but unfortunately has been broken ; no pains seems to have been spared in its completion. It was ground first on a rough stone, as striae of this rough grinding process have been left on one face ; while in some spots where the chipping has left depressions the rough surface remains. The total length, when perfect, must have been about seven inches ; and the width in the broadest part about two. Tapering off to about half the width, at the butt, where it is almost round : it is flattened towards the point. Unlike axes in use at the present day, it was held in the hand, while force was applied by blows struck on the head with a hammer or mallet. Trees were cut down and wood split in this way. The point, no doubt, was broken in the attempt to extricate the axe from some tough old log into which it had got fastened.

*Fig. 6*, is a representation of a stone celt from the collection of Mr. E. Murphy, by whom it was found on the side of an excavation on Mansfield Street. It is of mica-schist, and is highly finished, save at the butt, which is left as it was first broken from the rock. Many, if not most of the celts found in this vicinity, are thus seemingly unfinished. They were probably used as skinning instruments, in fact, they are so designated in most descriptions, while it seems hardly possible that they could have been used for any other purpose, as many of them are made from such soft materials, that they could be of no use in cutting wood. A number of specimens from Hopkin's Island, exceedingly rude in finish, are of the softest of limestone.

Another specimen, *Fig. 7*, also broken, is fashioned from a piece of trap from one of the veins or dikes issuing from the base of the mountain. Found while excavating for pottery, it was rejected as of no Antiquarian interest; and it was not until some time afterwards, when making further excavations, that it was considered worthy of a place among the remains of old Hochelaga. In the mean time, it had been broken in halves, one of which was lost. For what purpose it was manufactured we have not been able to ascertain. Of a triangular, elongated, wedge shape, it may have served much the same purpose as our chopping knife. The Indians had strange mixtures: and the flesh of the deer may have been reduced to a "hash" by this instrument. From its shape, we might also take it to be the upper of a run of stones, from one of those primitive grist mills.

Various other kinds of such implements have been found in the vicinity of Montreal; the gouges from the Ottawa district being especially fine. We would therefore infer, although these are wanting in our collections from the site of Hochelaga, that its (for America) semi-civilized people were well acquainted with their use.

We have also those things manufactured by carving; and fortunately we have one beautiful specimen, of this style of workmanship, from our find. But as this object and its manufacture has been described in a previous paper we would refer our reader to Page 15 of this Volume for a further and more extended account.

We may hence gather, from these fragmentary objects, that the citizens of old Hochelaga were men of like passions with ourselves: that our thoughts were their thoughts. That great tidal wave of thought, swelling, in its course from the beginning through the ages, influencing all in its sweep, has flowed through them to us. We are now, in our own way, thinking out the great problem of life and happiness as did the minds of the past, and as will those that are to come.



Not that we are mere copyists. All are original. Yet thinking out for ourselves, the problem of our existence, through the same well worn channels, we arrive at the same great truths.

Although we boast of the surpassing grandeur of our present age ; laughing at the vague rumors of the giants of early times ; those were indeed giant men. With no inheritance, making the best of their great unmoulded untutored mind, they prevailed against vast odds. Heroes too, men who struggling for very existence, rose in civilization ; aye, and in this struggle upwards bore us, rather all their posterity, a step nearer the coveted summit of perfect civilization. Why ! all our great strides towards this summit are simply improvements on their grand fundamental inventions.

Then, giving these fathers in invention, all that is asked for them in the legends of Heroes and Giants, knowing that our possession is our inheritance, rather than our works, let us bequeathe to our posterity this rich legacy with, if possible, a tithe of usuary.

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### MAKING GREENBACKS.



THE general public, says the *Philadelphia Times*, while capable of recognizing any flaws in the impress of bank notes or fractional currency, know very little of the care exercised by the government in protecting itself against their fraudulent issue, or of the many safeguards thrown around the various stages which greenbacks undergo before they are placed in circulation. Every possible contingency is so surrounded with strict enactments, and so much red tape is necessary that the expense of printing Treasury notes is enormous. In the first place the manufacture of the peculiar paper used

is supervised by government inspectors, against whose integrity numberless checks and counterchecks have been devised and are strictly enforced. In the next stage, printing the backs of notes, the closest supervision is exercised, and the strictest account required. For instance, in printing the backs of fifty cent notes, which work is done by the Philadelphia Bank Note Company, in the United States Appraisers' building, Second Street, above Walnut, the sheets are counted at least eight times, and a register is kept of each count. In this establishment over forty presses are continually employed in printing the backs of notes required to replace a worn out currency. The paper is received in sheets of sufficient size to take an impression from plates on which sixteen engravings of the note have been made. The number sent in the package from the paper factory is not stated, as the box is sealed with the government stamp. A return is made by the party furnishing and the party receiving the paper, of the exact amount, without the knowledge of each other's count, so that the possibility of any fraud upon the Treasury is prevented. As soon as each sheet is accounted for, the paper is sent into the wetting room. The chief of that department, before he acknowledges the receipt of any package, requires that the number of sheets be ascertained by one of his assistants. After the paper has undergone the soaking process, it is again inspected, and an account is opened with each printer, who, in turn, must furnish a receipt for every sheet thus given him. Then on a hand press, with a girl adjusting the sheet to the plate and to the press, the printer strikes off the impressions one by one until one hundred have been printed. The sheets are then transferred to the drying department and again counted. Racks are arranged in a warm room so as to expedite this work, and in a few hours the sheets are taken to the counting room, being twice counted, in the change. Then they are returned to the superintendent of the print-

ing department, Mr. John McGur, under whose management all these intricate details have been followed out and the notes packed up for shipment to Washington, where the face is printed, and the seal of the United States Treasurer affixed. It is therefore, safe to calculate, that before a fifty cent note reaches the public, it will have been counted at least twenty-two times. So it is with all the currency afloat. The appliances for carrying on this work must be complete, and nothing but the best workmanship is allowed by the government in printing the circulating medium. The designing and engraving rooms, with their delicate machinery and skilled labor, are marvels, and the system of checks employed throughout the various branches is such as to render the consummation of any fraud upon the company or the government utterly impossible.

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#### CLAIMS TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.



PROBABLY no archæological mystery is enshrouded with more interest and a greater charm, than the discovery of the Western continent. This fact is attested by the devotion and zeal of a galaxy of men of genius, such as Humboldt, Kingstorough, Stephens, Rafn, and well nigh a score of others. The various theories for the solution of this perplexing problem, may of them ingeniously spun, are too numerous for mention here. Only the principal claims to discovery and colonization can receive attention. Ancient America, with its noble monuments of a once grand civilization, is to us a land of darkness, and its history one of uncertainty. In our inquiries, fact must, in a measure, be exchanged for conjecture. Very scanty are the records that come down to us from the ancients concerning their knowledge of the Atlantic, and the islands hidden in its bosom, though those indomitable sailors, the Phœnicians, had passed the pillars of Hercules and

established colonies on the western coast of Africa, in the ninth century before Christ. Three hundred years later (B. C. 570), according to Herodotus, Pharaoh Necho fitted out an expedition, manned by Phœnician sailors, and sent it around the entire coast of Africa. That the Canary Islands were discovered and colonized by the Phœnicians, there is no doubt. Strabo, speaking of the islands of the Blessed, or Fortunate Isles, as they were afterward called, adds, "That those who pointed out those things were the Phœnicians, who before the time of Homer had possession of the best part of Africa and Spain." It is a well-known fact, that these hardy adventurers of the seas were in the habit of preserving with the strictest secrecy the names and location of the distant lands with which they engaged in commerce. Where they sailed and traded, other than in the ports of the Indies and of the British Isles, must remain unknown. Whether furnished by this nation of sailors or not, the ancients seemed to have had some remarkable information concerning an island or continent hidden in the Sea of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called. The first mention of this is made by Theopompous, a celebrated Greek orator and historian, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. His description of this distant island, of great dimensions, and inhabited by a strange people, is preserved in Ælian's "*Variæ Historiæ*," written during the reign of Alexander Severus.—*The Galaxy*.

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— The first newspaper, says the *Figaro*, which appeared in England, was published at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588. It was issued by the Government for the reason, as stated, "that this publication is the surest means of making the truth known to the people, and of contending against the sin of lying and exaggerations of calumny." The oldest number of this journal extant is No. 50, of July 26, 1588, now in the British Museum."

## OBITUARY.



It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., F.G.S., &c. Born in Montreal, December 25, 1821 ; he died at the early age of 55, on the 16th February last.

Being of a studious turn of mind, he prepared for the University at Dr. Black's school, and graduating as M.D. from McGill, in 1846 ; he, in the following year, started on a visit to Europe. Returning in 1849, he at once commenced the practice of medicine in Montreal, where his indomitable energy soon led him to take a prominent part in the advancement of science and learning. Four years afterwards, (1853), he bade adieu to Canada, and took his residence in London, England, where he gained high honors in his profession, and among Scientific men.

During the four years of his professional career in this city, he was Curator and Librarian of the Natural History Society, and it was through his liberality and devotion that the Museum was brought to anything like its present condition ; for, while devoting much of his valuable time to its arrangement, from his own collection it was enriched to the extent of over 1500 specimens. On his departure, a resolution was passed, thanking him for his " numerous and valuable contributions to the Museum," and expressing the Society's " best wishes for his future success and welfare."

Notwithstanding the pressing duties of his profession, and his many works published in connection therewith, he was a devout student of Natural History and Archæology, especially of his native country ; having contributed a number of papers on these subjects to journals both in Great Britain and Canada. He also took a lively interest in the *Antiquarian* from its commencement, having favored it with several interesting papers relating to our archæological his-

tory. His last communication was a promise of a still more interesting article.

He was a keen observer, taking down in minute detail, notes, as he informs us, of everything he saw worthy of remembrance in his rambles. Having in his youth, paid considerable attention to Canadian Numismatics, these notes will, no doubt, contain many facts relative to that subject. It is to be hoped, then, that they will be published at an early date, ere they become lost to posterity.

### COIN SALES.



*THE Wingate Collection.*—Mr. Wingate's famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has recently been sold in London, together with specimens from several other similar collections, the whole bringing a little less than \$20,000 in round numbers. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200; a half St. Andrew of Robert III. (very rare), \$240. A half-tester in gold of Queen Mary brought \$75; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, with the crown and arms of Scotland between two cinque-foils, brought \$525; a thistle-dollar of the same Queen, of 1578, \$105. A "union," struck after the accession of King James VI. to the English crown, brought \$75.

*Jewett Collection.*—This sale, which we noticed in our last number, took place in New York on January 24th-28th. Considering the dullness of the times, the prices obtained for the rare and fine pieces may be regarded as satisfactory. The total amount of the sale was \$4950. The rare Indian medal, No. 1141, was bought by Mr. Netson of Cold Springs, N.Y., for \$24. The Leslie two-pence, went to Germany, fetching \$7. We give the prices for a few of the most interesting pieces:—144, Gold Salute of Henry V., \$10.50; 472, Double Thaler, \$6.50; 564, 1804 Half-Dollar, \$24; 843, Bliss Medal (for service in Mexico), \$13; 844, Nathan-

iel Green, for Eutaw, \$33; 845, Duncan Medal, \$13.50; 885, Gouverneur Kemble Medal, \$47; 886, Reuben Fenton Medal, \$9.50; 1017, Charles I., Pound-piece, \$32; 1185, Five Russian pieces, (remarkably fine), \$2.37 each; 2389, Washington Half-Dollar, \$50; 2403, Gold (Washington), "He is in glory," \$31; 2476, Washington Bronze Medal, \$48. This collection was catalogued by Mr. Edward Cogan, and we may add, that the description of the rare lines fully sustained his reputation for truthfulness and accuracy. We might say of this veteran, in the words of Shakespeare:—

He "nothing extenuates,  
Nor aught sets down in malice."

— Catalogues of sales, to be held—one in New York on the 17th, and the other in Philadelphia on the 24th of April,—have been received, but neither of them contain anything of interest to Canadians.

## EDITORIAL.

**W**ITH the present number is our fourth volume completed; which, while we have to confess, that it was with strong misgivings, at its commencement, we undertook the task for another year, has proved much better than we had anticipated. Yet we have fallen far short of a possible perfection. Asking, then, a kind indulgence for our short comings, and promising better things for the future, we may state that we have presented the best that the time, which could be spared from our ordinary avocations, would allow. Thanking those who have contributed to our past success, we ask for a continuance of their favors. Since our commencement, we have lost many of those who have added much to the interest of our pages. It would seem necessary that others, of which there are many interested in the study, of the requisite ability, should step to the front to fill up our thinned ranks.

Then, with the help of abler pens than ours, may the *Antiquarian* become a monument in Canadian Archæological history. We have also to express our thanks to our brethren of the press for the many encouraging notices of our efforts in promoting the study of the old in Canada ; we will endeavor in time to be worthy of still more extended recognition. Especially encouraging are the following words which we quote from the *The Canadian Illustrated News* :—  
“ In Montreal the absorption of commerce stands very much in the way of any devotion to the study of Canadian Antiquities, and hence the importance of encouraging the few who do persevere in the pursuit. Perhaps chief among these is the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, which is quietly pressing its way into public recognition. The Society publishes a handsome and interesting quarterly entitled the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, which we are glad to see has already reached the third number of its fourth volume. The January number now lying before us is a very creditable pamphlet indeed, and if more prominently put before our citizens would, we are confident, meet with generous support. We would suggest to the Society that they should take immediate steps towards obtaining increased publicity, and we are sure, judging from ourselves, that their brethren of the press throughout all the Provinces would give them a helping hand.”

—During the past year an ingenious coiner, named Vautier, was tried at the Court of assizes of Ardennes (France) for having falsified and gilded one franc pieces so as to make them look like Napoleons. He confessed his guilt, and stated that he first filed down the francs to make them of the same diameter as Napoleons, that he next altered the inscription of the value on the reverse by soldering on flattened wire by means of a blow-pipe, and after completing the transformation with a graver, gilded the pieces by the galvanic process.

— The Jersey States have passed a bill for the withdrawal



of the present copper coinage (the penny pieces being now  $1/13$ th of a shilling), and substituting a fresh issue based upon the English system, equally the twelfth and twenty-fourth parts of the shilling. It is intended to retain the existing style of coin, bearing the head of Her Majesty on the obverse, and on the reverse the arms of the States of Jersey.

— A medal, commemorative of the visit of the Czar of Russia to London, in May, 1874, has lately been completed by M. Wiener, the famous Belgian Medallist, who, in a competition invited by the Committee of Reception, was unanimously chosen to execute the work. On the obverse of the medal is a very faithful portrait of the Czar. The reverse presents an allegorical group, representing above, Peace with outspread wings; on one side a female figure, typical of the City of London, supported by two amorini, bearing sword and mace, emblems of civic power; and on the other the Emperor, in Imperial Robes. Around the face of the medal are the words: "Servorum emancipator liberae civitatis hospes." This medal, which is quite worthy of the artist, has lately carried off the first prize in a competition invited by the Belgian Academy of Art, for the best medal executed in recent years.

— Since the first of January, 1876, the German Empire has a uniform currency, and the medley of pistoles, ducats, guilders, kreutzers, groschen, and the hundred other coins that formerly were such a vexation to travellers have all disappeared from circulation.

— A handsome solid silver medal, of the National Rifle Association, has just arrived from England for our Montreal Rifle Club. It bears on one side the figure of an archer, with the old national weapon that made Robin Hood and his merry men so famous, and the date 1300—1500, "Sit Perpetuam," and in contrast an English Rifleman of 1860, with his Snider rifle.

— The Count de la Rochefoucauld, who has instituted excavations at Pompeii in a new direction, hitherto rather discouraged by the archæologists, has been amply rewarded recently. He has discovered two skeletons, one of a man and the other of a woman, both in a perfect state of preservation. At their sides were found a pair of gold earrings, a golden purse, and a piece of gold net work, and near by were some pastry moulds, four spoons, eight drinking cups, and four plates, all of silver.

— The excavations now being pursued in the Olympiad by German archæologists have already brought to light a fine statue of Victory, from the chisel of Praxiteles, in a perfect state of preservation.

— A most valuable MS. has been discovered in the Azores. It refers to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro, and the island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Souza, in 1570. Barboza Machado states that it was lost during the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. This important document is about to be published by an erudite Azorian gentleman, and will throw much light on the disputed question of the early discovery of America.

— The recent excavations near the old Dipylon at Athens have brought to light the foundations of a house belonging to the time of Mithridates, in which were found fifty silver coins of the same age, some of which are of great value and unique in character. At Aquileia, interesting discoveries have also been rewarding the zeal of explorers; and, according to recent reports, the foundation walls of a circus of colossal dimensions have been traced.

— In 1844, the Duke of Devonshire sold his magnificent collection of coins and medals which cost him £50,000.

## REVIEWS.



FROM Messrs. Edmondstone & Douglas, 88 Princes Street, Edinburgh, we have received the prospectus, with specimen plate, of a work entitled, "*The Records of the Coinage of Scotland.*" This quarto volume, edited by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.B., will no doubt prove of service in the elucidation of the history of an important series of the British Coinage.

— "*Issues of the Mint of the United States, Chronologically arranged and described,*" by W. S. Appleton, is the title of a small pamphlet of twenty pages, which we have received from the author. It is a reprint from the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and in this form it will no doubt become an authority with the collectors of American coins.

— "*Numismatic Chronicle.*"—Part IV. of this journal is to hand. Its contents are a continuation of the supplement to "Madden's Jewish Coinage," and an exhaustive article on the Metrology of "the Ancient Electrum Coins struck between the Lelantian Wars and the Accession of Darius." It gives a full "account of the rise and extension of the early electrum and gold currencies of the Greeks, both on the Asiatic and European sides of Aegean." This field, highly interesting to all Numismatists as the birth-place of money and of art, is almost inexhaustable. Even in those early days, the issue of the many cities of Greece and her colonies, gave tokens of that highly artistic coinage, in which there is constantly something new to every Numismatic student. Altogether the article is well worthy of perusal, and reflects credit on the research of Mr. B. V. Head, who is now an acknowledged authority in Greek Numismatics. From the introduction we quote that:—"The discovery not long since of a small number of electrum coins on the coast of the mainland opposite the island of Samos, has lead me to examine more minutely than I

had hitherto done the series of electrum coins preserved in the British Museum ; and as a renewed study of the coins has convinced me that we have still much to learn concerning these earliest examples of the art of coining, I have no hesitation in laying the results of my work before the Numismatic Society, in the hope that others also may turn their attention to this interesting series, and that thus we may obtain a clearer insight into the commercial relations of the various Greek cities, both on the Asiatic and European sides of the sea, in the two centuries preceding the subjugation of the former by the Persians."

— "*The American Journal of Numismatics*," contains, as usual, many items of interest to the American Numismatist. Among which, we may notice, an article on "Masonic Medals."

-- The "*Coin Circular*," from Titusville, Pa., has also filed an appearance.

— Among the periodicals seeking favor with collectors, we have for the first time received a copy of "*The Coin Collector's Journal*," edited by Edward Froissard, Esq., and published by Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co., of 75 Nassau Street, New York. It will no doubt prove acceptable to many young collectors.



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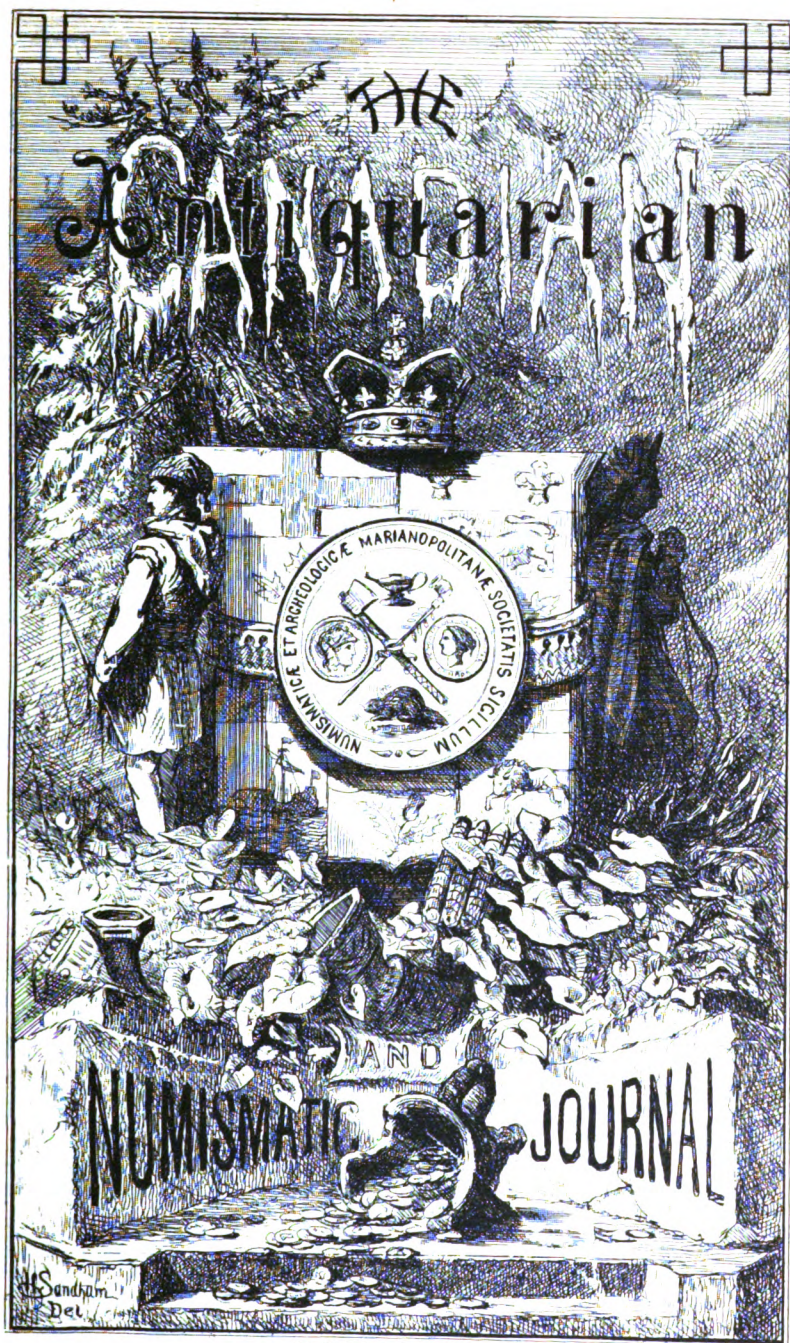
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JULY, 1876.

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THE  
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VOL. V.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1876.

No. I.

ARCHITECTURE IN NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY MOTT.

**T**HERE is no science more dry than Numismatics to the uninitiated ; to those who have paid even a slight degree of attention to it there are few more deeply interesting. Indispensable to the historian, the artist and the man of letters will find it perpetually bringing before their notice facts, principles, and characters which, but for these unerring records, would have escaped their research ; and it often happens that a coin or medal may give a more valuable indication of national character than a learned or elaborate essay. How deeply interesting are the symbols on Greek coins ; what a various and valuable lesson in political economy do we learn from Archaic tetradrachms of ancient Athens. At a time when art was most flourishing, and when the Athenian mint was capable of producing the most exquisite specimens of medal

engraving, we still find the coarse, rude workmanship continued which had characterized an earlier epoch, because the half-civilized nations with whom the Athenians traded recognized the weight and purity of their coins, and hesitated to take the newer and more beautiful mintages, till the course of years had taught them that these too were Athenian.

The eye accustomed to see on our modern coins such unmeaning devices as a wreath of oak or laurel, no longer looks for a moral lesson or a national triumph. The ancient Roman could not disburse the smallest coin without being reminded of the power and grandeur of Rome: sometimes the denarius represented a glorious victory; sometimes a new province added to the empire; sometimes some fresh architectural ornament to the imperial city. Now the coin reminded him of the virtues of the Emperor; commemorated the PIETY of Antonius, the VALOUR of Aurelian, the PROVIDENCE of Augustus; gave the title, so well deserved, of the "best of princes," to the illustrious Trajan, and insisted even of men as worthless as Didius Julianus, that, sitting in the seat of Cæsar, they were the "rulers of the world."

How many important national changes are indicated unconsciously, but all the more certainly by these unimpeachable witnesses. The successors of Alexander founded kingdoms, and, with Greek rule, introduced the Greek language. For a while it prevailed, and Greek art with it; but it took no firm root in Oriental soil. Slowly the art-language and law faded out of the land, and the old Eastern half-civilization re-asserted its rights. And how is this made known to the world? What records have we of these most significant changes? None, save the coinage of the countries; but this is all-sufficient.

In a pamphlet issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1836, occurs the following sentence:

"Another source of information is ancient coins and

medals, which frequently represent upon the reverse some building, the erection of which they are designed to commemorate. Series of them have been chronologically arranged at Rome and sold in sets. From these Piranesi and other architectural writers have derived authority for the restoration of many ancient buildings."

The Rev. H. J. Rose, rector of Houghton-Conquest, read a short but very effective paper on "Architectural Medals" in 1852 before the Bedfordshire Archæological Society, and the subject was treated more elaborately by Professor T. L. Donaldson in his valuable and interesting work entitled "Architectura Numismatica," published in London in 1859.

A passage from Addison's "Dialogues on Medals" shows the sagacity with which that intelligent writer could seize the peculiar value of such a topic :

"All this is easily learnt from medals, where you may see likewise the plans of many of the most considerable buildings of old Rome. There is an ingenious gentleman of our nation, extremely well versed in this study, who has a design of publishing the whole history of architecture, with its several improvements and decays, as it is to be met with on ancient coins. He has assured me, that he has observed all the nicety of proportion in the figures of the different orders, that compose the buildings on the best preserved medals. You here see the copies of such ports and triumphal arches as there are not the least traces of in the places where they once stood. You have here the models of several ancient temples, though the temples themselves, and the gods that were worshipped in them, are perished many hundred years ago. Or, if there are still any foundations or ruins of former edifices, you may learn from coins what was their architecture when they stood whole and entire. These are buildings which the Goths and Vandals could not demolish, that are infinitely more durable than stone or marble, and will,

perhaps, last as long as the earth itself. They are, in short, so many monuments of brass."

Writers on medals have adopted various systems of periods, countries, classes, families, and other arbitrary divisions; in treating of architectural medals, it is necessary to adopt a classification peculiar to the subject, and to consider every other circumstance as subordinate to that, the object not being to illustrate the medallic history of a colony, province, country or dynasty, nor the series of any particular metal or size.

They might probably be divided into five classes, reflecting as it were, the customs and habits of the ancients, chiefly during the Roman empire, in reference to their edifices, and revealing to us observances and practices which otherwise had been imperfectly known, and of which they alone offer indisputable evidence.

1. *Sacred*.—Including temples, altars, tabernacles, ædicles, and funeral edifices, such as those connected with the apotheoses of the Roman emperors.
2. *Monumental*.—As rostral or sculptured columns, votive and triumphal arches, and trophies.
3. *Of Public Utility*.—As the Forum, Basilica, Macellum, Thermæ, Villa publica, and bridges.
4. *Of Public Games*.—As the theatres, stadia, circi, and amphitheatres.
5. City gates, cities, camps, harbours, ports and pharos.

It is admitted, that medals in general were the current coin of the day, although some, as medallions, may be assumed to have been unquestionably struck on special occasions to record an event, for the purpose of distribution as a largess, or as Suetonius tells us in his life of Augustus Cæsar, for private presentation to friends, clients or followers.

We may learn from Erizzo, an illustration of the Proverb, "There is nothing new under the sun," for he says that the Roman boys at the time of Hadrian tossed up their coppers,

crying "head or ship"; of which tradition our modern "*heads or tails*," and "*man or woman*," is certainly a less refined version. We thence gather, however, that the prow of a vessel would appear to have been the more ordinary device of the reverse of the brass coin of that classic period.

The brass medals resist least the injuries of time, exposure and use. The gold and silver are generally the best preserved, the most brilliant and sharpest.

Usually edifices are represented in geometrical elevation, but there is nevertheless a large number of medals in which buildings appear in perspective. At times there are groups of buildings, as in some of the temples, which are shown with their surrounding courts and other accompaniments. The circus with its attendant dependencies of arches, quadrigæ, and occasionally the chariot-races form a conspicuous assemblage. The Coliseum with its portico, and the interior arrangements crowded with spectators; and the ports of Ostia, with the moles, temple, warehouses, pharos, and crowded vessels at full sail, form admirable combinations. The façades of the temples have usually the columns close together on either side of the central columniation; which, however, is itself extravagantly widened, so that the statue of the divinity, supposed to be inside, may be displayed in full view. Very frequently medals have crowded groups of figures mixed up with buildings, as in the allocutions and sacrifices of the emperors, many of which occur in front of a temple.

The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian capitals are all thus preserved, and in many instances are very distinctly shown, of the Corinthian there are many varieties; the entablature is sometimes represented merely by a thick line, sometimes the three divisions are thrown into one large mass, as in the Arch of Postunius. Often the architrave or frieze, as the case may be, is suppressed; but at others the three divisions of architrave, frieze and cornice are well marked. It is to be

observed, that frequently the horizontal lines are conventionally shown by lines of dots. It may be also noted, that the medals, which have all their mouldings rendered by lines of pearls, as in those of Iriopolis and Samos, are of a late period.

The entablature is generally kept horizontal and unbroken ; but sometimes it is interrupted by a central arch. The pediments are richly varied, and hardly a pediment occurs without the necessary accompaniments to finish off the composition, and some medals of the temples of Capitoline Jupiter and Concord have numerous large figures all along the inclined outer line of the pediment.

The roofs are usually represented as constructed of large square slabs, whilst the roofs of circular temples present a great variety of treatment, both as to form and ornamentation.

On several of the buildings, and particularly on the city walls, the jointing or channelling of the courses of stone is distinctly marked by raised lines ; sometimes this jointing occurs on the cella walls of temples, and is seen in the intercolumniations.

On a medal of Aduda Pisidia, there is represented a six-columned Ionic portico, in the intercolumniations of which the letters composing the name are inscribed between the columns ; and the columns themselves are remarkable, as having a pedestal or statue in front of them.

Perspective representations of temples with courts also occur, but, with regard to some of these, it may be accounted for on the supposition, that it is intended to represent three sides of the object, or rather an end and two sides ; in endeavouring to account for the peculiar aspect presented, no other method seems sufficiently satisfactory to account for the delineation on the medal.

Such are a few brief suggestions on several points, which

might be more fully developed in describing individual specimens.

It is generally supposed that the engraver of medals has been ordinarily content to satisfy himself in the representation of buildings by giving a part only instead of the whole, but it is clear that the ancients adhered with remarkable fidelity to the leading features of the original, and we may rely, from well-known examples, upon the truthfulness of their authority. It is true that certain conventionalisms exist; as, for instance, the widening of the central intercolumniation and the compression of the others; and occasionally a part of the building for the whole, but to the experienced eye of the numismatist such departures do not mislead. The purpose is obvious; it is a kind of short-hand; but there is no substitution of feature. It has been remarked in support of the theory of this conventionalism, which admits of substitution to any extent, that the same temple on coins of different epochs shows various treatment of the details. But this is no valid objection; for it is well known, that the buildings themselves from time to time were altered; that they received a variety of treatment, when restored from fire, from the incidents of political tumults, or the decay of time; and that the temples of Capitoline Jove and Vesta, the Coliseum, and other monuments, differed in subsequent periods from the original more or less. It is, therefore, safer to assume, that the representation coincides with great precision with the original building, and that if any difference exists, as in the Coliseum, or the perspective view of a temple, it only abbreviates, where the omission is obvious and cannot mislead the intelligent observer.

**LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL MEDALS OF CLASSIC ANTIQUITY  
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**

**Acropolis, at Athens, 3rd century.**

Temples of—

**Faustina, at Rome, Antoninus Pius, A.D. 142.**

Concord, at Rome, Tiberius, A.D. 14-37.  
 Alexander, at Macedon, Alexander Severus, A.D. 222-235.  
 Jupiter Ferretrius, Rome.  
 Janus, " Nero, A.D. 54-68.  
 Augustus, " Augustus, A.D. 36.  
 Melicertes, Corinth, Lucius Verus, " 161-169.  
 Juno Martialis, Rome, Vibus-Trebonianus, A.D. 251-254.  
 Vesta, " Vespasian, " 69-79.  
 Jupiter, Emisa, Elagabalus, " 219-222.  
 Astarte, " "  
 Adonis, Byblos, Macrinus, " 217-218.  
 Venus, Paphos, Caracalla, " 211-217.  
 Venus, Eryx, Augustus, B.C. 30 to A.D. 14.  
 Jupiter Sol, Heliopolis, Philip, A.D. 244-249.  
 Jupiter, Heliopolis, Philip, " "  
 Jupiter, Zeugma, Philip,

There are also to be seen in the British Museum many other specimens of Architectural Medals—Funeral, Commemorative, Public Buildings, Military and Maritime. There also exists a rich collection of similar Medals in the Cabinet de Medailles of the Imperial Library at Paris.

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## PACIFIC MIGRATIONS.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.



**A**GAIN the question is agitated as to whether the people of Ancient Asia were able to cross over to the American Continent and whether they did so. It is probable that they had the means, and that many, ages ago, migrated to our shores.

The system of tracing the parentage of two races widely separated—by comparing words and expressions common to both—is now almost entirely abandoned by Antiquarians, because of the many coincidences fully proved and of the



many more suspected as such. But there exist in some languages certain peculiarities that cannot be reproduced by strange tribes, without direct relation, ancient or modern. The Rev. Father Petilot notices that the Esquimaux form words, we may say, by the repetition of monosyllables thus:—*tom* a house, and *tom-tom* the heart. The Malays form words in a like manner; being the only people with the Esquimaux who so construct their words. Might we not, therefore, infer a common ancestry for those two races. We know that it is possible, by way of the islands disseminated through the North Pacific, for families or migrations to have landed on the American shores, but is it possible for a people like the Malayan inhabitants of salubrious clime to have conceived for an instant the idea of dwelling in those cold inhospitable regions lying within the Polar circle. We have yet another fact strengthening this opinion for the Esquimaux state; that their fathers were natives of a far off country where existed an animal like man, but dumb, with long arms, walking either erect or on all fours, and living in trees. This without doubt describes the monkey.

In brief, the Esquimaux have many points of resemblance to the people inhabiting the shores of Western Asia and neighboring islands. They have none whatever with any European nationality.

If then the theory of the Eastward movement be adopted, what may be said of the probability of communications, perhaps Emigrations Westward, that is from America to Asia.

This new feature of the question is brought out by a comparison of Indian War axes with those remaining of the barbarians, who during the fifth century overthrew the Roman empire and over-ran nearly the whole of Europe. They are, according to reports recently published, exactly alike in material and style.

It may be remembered that the question has long been

pending as to where the destroyers of Rome obtained the red stone of which their axes were made for no trace of that material can be discovered either in Europe or in the table lands of Asia from where those innumerable hords swooped down upon the civilized world. Now supposing, as I am convinced of the fact, that there were communications between that wild region and America, an interchange of commodities must have taken place, each bartering for productions of the other, not to be found within its own borders. I may here state that "trading" among the Indians extended over extensive areas. The inhabitants of the Gulf of St. Lawrence wore ornaments or beads formed from material obtained from the trading tribes, the region round the great Lakes, who in their turn imported from the traders of the Gulf of Mexico. We know that some of the inhabitants of the Mexican empire exchanged goods on the Northern frontier with trading tribes from British Columbia, who there carried on a trade with the tribes from Alaska. The same may be said of the state of trade in South America.

It is more than likely that this trading or kind of barter followed in the tracks opened up by immigration and also return by the same paths. We can then understand how the red stone quarries in the vicinity of the great Lakes may have furnished the material not only of the axes found every where in America, but even of similar weapons carried to France and Italy by the Vandals, Huns and Visigoths in their terrible invasion.

I am not going so far as to state that battalions from America actually went to assist their brethren of the steppes of Asia in their expeditions against the land civilization, but it seems to me perfectly reasonable to believe that some Canadian axes aided in the destruction of many a Roman Palace or Villa in France, and that they are now found buried with the stately ruins in Normandy and other parts of the country from whence the present population of Canada migrated two centuries ago.

## THE NUMISMATIC MUSEUM OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY.



HERE in Canada we have no great public collections such as may be found in London or the Continent. Yet much is to be learned from them, Museums are now looked upon as the great educators of our times, as much so as Universities. What can so instruct us in the History of the past as the things of the past? Or how can we better learn of the ancients than by handling the things that they have handled? It is pleasing then to see our educational institutions are supplying this lack, wherein our Government has especially failed in our higher education. We translate the following from the *Journal de Quebec*, and expect from the energy of its present curator, that the Numismatic collection of the Laval University, now the largest belonging to a Canadian Public Institution, will ere long rival our private collections :

This Museum was founded in 1859 ; and at its beginning did not contain over 50 pieces, while to-day it consists of 3,365 : of these 26 are gold, 609 silver and the remainder copper and bronze.

It is well known that a Numismatic cabinet is a collection of both Medals and Coins. That of the University consists 104 Commemorative, Reward and similar Medals ; 342 Religious Medals, and 2,919 Coins of 88 different Countries.

The most interesting, as well as the rarest, go back to the times of the Roman Emperors, of which the collection contains 141.

The most Ancient is of Philip, father of Alexander the Great, of the date 359—336 B. C.

An uninterested visitor may find it singular that we devote so much time to the study and classification of Coppers and Coins of such small intrinsic value. But in the light of History each one of these pieces has its importance. We

there find by turns a date, the commemoration of an event, the history of industry and commerce, the line of Kings or the succession of Governments, a legend, a popular aspiration, a contemporaneous judgment and so on : in fact, Numismatic collections are called the metallic archives of the human race.

Study for example those of our Canadian coppers, belonging to two somewhat troubled epochs of our History, 1811 and 1837 ; you can there easily discover the sentiments which at that time actuated a great number of our fellow countrymen. It was that in 1811, an unknown person believed himself the echo of many of his fellow citizens in striking a copper with the effigy of Craig, with this inscription : *Vexator Canadiensis*. In 1837 you may see a star twinkling on our *sous*, also a Phrygian (*Suisse ?*) Cap double emblem of that liberty which certain spirits expected to find in annexation to the United States.

It would also be easy to follow simply by the examination of his Coins, the successive steps in the downfall of Louis XVI. In 1787 that monarch appears to us with the double inscription : *Lud. XVI. D. G. Fr. et Na. Rex.*, then *Sit nomen Domini benedictum*. He is still here the King by the grace of God, with the grand mission of France the extending of the glory of the name of God ; it is still in the Latin tongue, that is to say the language of the church which is pleased to recognize the King of France as her eldest son In 1791, Louis appears to us as only *Roi des Francois*, while the Reverse of the Coin bears these significant words *Reigne de la loi*. There the King holds his crown merely at the hands of Frenchmen, the recognition of God has disappeared. Still another step, and in 1792 we read these words : *La nation, la loi, la roi*. With them we border on the Republic, and, in fact, in 1793, we notice the appearance of this inscription : *Republique Francaise. Tout les hommes sont egeaux devant la loi. Liberté égalité*.

This study of Numismatics presents enough interest even in this Country, that a publication devoted to the subject has for several years been issued in Montreal. The *Canadian Antiquarian* reckons already four years of existence, and in it are to be found a great many articles highly interesting to Science and History.

In conclusion, we ought to speak of those who have contributed to the formation of the Laval University's Numismatic collection. It may be called as they say "the work of everybody." Indeed the number of contributors is so considerable that it would be impossible to name the whole of them. We are desirous, however, to call to mind that the collection of Roman Coins is due to young Fremont, son of the late Dr. Fremont, it bears his name at present. The *Annuaire* of the University inscribes each year the names of new donors.

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### NAVY ISLAND.



FROM a work published in 1852 by Lieut.-Col. Sir - Richard H. Bonnycastle, Royal Engineers, we take the following interesting particulars of this celebrated Island, and the stirring events connected therewith :—

Navy Island is situated at that part of the great river Niagara, where, after leaving Lake Erie, it forms a strait, in which are several islands and islets, dividing the strait into two channels on the British and American shores. Navy Island is the last of these, and was reserved by the British Government for the sake of its timber for naval purposes, and thus was never granted, and remained covered with forest trees of large size. It is however, a small spot, of about a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, and is easily accessible in boats, either from the Canadian

or the American shores, the channel being very wide on the latter, and not more than five or six hundred yards on the former, where is the village of Chippewa, celebrated as the scene of several warlike operations, during the war of 1812, 1813, and 1814. At this village is the mouth of the Welland River, one of the great arteries of the internal navigation by canal.

The scene at this spot is singular and grand. The St. Lawrence, or Niagara as it is here called, after leaving Navy Island, spreads itself out into an enormous sheet of water, near a mile and a half in width, just above the great leap which it is swiftly, but almost imperceptibly, preparing to take, in order to throw its huge volume of waters into the seething gulf of the Falls.

From Chippewa there is a ferry across to a place called Fort Schlosser, which however, is merely a tavern-stand and ferry house in the United States, about the same distance above the Falls as Chippewa; and steamers ascend and descend the river as far as the mouth of the Welland, about one mile and a half above the caldron of Niagara, and within three quarters of a mile of the swiftest waters of the rapids.

The mouth of the Welland is canalized and embanked, so that once in it, a boat or a vessel is perfectly safe; nor do accidents happen often from their being caught by the descending current, which is moderate, until the slope of the substrata or bed of the mighty river becomes so inclined as to cause a succession of heavy rapids.

Situated at the head of this fearful navigation, Mackenzie chose Navy Island as the depot from which he was to centre the conquest of Canada. He thought himself secure on this dangerously isolated spot, because he well knew that there were no British steamboats to waft troops over, and because he also knew he could avail himself of two American steamers, which had been only just preparing to lay up for the

winter ; and that season proving, as we before observed, unusually mild, enabled these piratical vessels to earn a few dollars in the attempt to carry fire and sword into a country at peace with their owners.

There must have been a better military calculator than either Mackenzie or Van Rensselaer in the camp ; for at least there was a good show, and the semblance of a central blockhouse, and several batteries on Navy Island, deceived even the best telescopic judges.

The Island was, however, very formidable in appearance ; for covered as it was with wood, it was impossible for Colonel M'Nab to ascertain its strength. In the highest part of the center, trees had been cut down, and boughs put up, in the semblance of a strong blockhouse, and on various parts of the banks pseudo batteries were erected, in which altogether thirteen pieces of ordnance, mounted upon all sorts of temporary carriages, had been erected, whilst the main camp of huts was on the safe side, next to the United States frontier ; and Grand Island, a large Island ten miles long, belonging to the States, which was only separated from Navy Island by a very narrow channel, contained an army of sympathisers, and the general hospital and place of refuge.

From this Island, the reconnoitring parties sent by M'Nab, in such boats as he could get, were always fired upon notwithstanding that it was asserted that strong parties of the United States Militia were upon duty there to maintain neutrality. Two thousand Canadian militia rushed to Chippewa, and placed themselves upon its celebrated battle ground, and M'Nab then threw up entrenchments to protect his troops from the desultory cannonade to which they were exposed on a level and continuous frontier.

The Commander-in-chief, Sir John Colborne, after this fuss of battle and siege had lasted several days, thought it high time to interfere, and detached a Major of Artillery

from Kingston with a Captain of Engineers, and an adequate supply of guns, mortars, Congreve-rockets, and stores.

With respect to the *Caroline*, I have just to observe that an officer of the Army, who was present and is now by my side, has told me that the orders were to meet her on the river as she was plying between Schlosser and Navy Island, board her whilst under weigh, and capture and destroy her. After rowing about a long while in the dark, they saw her fires from the chimney near the American shore, and gallantly made up to her. It was fortunate for them she was not actually under weigh ; for if they had boarded her whilst moving so near the Falls, in the hurry of the action the engines would have been neglected or injured, and all would have gone down the cataract together.

Colonel M'Nab confined himself, after he took the command from Lieutenant-colonel Cameron—an able and retired officer of the 79th Regiment, who had at first been appointed to it—to mere precautionary measures, without firing upon the island. This state of things lasted until the 28th December, when Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, was ordered by him to destroy the pirate steamboat *Caroline*, which he gallantly effected as she lay moored to the wharf at Schlosser, and sent her blazing down the Falls ; a fitting fate for a vessel eagerly employed in the invasion of a territory at peace with the nation it belonged to. Van Rensselaer and his vagabond crew might, with impunity, invade Canada, might kill the peaceable inhabitants, and commit any sort of horrors under the Medusan shield of patriotism ; but Great Britain must be silent. Not so the United States ; a pirate vessel is cut out from a ferry wharf, which is magnified into a fort, and destroyed, after she had landed guns and men and ammunition and provisions for a self-constituted army of real invaders, and the whole nation is up in the extremity of sensitiveness at this outrage on national rights. It remained a question on which peace or war be-



tween the most mighty empire in the world, and a new one just started into immense importance, hung upon a mere thread for five years.

A person named M'Leod, who had been Deputy-sheriff of the Niagara District, and who had no more to do with the burning of the *Caroline* than the reader who was in England at the time, was forcibly arrested, tried for his life by a Court which had no jurisdiction in his case, and very narrowly escaped hanging.

The most melancholy result on the part of the Canadian Militia of this winter seige of Navy Island, was in the death of a fine young man, Mr. Smith of Hamilton, who was lying in a barn on some hay when a red-hot shot from the island struck him, carrying away the upper part of his thigh and some of his ribs. A man serving our guns, under the direction of Captain Luard, also lost his leg by a cannon ball. In short, the brigands kept up a desultory cannonade, chiefly against the houses near Chippewa, until the Royal Artillery, under Major Cameron, made its appearance, when a 24-pounder was mounted on a scow and taken up the river, and battered the point where the guns of Van Rensselaer had been most active.

Two days before the evacuation, on the 12th of January after the 24th Regiment had made their appearance, Captain Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, kept up a brisk cannonade of 283 rounds from heavy guns and mortars, and on the 13th he fired 130 more. Three schooners were also armed and fitted out, which effectually kept the brigands within their breastworks.

Captain Drew having settled the business in a more summary manner than in violating the American waters, by sending the pirate ship to perdition amidst the roar of Niagara's rapids, this patriotic storm in a washhand basin soon subsided, as far as Navy Island was concerned, and some

Companies of the 24th Regiment having appeared on the theatre, it was thought high time to shift the scenery.

President Mackenzie, Generalissimo Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, *et hoc genus omne*, beat a retreat under cover of border sympathy, and retired into the United States, if not with "bag and baggage," at least, as Touchstone says, with "scrip and scrippage."

The island was immediately taken possession of by the 24th, and found in the state I shall now describe, from official military, and private military reports, letters, and conversations.

The Lieutenant-governor, Sir Francis Head, visited it on the 17th of January, and an officer of Engineers made a special representation of its condition. One person describes the solitariness and wretchedness of this forest-wilderness as truly oppressive, and the appearance of the trees in the situations exposed to the fire of the cannon, mortars, and rockets of the Canadian army, as evincing the great destruction of life which must have occurred.

The vaunted blockhouse citadel, the barracks, and the formidable batteries, dwindled into huts made of branches of trees and sods, and to hasty and ill-constructed embankments. Two women were found on this Baratara, and they informed the British that Mackenzie's hospital, to which the wounded were always removed, was on the American territory, at Grand Island. Quantities of boots and shoes, and some stores, with plenty of fragments of American newspapers, were found in the hovels, and every appearance indicated the terrible visitation of the bursting shells, those most awful messengers of death.

The body of one man was exhumed by order of the Lieutenant-governor, in order to ascertain if it could be recognized. This unfortunate individual had fallen, however, under the merciless Lynch law of the Patriot mob, for his arms were

pinioned and he had been shot by a rifle, probably suspected as a spy.

The border newspapers had invested Navy Island with the character of a second Gibraltar, as perfectly impregnable, and so much industry had actually been employed in cutting down trees and brushwood round the edge of the water, to form an abbatis to prevent boat invasion, and the batteries and hovels were so masked with wood, that it really looked formidable from Chippewa.

But, as one gentleman observed, "Such a bugbear never before existed in military parlance ; and such a spectacle of 'looped and windowed' wretchedness and unutterable filth surely never existed before, as must have been displayed by the mob of sympathisers in their winter bivouacs, for the scene of dirt was absolutely sickening." The hovels termed barracks, were the most miserable beyond conception, that ever afforded shelter to even the most abandoned and degraded of the human race ; and even so bad, that where these pseudo-patriots herded like sheep in a pen, no human person would have constrained his swine to occupy, so open were they to the inclement air, and so filled with all the abominations that can be conceived.

Their clothing, which was of that of the lowest of the people, was found so insufficient, that the charity of the Buffalonians was drawn on for a supply, which proved inadequate ; and every bush was found eloquent as to the excess of misery they had endured, by the filthy rags with which they were encumbered.

Nor was their food better provided ; without money, credit, or means, the leaders had, by a promise of dollars and land induced the lazzaroni of Buffalo to venture on Navy Island, with the assurance, that a few hours would find them masters of the fertility and riches of the opposite shores, where they might revel in the fat of the land.

A whole month these deluded wretches, who were not per-

mitted to retreat, and who could not retire across the broad river at will, continued to suffer the biting of the pitiless rain-storms of December and January. And what was their principal food? Why, that which the carrier complains of at the inn in Rochester,—“Peas and beans as dank as a dog.” They had, however, occasional feasts, as there were large piles of bones found, and pieces of bread and meat were scattered in some of the hovels.

And here female affection found its way. Mrs. Mackenzie, the mother of a large and helpless family, who, it is generally believed in Canada, disapproved of the senseless ambition of her husband, although she was, as all her family are, or were, attached to the Reform side of the Canadian politics, dauntlessly visited and remained by that husband in this abode of wretchedness and guilt. Her sleeping-place, in a rough log-built shanty (as hovels built of rudely-hewn timber are called in Canada) was shown, as an evidence of what woman is capable of enduring. It was a mere recess like a berth on board of ship. In this cabin,—with a shelf covered with straw, and exposed to wet and elemental warfare not less than it was to the wretchedness, unholy clamour, the filth, and the coarseness of the crew within, from whom she could not even be separated by a partition, lived this faithful wife, such was the crowded state of every place affording the slightest shelter from the cold.

Thus ended the farce of Navy Island, which was evacuated on the 14th January, 1838; and this was first known by a man with a white flag appearing on the shore next to Chipewa. He had concealed himself in the woods.

The American sympathy, however, did not rest here; for as soon as the patriots had landed their thirteen pieces of cannon at Schlosser, and placed them under the guardianship of the State officer, they were conveyed to Buffalo, and there disbanded; and immediately afterwards, the cannon were taken from the officer in charge of them by a fresh band of sympathizers.

## TRIP FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL IN 1817.



FROM an old work by Joseph Sansom, Esq., in the possession of Mr. John Horne of this city, we take the following description of the author's journey by land, between the above cities. In the title of the book he calls Lower Canada "that isolated Country," and it contains a picture of Quebec, "taken from memory," that would astonish the "oldest inhabitant." The author must also have derived some of his *historical "facts"* from *memory* likewise.

*Return to Montreal by land.*

I was a little fretted upon leaving Quebec, at the unexpected demand of the *Poste Royale*, which had been care-fully transferred to Canada, by the brethren of the whip : but no other imposition did I suffer, till I reached Montreal. Every Post Boy took his established fare, one-quarter of a dollar per league, and looked for no gratuity. The two first Postillions had no whips. Not one of them swore at their horses, invariably managing the obedient animals with nothing more than, "*Marche donc !*" There was no liquor at the Post Houses, not even where they professed to entertain Travellers, for the Police regulations are here very strict, against unnecessary tippling houses ; and instead of calling for something to drink, at every stage, the Post Boys invariably sat down, and smoked a pipe, in familiar conversation with the People of the house.—One of them was deaf—of course, he was silent : but the next hummed a tune, with incessant volubility ; and a third—"whistled, as he went, for want of thought."

At St. Augustine, whose church is at the bottom of a hill, along the summit of which runs the road, there stands what is here called a Calvary ; that is, a crucifix, as large as life, elevated upon steps railed in, and covered overhead, with a bell shaped roof, surmounted, as are most of the simple

crosses, with a cock ; not as a late Traveller has supposed in remembrance of Peter's denial of his Lord ; but as the symbol of patriotism.

At a place called Sillery Cove, in this vicinity, the Jesuits erected a chapel, and other buildings, as early as the year 1637, for converting the Natives to Christianity. They had arrived from France but twelve years before. The ruins of this edifice still remain ; and in Sillery Wood ; where the Algonquins, the ancient allies of the French against the Iroquois, or Five Nations, had a large village ; there still remain some of the tumuli of these native Inhabitants of the forest ; and their mementoes, cut upon the stems of trees, may yet be traced by the curious observer.

My Post Boys scrupulously lifted their hats to every body we met, whether man, woman, or child, but that kind of obeisance to the crosses would appear to be now dispensed with, for there was but one Postillion out of twenty or thirty that appeared to take any notice of them whatever.

#### *Pointe Aux Trembles.*

At the little village of Pointe aux Trembles, where there is not only a Church, but a small convent of Nuns, the Parson of the Parish was strolling through the village, with a book under his arm.

Among the half dozen hovels of the place, was a lodging house under the pompous designation of *l' Hotel Stuart*.— I had seen a tavern among the dirty lanes of the lower town of Quebec, which was kept by a "Valois ;" and a petty grocery, hard by, under my own proper names, both first and last, with the variation of a single letter in the surname ; to which I was now indifferently reconciled by finding myself in such company.

It was at this place that General Arnold, after ascending the Kennebec, against its rapid current, from the sea coast of Maine, and crossing the White Mountains, where they are

interrupted by the impetuous torrent of the Chaudiere, (appearing, like a vision of enchantment, in the eyes of the *bons Citoyens* of Quebec, who would as soon have expected an arrival from the Moon upon the opposite peak of Point Levy) formed a junction with General Montgomery who, having possessed himself, almost without resistance, of the Castle of Chamblee, and the Town of St. Johns, had entered Montreal, in triumph, and descended the St. Lawrence to this point.

We had by this time reached the little River Jacques Cartier, so called from the first explorer of the St. Lawrence, who wintered here in 1535, on his return down the river. It here disembogues itself between steep banks, with a rapid current.

I was set over this wild ferry, in a small canoe, just before dark, and had to find my way, with my baggage in my hand, as well as I could, up the opposite hill. (Its rugged heights had been fortified to oppose the descent of the English in the year 1760.) I was received, however, at the Inn (one of the best on the road) as well as if I had arrived in a coach and four.

I inquired after the Salmon Leap, for which this river is famous. They had just begun to appear. Two had been caught at the Falls that morning; but they had been sold. For how much? Three-quarters of a dollar apiece.

Salmon have been caught here weighing from thirty to forty pounds. They are impatient of the heat, which prevails in the great river, at the time of their arrival, and dart eagerly up the cool streams of the smaller rivers; with a view to deposit their spawn, in places of security. When a rapid, or cataract, obstructs their passage, which is often the case, in Canada, they will leap ten or fifteen feet at a time, to get over it; and these powerful fish are some-times seen struggling with insurmountable obstacles, against which they

will leap six or seven times, if as often thrown back into the adverse current.

Upon my expressing a wish to have some Salmon for breakfast, the men said they would go out in the morning, and try to catch one for me. By the time I got up they had brought in a fine one, weighing twelve or thirteen pounds.

I breakfasted, with an excellent relish, and passed lightly through *Cap Saint, Port Neuf*, and *Dechambault*; observing a large old Mansion house, upon the right; upon the left, a grove of trees, near a small Church.

At the River St. Anne there was a large Church, unusually situated, fronting the water. As I crossed a wide ferry, a groupe of Indian boys were amusing themselves on the shore, half naked, a wigwam near.

At Battiscan, another large River, not many miles from this, there was an Indian encampment. Several comfortable wigwams stood close together. The Females belonging to this tribe, very decently dressed, in their fashion, were industriously occupied, under the trees; while children of all ages were playing upon the beach.

The men, I was told, were out a hunting. They catch Beaver, Otters, Racoons, Opossums, and other wild animals, such as Hares, Rabbits, Deer, and sometimes Bears;—upon which, together with Fish from the river, such as Sturgeon, Salmon, Pike, Perch, &c., they often feast luxuriously, while the inactive Canadians are sitting down to scanty portions of bacon and eggs.

Of the feathered game, with which these woods and waters abound, in their season, I may mention Wild Geese, and endless variety of Ducks, Wood-Cocks, Plover, Quails, Wild-Turkeys, Heath-Hens, Wild-Pigeons, in inconceivable abundance. The Eagle, the Stork, and the Crane, are not unknown in Canada, though rare, these noble birds sedulously keeping themselves out of danger, in unfrequented wilds.



*Three Rivers.*

Towards evening we approached Three Rivers ; and I was now obliged to take boat or rather to seat myself upon straw, in the bottom of a canoe, to be ferried over the mouth of the St. Maurice, a stream that flows from the north east, some hundreds of miles ; by which the Savages, in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, formerly descended to this Town, in great numbers.

As we landed upon the beach, there was a boat ashore, from a vessel from Glasgow. It was interesting to one who had been in Scotland, to see the sailors, with their blue bonnets and plaids.

In the town, which has nothing extraordinary in its appearance, there is, or rather was, a Monastery of Recollets, and a Convent of Ursulines. The Monastery has long been converted into a Jail ; and the Convent, having been burned down a few years since, and wholly rebuilt, has lost the *prestige* of antiquity ; though it was founded in 1677, by the same good Bishop that endowed the one at Quebec, for the education of young women, and an asylum for the old and sick.

There is a Superieure and eighteen Nuns here ; but I was disappointed of seeing them, at matins, by that invidious curtain, which I have already had occasion to reprobate.—Nothing was to be seen but an old man, prostrating himself before the altar. I was struck with something unusual in his manner, as he rose from his knees, and passed out into the Sacristy.—It was the Abbe De Calonne, brother to the Prime Minister of that name, who took refuge here during the French Revolution ; and who now, it seems, thinks himself too old to return to France, even to behold the restoration of *the Throne*, and *the Altar*.

As I returned to the Inn, I met an old man of whimsical appearance, with a large cocked hat, flapped before. I inquired who it might be, and was told that he was a man in

his hundred and fourth year—that he had been a singular humourist—was still fond of his joke, and always made a point of flourishing his cane, whenever he met a woman ; whether this was a freak of fondness, or aversion, I neglected to inquire.

There are here several Jewish families of the names of Hart and Judah. They are said to be no less respectable than the Gratz's of Philadelphia and the Gomez's of New-York. The Father of the former, when he first came hither, could have bought half the town, for a thousand pounds, and thought it dear. But, property is now becoming valuable. It lies on the right side of the St. Maurice, as respects the United States ; being on the road to which, is here reckoned a recommendation to Lands on sale. A new Jail and Court House, are erecting, and cross roads are laying out into new townships, now settling, in the neighbourhood, with disbanded soldiers.

Near Three Rivers is an Iron Foundry, which has been worked ever since the year 1737 ; and the castings produced there are uncommonly neat. The ore, it seems, lies in horizontal strata, and near the surface. It is found in perforated masses, the holes of which are filled with ochre. This ore is said to possess peculiar softness and friability. For promoting its fusion, a grey limestone is used, which is found in the vicinity. The hammered iron from these works is pliable and tenacious, and it has the valuable quality of being but little subject to rust.

The country is here very flat, and the soil a fine sand, mixed with black mould. The neighbouring woods abound with elm, ash, oak, beech, and maple, of which sugar is made in sufficient quantities, for home consumption ; and those beautiful evergreens, the white pine, the cedar, and the spruce, are here indigenous in all their varieties.

No sooner had I quitted the town of Three Rivers, than I perceived indications of being on the road to the United

States. I am sorry to say it, they were not all of them favourable to American morals : but there was now less bowing, and more frequent intercourse ; yet the inhabitants continued to make themselves easy, without the trouble of sinking wells, in consequence of their convenient proximity to the water ; and they still appeared to hold what we esteem—*necessaries*, as unnecessary as ever.

At Machiché, I delivered the letter from my young friend at Quebec,\* to his worthy Grandmother. I found the old Lady in a retired situation, half a mile from the road. She was delighted to hear from her Grandson ; who, it seems, had been out of health. She pressed me to stay to dinner—to drink something, at least ; and sent for the young gentleman's brother, to detain me. He presently came in, with his dog and gun. They resembled each other very much. They had both been in the army, I was told, but their corps had been disbanded. She should make a point of letting her Grandson know, that I had done him the honour to call upon her.

I must have detained the Postillion half an hour, but he showed no signs of impatience, and never asked me for any remuneration, though he had had the trouble of opening gates, &c.†

On approaching the Riviere du Loup, I asked him if we crossed it in a boat. "Non pas, Monsieur ! Il y un pont *superbe !*"‡ I figured to myself a model of architectural symmetry—something like the superb elevations, which have been thrown over the Schuylkill, and the Delaware.—It was a plank causeway, with a single rail on each side, to prevent accidents.

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\* Col. Gury.

† I find from Bouchette that the Seigneurie of Gros Bois, or Yamachiche, was granted in 1672, to the Sieur Boucher ; and is now the property of Louis Gury, Esq. the eldest brother of my Quebec friend. The territory belonging to this manor is low and flat, near the Lake ; but the neighbouring Settlements look thrifty and comfortable.

‡ No—There's a superb bridge.

I continued my route, by a strait road, over an extensive flat, between large fields of wheat and barley ; (soil a light reddish earth, a little sandy) and crossing the Maskinongé, by a handsome bridge, truly in the American style ; which appeared to have been just finished, to the admiration of the neighbourhood, who were gathered about it in crowds, as we passed ; I entered the town of Berthier, which consists of one long street, or rather row of houses fronting an arm of the river, which here flows round an uncultivated Island ; upon which horses are suffered to run wild, until they are wanted by their owners ; a Canadian practise which is supposed to have deteriorated the breed, at least in point of size.

A number of these beautiful animals were now to be seen, sporting themselves at large, with phantastic gambols. Now collecting, in droves, as if for purposes of sociality, or combination.—Then coursing each other, over the plains, in every variety of pace and attitude. Perfectly happy in the absence of *cruel* man.

Horses, however, are much better treated in Canada, than they are in the United States ; where, to our shame, be it spoken, these generous animals, to whose labours we are so much indebted, and who are as docile to our wills, as they are serviceable to our occasions, are often hardly used by carters, and stage drivers ; and sometimes shamefully abused, in the wantonness of power. I have often wished that some protection could be extended, by the Magistrate, to prevent their unnecessary sufferings. And surely, it must be in the power of stage owners to prevent their teams from being injured, as they often are, by the dangerous and fool-hardy competition of headstrong and unfeeling drivers.

The soil is here rich, (a fine vegetable earth upon a substratum of strong clay.) It is well cultivated, and the prospect of an abundant harvest is now very promising.

The road kept its course, along the side of the great

River, and I lodged this night, upon its bank, at a lone house, near La Noraye.

Observing a good many young people about, I asked my Landlord, (who took me on next morning himself, and was a sedate, substantial farmer,) how many children he had. Nine was the answer. Some of them married. "Ah ! Monsieur" said he, "C'est terrible comme les familles se grossissent ici."\* I remarked the favourable appearance of the grain. It looked well this year, he said, but the last season the crops had been very scanty, particularly below Three Rivers, where I had already observed, that the true climate, soil, and manners of Canada proper, or Lower Canada, appear to be marked by a definitive line.

Two Calèches now approached us, at a rapid rate ; the first of them, with two horses, which is very uncommon in Canada, and between its broad and lofty ears sat a well fed Ecclesiastic. It was the Curate of Maskinongé, returning from Montreal, where he had been with a neighbouring brother of the cloth (who was reading as we passed him, or appearing to read, without ever raising his eyes from his book) to pay his devoirs to the Bishop ; who was about going on a visit to Quebec.

We now entered a beautiful oak wood, extending for half a mile, on both sides of the way. Expressing my admiration of this grateful shade, (this being the only wood through which the road passes between Quebec and Montreal ; though an unbroken forest bounds the horizon, at no great distance, the whole way ; I was assured that "Tous les Généraux et les Messieurs, Anglois l'admirent infiniment."†

It belongs to a Seigneurie, of which we saw the manor house, called La Valterie, on quitting the road. We stopped hard by, at a decent Inn, about which a few isolated silver

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\* Ah Sir, it's terrible to think how families increase here.

† All the Generals, and the English Gentlemen admired it prodigiously.

pinces had been judiciously preserved ; and, in the garden, were some of the finest roses I have ever seen. On alighting, I ran to treat myself, for a moment, with their delightful smell, and was politely invited to help myself to as many of them as I choose to take : upon which I stuck one of them into my button hole ; and rode into Montreal, with this rural decoration, as the peasants here frequently do, with flowers stuck in their hats.

From this enchanting spot, (for it was on a gentle eminence, from whose airy brow an open green descended to the river ; which was now sparkling at its foot, with the cheerful play of morning sun beams ;) I was taken forward in a style of the same pastoral simplicity, by a delicate looking youth, whose manners, and appearance, resembled nothing more remotely than the audacity of a European postillion.

A stage or two before, I had been conducted by a boy of eleven years old ; who told me he had already driven three, and must therefore have begun to hold the reins, at the tender age of eight years. I could but congratulate myself on the child's having had some years of practise, before he took charge of me. Immediately on our arrival at the next stage, he was saluted by a chum, in the most affectionate manner imaginable ; and the two boys went off together, arm in arm, like two students at college, instead of professors of the whip.

Now, however, taking boat at St. Sulpice, to cross over to the Island of Montreal, I fell into the hands of a surly fellow, the only post boy on the whole route, who had ever been out of humour with his horse, or showed the least signs of dissatisfaction with himself, or any thing about him ; though both horse and chaise, at the post houses, below Three Rivers, had often looked as if a puff of wind might have blown them both away ; and I have often thought what a show the antiquated harness, and long eared vehicle, would have made for the finished coachmakers of Philadelphia.

On this passage, an elegant Mansion House presents itself at some distance, to the right ; and a new tavern, in the neat, two story, low roofed, American style, is beheld, with pleasing anticipation, by the returning Columbian.

It is, I believe, or rather was, an appendage of the new bridges, which were constructed, over the different branches of the river, that here separate the adjacent Islands from the main land ; and which were intended, eventually, to supersede this tedious ferry, by connecting Montreal, on the north side, with the adjoining shore.

But the projectors of this laudable undertaking had forgotten to consult their climate ; or to obtain security from the Great River, as the Indians expressively call it. Accordingly, after serving the intended purpose, through the following winter, they were carried off bodily by the ice, when the roused up river swept away every obstacle to his passage, in the spring.

This idea of bridging the St. Lawrence, even where approaching Islands invite the attempt, is for the present totally abandoned. Yet I have no doubt that it will be tried again, and that with success ; when adventurous New-Englanders shall have taken that ascendancy at Montreal, which the Scotch have hitherto enjoyed.

The ferrymen here vented their passions, as watermen seem to be everywhere, particularly apt to do, in scurrilous provocatives.

We met nothing on the road, after we reached the Island, but a solitary calèche or a market cart, or a foot passenger, at distant intervals, as we drove forward, five or six miles, by a country church, and a tavern. It was the sign of the Three Kings, which is here a favourite emblem, as well as in Germany ; though the Eastern sages are here so ludicrously transmogrified, that I did not at first recognize the allusion.

## AMERICAN COINAGE.



IF this Centennial year should be distinguished by no other change for the better in public affairs, it will have the honor of being that in which we took the first important step in our return to the use of coined money. The reappearance of silver, so long hidden from our eyes that many young men of twenty years cannot remember having had a piece in their hands, has naturally attracted attention to the style, the design, and the workmanship of our coins ; and it must be confessed, that, welcome and attractive as they are, their general look, as well as their particular points, with one exception, is not satisfactory.

The subject is brought up by a writer in the *Galaxy* for June, and is presented in a light which is suggestive, and which we think demands and will receive at least respectful consideration. He takes the position that our new coins do us "no credit as an exhibition of our skill in designing, in die-sinking, or in coining." We cannot quite agree with this sweeping condemnation. In one respect the coinage of our new silver money is excellent. The milling of the edges, which insures the integrity of the coin as against clipping and "sweating," is clear and bold, and is really good work. This point, however, excepted, we subscribe to the criticism of the *Galaxy* writer ; and we do not doubt that most persons of observation and taste, and some little acquaintance, even though little, with the peculiarities of various coinages, will agree with him also. It is true that our silver coins are the ugliest among the coins of civilized nations. They are mean in aspect, weak, commonplace, without character. It is urged, and with reason, that they do not even look like money, but have rather the appearance of poorly designed and executed medals. Look at even an old Spanish dollar, one of the "pillar" dollars, as they used to be called, that



were in more common circulation here than our own thirty-five or forty years ago. They are very good silver, but numismatically they are not admirable. In design and in execution they are coarse, almost rude. And yet in general appearance how much more satisfactory they are than our own! How much more they look like money! Their breadth and the boldness and the simplicity of their design give them this appearance. The large shield on the reverse, the distinctness of the lettering, and even the rude head of the big nosed old Bourbon CAROLUSES on the obverse, make them look like real coins; and the same, of course, is true of the halves, quarters, and eighths, on which the same design appears, and which used to be in circulation here, and in New-York were called four-shilling, two-shilling, and one-shilling pieces—traces of which custom still remain in this City in the prices asked in certain quarters for certain commodities. "Two shill'n" is still not uncommonly heard instead of twenty-five cents or quarter of a dollar.

At the time when this Spanish money was in free circulation here our coinage was very much better than it is now, except in some minor and unimportant details—details of mere finish in workmanship. In the first place, all the coins were broader, and they were thus more satisfactory to the eye; and, as it proves, although proportion was of course preserved, these broad coins were more easily distinguished than those of the present design. Our present dime and half-dime are too nearly alike in size; and should the superfluous twenty-cent piece be put in circulation, it will with difficulty be distinguished from the quarter dollar. But the superiority of our old coins in appearance is due chiefly to the comparative boldness and simplicity of their design, traits which were united with a far higher artistic merit than that shown in our present coinage. The reverse had a large head, for which there was substituted, very unhappily we think, the full length figure, which the writer to whom we

have referred describes as that of a "young woman sitting on nothing in particular, wearing nothing to speak of, looking over her shoulder at nothing imaginable, and bearing in her left hand something that looks like a broomstick with a woollen night-cap on it." Such a figure, it is well urged, has no proper place upon a coin. It is a medallion figure; and even as such it is a very poor thing, altogether without beauty in itself and without meaning. And the eagle on the reverse is an almost ridiculous attempt to represent a natural eagle in a realistic way—a thing impossible in coinage, and undesirable if possible. Heraldic animals have conventional heraldic forms, which were not adopted without reason, and which are preferable to real forms, both for their artistic beauty and for their fitness to the manner by which and the substance in which they are expressed. Compare our silver coins with those of France, Germany, or Great Britain, and see their great inferiority in every respect. It is well asked, "Why is it that we have the ugliest money of all civilized nations?"

In his discussion of the subject, the *Galaxy* writer makes a suggestion which it is somewhat strange has never been made before. After pointing out the insignificance of the so-called "Liberty" on our coins, which, whether head or figure, might as well be called anything else, and which "has no historical association whatever, nor any particular pertinence to our nationality," he says: "From this utterly unmeaning and uninteresting condition our coins might be lifted by the substitution, in place of this so-called Liberty, of two heads, the appropriation of which upon our coins—indeed, almost their right to be there—would be felt by every American, and not only so, but recognized by the whole world." The heads which he then mentions are, of course, those of Washington and Franklin. We have never had a portrait head upon our coins. It could not be asked of one of them, "whose image and superscription is this?" But for this

there was a reason : We had cast of our allegiance to Great Britain ; our old King's head, had, of course, no place on our coins ; and the feeling of republicanism or of democracy forbade the putting of the head of a living President upon the coins struck under his administration. But the use of the heads of Washington and Franklin would not clash at all with that feeling. They are the typical Americans of our heroic age, and are so recognized by the whole world. They did more than any other two men for the establishment and the formation of our independent nationality. They are sufficiently remote to place their very memories beyond all party or personal associations ; and, as if to fit them peculiarly for national honor by a jealous democratic people, neither of them has any descendants of his name to be glorified by the appearance of his ancestor's head upon a nation's coins. Certainly this proposition commends itself to favor by the much needed improvement it would effect in our very poor and characterless coinage ; and if as it is suggested, the head of Washington should be appropriated to our gold coins and that of Franklin to the silver, the change would be widely welcomed, and have an appropriateness that would be recognized the world over.

We trust that our neighbours will "rise to the height of this great argument," we are glad to learn that the Director of the Mint has for some time past been arranging for an improvement in the device on the coinage. The principal change will be the substitution of a classic head of Liberty in place of the sitting figure on the obverse of the silver coins. The best artistic skill that can be secured will be employed in effecting this and other improvements.

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October turned my maple's leaves to gold,  
The most are gone now, here and there one lingers ;  
Soon those will slip from out the twig's weak hold,  
Like coins between a dying miser's fingers.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

J. B. ALDRICH.

## HOLD THE FORTS!



E regret to find that the hammer of the Auctioneer is busy in close proximity to the ruins of the Old Fort at Chambly, (if the ruins themselves are not in danger,) the land and buildings belonging to the Government having been sold in this city during the past month (June).—If this shrine, so full of interest is removed,

“Lives there a man with soul so dead”?  
as not to regret it.

“Why sleeps the arms omnipotent to save?”  
Can nothing be done to save the time-honoured pile? There is still left, we believe, one other relic of the French dominion in Canada, “the Old Fort” near Annapolis or Port Royal, Nova Scotia, which like our Fort at Chambly, is dismantled, and fast hastening to oblivion.

The first settlement was made there in 1604 by a number of French adventurers, who founded Port Royal, and by them the country was called Acadia. The name was changed to Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne, in whose reign it was ceded to England.

The occupation by France of this important Province (the present Nova Scotia) was opposed by England, and was the cause of the hostilities between these countries, which did not terminate until France was stripped of all her North American possessions by the peace of 1763.

The last we know of the Old Fort at Annapolis was dilapidation and decay. Can any of our readers furnish us with information as to the present condition; and above all, if not too late, will not the Government step forward to save these two time-honoured remains of Annapolis and Chambly, so honourable alike to the two nations, and whose very walls are full of the deeds of brave men.

## MEDAL RELATING TO NEWFOUNDLAND.



ON looking over a private collection, our attention was attracted by a silver medal of George III. The following description will no doubt explain its interest in Canadian Numismatics.

*Obv*: Bust of George III., in armour, GEORGIVAS. TERTIVS. REX.

*Rev*: In the centre a serpent holding his tail in his mouth, enclosing a pair of scales suspended and an anchor with the words *Pax Auspicata*. *Nov. 3*. Inscription; at the top "Pr of Wales Bo | Aug. 12 | Hermione | May 31 |." On the right "The Havannah | Albem! & Pocock. Aug. 14 | Newfoundland. Sept. 18 | Amherst | Alcan. Cassel & &. At the bottom MDCCLXII | Græbenstein | Efrd<sup>d</sup> & Graby | June 24 | On the left, Martinico | Monck<sup>n</sup> & Rodney. Feb. 4. | St. Lucia St. Vincent | Tobaga Granada & | March 1. 5 &."

In connection with the description we herewith give a short sketch of the event commemorated:

Newfoundland, in 1762, having been left almost defenceless; the French squadron on the 24th of June, sailed into the Bay of Bulls and invested St. Johns. The place not being capable of defence its small garrison capitulated, leaving the whole island open to the enemy.

Lord Colville on receipt of despatches from the Island sailed from Halifax. Arriving off St. Johns harbour he blockaded it, with a superior French squadron inside. On the 11th of September he was joined by Col. Amherst and 800 Highlanders, and the town which had been strongly fortified by the French capitulated on the 18th.

Quoting from Anspach, the following will explain the result of the victory:

It is said that this retaking of Newfoundland was, at that time, highly extolled as "adorning the lustre of the British

arms," in a year remarkable for the conquest of Martinique and of all the Caribbees ; of the Havannah, with its fleet and rich magazines ; and of the Philippines, or Manillas, which is represented as one of the best conducted, most splendid, and most important of all the successes which marked the progress of this glorious war. It is likewise observed by the writers of that period, that in the retaking of Newfoundland, as well as in the reduction of the Havannah and of the Philippines, the fleet and army co-operated with singular harmony and success ; and that both the whole plan and the subordinate parts of these expeditions, were conducted with consummate wisdom and heroic bravery.

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### QUEBEC.



At a Complimentary Dinner given to the Governor General, on the 21st June last, in the Ancient Capital, in reply to the Toast of the evening, His Excellency among other remarks made the following announcements, that will be hailed with pleasure by all our readers, and especially that part of it which refers to the warm sympathy of the Queen, towards Quebec, and her desire to connect the name of Her illustrious father, the late Duke of Kent, with the undertaking :—

Having first given a glowing description of the past history, social and political, of the city of Quebec : he said, I can assure you it has been with the greatest pleasure I have learned that there is now every prospect of our being able to carry to a successful conclusion the scheme which has been set on foot for the reparation and for the embellishment of the ancient fortifications of Quebec, a scheme which combines a due regard for the growing exigencies of your increasing traffic, by the widening of your thoroughfares, and the multiplication of your modes of exit and entry. In

doing this you are after all only doing that which has been done by every municipality in Europe, which has had the good fortune to find itself placed in similar circumstances, and who are wakening up to the desirability of preserving with pious care the memorials of the past ; and if this duty is imperative on the other side of the Atlantic, how much more is it incumbent upon us to maintain the only city upon this continent which has observed the early characteristics of its early days, a city whose picturesque architecture and whose noble battlements present a spectacle the like of which is not to be found between Cape Horn and the North Pole. For, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Town Council, let me remind you that you do not hold Quebec merely for yourselves, you do not even hold it in the interest of the people of Canada, but you are trustees of Quebec on behalf of civilization, and of all this entire continent—who would regret the ruin and degradation of its walls as an irreparable outrage, and as a common and universal loss ; but, happily, there is no danger of any such devastation being perpetrated. Far from laying a suicidal hand to those rivals of time, you are preparing to repair, to guard and to adorn them, and sure am I that in future ages, when a maturer civilization shall have transferred Canada to what it is not possible to imagine or conceive, a grateful posterity will hold in veneration these wise ediles who have preserved intact the sacred memorials of their country's history—memorials which the passing century will invest with an ever-deepening glory of interest and splendour—for, Mr. Mayor, that which you are engaged upon here is observed by our fellow countrymen at home. No sooner was it known in England that the citizens of Quebec were about to repair their fortifications than the Secretary of State for War, as the spokesman and representative of the Empire, wrote to inform me that he intended to express his own admiration and the admiration of the soldiers of England with what was being done here,

and was going to the British House of Commons, and asking them—and they would receive the proposal with the most enthusiastic acclamations—to vote a sum of money to be expended in the decoration of whatever point along your walls might best connect itself with the memory of those illustrious heroes Wolfe and Montcalm, whose deeds and valor, and whose noble death in the service of their respective countries, had brought lustre upon the respective nations for which they contended, and whose outworks they watered with their blood. But, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the news of what you are about to do touched the heart of even a more august personage than the Secretary of State for War—the Queen of England herself. No sooner had she learned what was undertaken—she who takes as deep an interest in everything that passes in her remotest colonies as she does with what happens within a stone's throw of her palace—told me to convey to you, Mr. Mayor, at an early opportunity—and what better opportunity could I take than the present?—her warm sympathies, and her entire approbation and approval of what you had undertaken, and she further has commanded me to inform you that it is her intention to present her good city of Quebec with one of the new gateways with which your city is to be repaired, in order that she may be personally associated with you and with your colleagues, and with the city of Quebec, whose liberality and patriotism have induced you to engage in this work, in order that she might herself be personally associated with you in it; and she further desires that the gateway in question should be connected with the name of her illustrious father, the late Duke of Kent, who retained, up to his dying day, so grateful a recollection of the kindness and the courtesy he had received at the hands of its inhabitants.

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—New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated into two distinct governments in 1784.

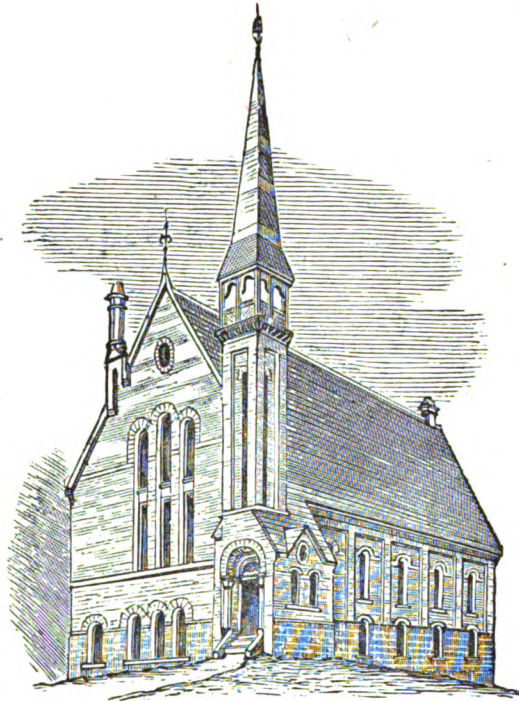


## THE LATE COLONEL GUGY.

*(From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)*

NAME has just passed from among men living in this community, which is intimately connected with the history of this Province. We mean that of Colonel Guky. The deceased was born at Three Rivers. He was the son of the Honourable Louis Guky, at one time a Colonel in the service of England, though by birth a Frenchman of Swiss descent, and an officer of what was called "Schomberg's regiment" of "Swiss and Grisons," distinguished by their fidelity to the Royal cause in the Paris of 1792, and who, like his son, was recognized during life by his military title, though he held the offices of Sheriff of Three Rivers and afterwards of Montreal, and was a member of the Legislative Council, as was his father, Bartholemew Guky, who was also known in life by the prefix of Colonel from his command of a regiment of guards in the French service, and was buried at Three Rivers, having been, like his son Louis Guky, "a denzien" (in law) of Canada under the English Crown. The first appearance in the employment of active life of the object of this brief notice was as a British officer in the war of 1812, in which, like his brother and father, he saw much active service. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, where he rapidly gained great prominence, and then an immensely large and lucrative practise. Subsequently, being elected to the House of Assembly, he was distinguished for eloquence, and in debate was constantly in the foreground as a foil to Papineau and the best speakers on the opposition side of the House. His political tendencies were of the legitimist caste he inherited from his ancestors, and, while a strong advocate of personal government, and the old Colonial system, he nevertheless was a vigorous denouncer of administrative abuses in several of the public offices. In those days this attitude was very

different from what a similar position would be to-day. The Governor of Lower Canada, as the province was then called, had no cabinet, and the constitutional battles of the day were combats between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, or between the later and the Governor. A time at length came when constitutional combats ceased. The Assembly having failed to carry its ends by stopping the supplies, presented its ultimatum to the empire in the shape of four final demands, and those, like the previous "ninety-two resolutions," having failed of their effect, the spirit of civil war was finally resorted to. Colonel Gagy ran no small risk as bearer of a flag of truce from Colonel Wetherall to the misguided insurgents at St. Charles, and failing in his humane errand distinguished himself in the subsequent successful assault upon the rebel position, and is said to have been the first man over the breast-work the insurgents had thrown up. Subsequently Colonel Gagy accompanied Sir John Colborne in his expedition into the County of Two Mountains, and commanded the cavalry in the affair of St. Eustache. In carrying out the orders of Sir John Colborne, Colonel Gagy, who led his men most gallantly into action, was shot through both shoulders, the bullet traversing the body, but merely making its way beneath the skin from right to left. Subsequent to the restoration of internal peace, Col. Gagy became adjutant-General of Canada, under Mr Paulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and took an active part on the side of Government in the stormy politics which preceded the union of the Canadas. Like his father and grandfather, Colonel Gagy was a Canadian *Seigneur* and during the latter years of his life gave much attention to scientific agriculture. To the last his voice was clear and powerful, his well knit-frame erect, and his eloquence ready and fluent as ever. He wrote largely but not continuously, and wielded a facile and often powerful pen.



## CORNER STONE MEDAL

OF THE WESTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MONTREAL.



PROBABLY this is the first time that a purely Canadian work of medallic art has been issued. Other specimens there are relating to Canada, worthy of a much higher classification, but they have been produced away from home. Although they no doubt help to cultivate a higher Numismatic taste, or shew that such taste has already been to some extent cultivated, yet heretofore no artist has sprung up among us capable of gratifying our higher instincts in that

direction. True, a few medals and tokens had previously been produced within our borders, but none of them can lay claim to anything like the excellence of a work of art.

The dies were executed by Messrs. George Bishop & Co., who deserve much credit for the manner in which they have been finished, especially as it is their first attempt in that direction. Let us hope that it is only the precursor of as long and celebrated a series as that issued by the Messrs. Wyon. We may describe it as follows :

*Obverse.* Perspective of the Church building, "Western Congregational Church Montreal—Organized 1874." Ex : "Hutchison and Steele Architects."

*Reverse.* Legend "Corner Stone Laid June 10th, 1876." Ex. "And they were all with one accord in one place." Inscription in field. "Pastor, Rev. George Anderson, Church Secretary, J. Redpath Dougall—Committee, John Ritchie, Thomas Parker, John C. Smith, William P. Weir, J. H. McFarlane, J. Wm. Osborn, Charles Cushing."

The building here commemorated is being built of brick in the round Gothic style, flanked with a tower and belfrey. We herewith give an illustration shewing how accurately the engraver has represented within the narrow limits of a medal the outlines of the Church. Although many buildings have been removed and many still exist more worthy of commemoration, yet this Church without a history, has here a truly *lasting* commemoration, as the subject of the first truly Canadian Medal deserving the name.

R. W. McL.

---

— A letter from Oliver Cromwell brought £50 at a recent London auction, while Queen Elizabeth's autograph to Henry IV. of France assuring him of her continued good faith, sold for only £30, and Martin Luther for £14, George Washington, however, took the lead of all, an interesting letter of his on the political state of America, selling for £95.

## EDITORIAL.

**I**T is now four years since we launched our little bark, and from that time until the present, with hopes and fears, we have labored lovingly to keep our sails spread, and to avoid shipwreck.

We look back upon the four volumes already issued, with pride and satisfaction. We have gathered together as in a storehouse, subjects of interest to the student of the History of Canada, of no little value, and which saved from oblivion in a collected form may serve as a hand-book for the future.

We are, however, well aware of many shortcomings, and much room for improvement, but when we remember that our Magazine is edited and conducted by *amateurs*, who

“Leave no calling, for this idle trade,  
No duty break,”—

and remembering too, that the subscribers to such a work must necessarily, be very limited, we are amazed at our measure of success.

Moreover, time has thinned our ranks ; of those who started on our editorial staff

“All, all are gone,  
The old, familiar faces,”

and we need more hands to help us. However we

“Bate no jot of heart, or hope,”

and we enter on our fifth volume in a spirit of love for the work which we trust will carry us on, we want more subscribers, and friends who will aid us by sending any facts of interest (local or otherwise) and we shall give them a hearty welcome.

— On the 20th May last, Mr. Oates had the flag of the York Pioneers hoisted on the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, in commemoration of the following event : In May, 1776, Captain Forster, with one hundred and twenty-six soldiers and an equal number of Indians, proceeded to capture a stock-

ade at the Cedars garrisoned by three hundred and ninety Americans under the command of Colonel Bedell. The latter surrendered on the 19th, after sustaining only a few hours fire of musketry. And the following day, the 20th, one hundred men advancing to his assistance were attacked by the Indians and a few Canadians. A smart action ensued which lasted for ten minutes, when the Americans laid down their arms and were marched prisoners to the fort, where they were with difficulty saved from massacre.

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### REVIEWS.



**MONONGAHÉLA.**—I have been favored with the advanced sheets of a work by Joseph Tassé, of Ottawa, on the French Canadians who took an active part in establishing ports in the west—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan—now becoming centres of trade, that have been attributed to Americans as founders, or to unknown settlers.

Amongst the new and interesting facts brought to light by Mr. Tassé, I have been struck by the entire silence of history regarding some of the daring exploits of those pioneers, for instance Langlade, a man whose name is hardly ever mentioned, and that only inadvertently, by historians, yet he is notwithstanding, one of the heroes of the American heroic age in which he lived.

An event of considerable historical importance is now proved to be intimately connected with the name of Charles de Langlade ; by this I mean the battle of Monongahéla, in which, as is proved from new documents quoted by Mr. Tassé, he acted a part second to none, not even to that of Beaujeu himself, the French Commandant. Langlade, who was at that time at the head of all the Indian tribes in the west, faithful to the King of France, and his presence at Monongahéla until now has remained unexplained, but to the fact of his having been there with his warriors, is due the unac-

countable success of a handful of French soldiers against the army of Braddock. No doubt can now exist as to the fact, when we consider the documents submitted by Mr. Tassé. The attack would never have been ordered had not Langlade stated firmly that he was certain of success, and that whether assisted by the troops or not he would make the attempt.

Other such extraordinary incidents in the life of Langlade, will leave little doubt of his ability to "arrange for and achieve the defeat of Braddock," as explained by Aubury, a generally well informed English officer. His conduct at the battle of Montmerancy was similar to that followed by him at Monongahéla, but owing to the resistance shewn to his designs by the French Commandant they were not attended with a like success. On the plains of Abraham we again find him taking a conspicuous part in both engagements. His long and meritorious career, the services rendered by him to the Kings of France and England, the control which he always exercised over the Indian tribes are more than sufficient to render his name distinguished in the history of those events so closely connected with the destiny of Canada.

Mr. Tassé intends translating his work into English. I may in that case predict for him certain success, for every page is replete with new facts and experiences that cannot but attract the attention of historians and the reading public.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

— *Quebec Past and Present* ; by J. M. LeMoine—500 pp. Côté & Co., Publishers, Quebec, 1876. In an elegantly bound volume, illustrated with views and plates, we have now the results of the patient researches of a well known writer, on the origin, progress, and history of the old Capital of Canada,—Quebec, the mother of her cities. We have had time merely to glance through the fresh and delightful nosegay whose appearance has elicited on all sides such unbounded praise. To the admirers of Parkman's

graceful word pictures and life-like sketches of our history, no book we know of, would be more acceptable. In imitation of Mr. Parkman's happy method of treating history, the annals of the Ancient Capital, from its foundation in 1608 to 1876, are divided into ten epochs—each headed and typified by the engrossing event or the leading aim of the epoch. Thus the rude beginnings of the Colony are aptly described as "The Era of Champlain, 1608-1635." The next detailing the incessant struggles of the misruled settlement, a prey to selfish trading companies, until a Royal Government is granted in 1663,—is entitled, "Quebec Assaulted," &c. With the dashing Carignan Regiment, spreading death amidst the merciless savages, and old Frontenac replying by the mouth of his cannon to Admiral Phipps' peremptory summons, whilst measures are concocted in the Fort St. Louis to conquer New York, a new era begins: it is "Quebec aggressive—defiant." Look out for the roving French *Gentlehomme*, murdering in cold blood the New England settlers, and so on until the end of the annals in 1876—a year crowned by the memorable centennial of the victorious Canadians over Montgomery and Arnold. We particularly like Mr. LeMoine's graphic account of the infamies of the Bigot *regime*: he comes down unsparingly on this merciless ring of vampires—Bigot, Estebe, Maurin, Corpron, Peau, &c. Instead of broaching politics and religion at each page, as is now the fashion with some historians, the writer gives us facts, stubborn facts in all their eloquent nakedness, and does not apparently seem to care a straw where praise or blame falls, provided it is merited. The first part of the book contains the general history of Quebec; the second a graphic and full history of Institutions, civil, religious and educational,—data, entirely new, about governors, mayors, monuments, cemeteries, ships, &c., the whole rendered spicy by dainty bits of antiquarian lore. We can now have no trouble in understanding the encouragement the work has obtained on all sides, and are not surprised to hear that the edition has been disposed of—the two-thirds, during the first week it appeared. The book is offered for sale by Messrs. Dawson Bros., St. James Street, Montreal.





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Life of Sir John A. Macdonald

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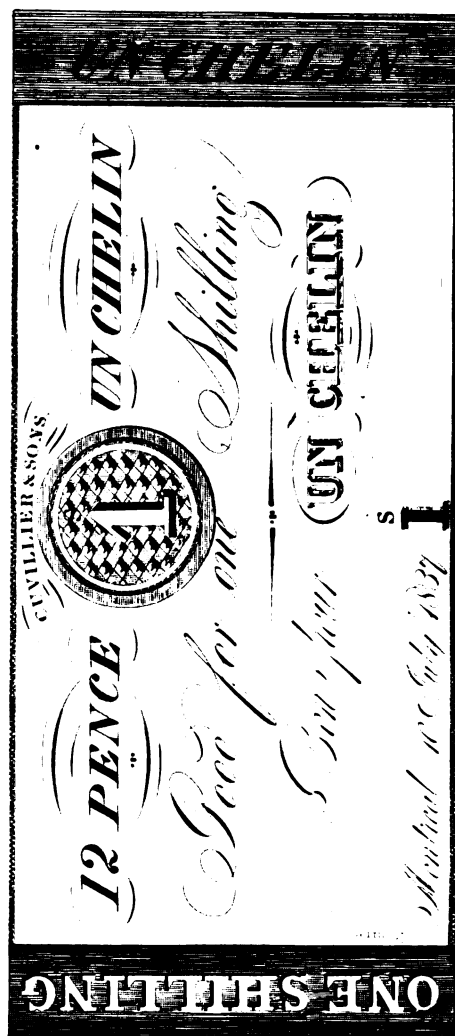
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THE  
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MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1876.

NO. II.

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SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

*From Antsack's History of Newfoundland.*

**T**HE first attempt to settle a colony, which also paved the way to others of a similar nature successfully made afterwards in other parts of North America, and which procured to its author the title of "the parent of all the English plantations" in that part of the world, was made in Newfoundland.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, descended from an ancient family in the county of Devon, equally conversant in theory and in practice with cosmography, navigation, and the art of war, and remarkable for an enterprising spirit, for intrepidity and eminent abilities, had formed the resolution of settling a colony in the island of Newfoundland. Queen Elizabeth entered at once into his views, and, by letters patent, dated the 11th of June, 1578, invested him with full powers, similar to those which Henry had before granted to Cabot, to dis-

cover, settle, and regulate any remote countries not in the actual possession of any Christian prince or people, with all commodities, jurisdictions, and royalties, to him, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, within two hundred leagues where he or they should fix the place of their residence, within the six years next ensuing. Having obtained this patent, Sir Humphrey endeavoured to procure associates in the enterprise, and received assurances of support from a great number of persons who declared their resolution to attend him on the voyage. When the vessels were completely equipped, and the crews assembled near the coast in readiness to embark, the majority of the adventurers departed from their agreements, and signified their intention of reserving their property for the support of plans concerted among themselves. Sir Humphrey, still determined to proceed with the few friends who yet remained unshaken in their attachment, sailed instantly, in the summer of the year 1578, for Newfoundland, where he made a short stay; and came back to England, having narrowly escaped, with the loss of one vessel, from a squadron of Spanish men of war by which he had been intercepted. The great expenses which he had incurred in preparations for this enterprise had so impaired his estate, that he was compelled to desist for some time from the resumption of his project.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, not in the least discouraged by the disappointments and miscarriage of his first enterprise, and seeing that nearly five of the six years to which his patent was limited were expired, sold his estate, which produced a considerable sum, and with the assistance of Sir George Peckham and other friends, who liberally contributed to the expenses of the undertaking, he equipped a small fleet of five ships and barks. The admiral was the *Delight*, of one hundred and twenty tons, of which Sir Humphrey himself took the command, appointing William Winter, a part-owner, captain, and Richard Clarke, master; the second was

the *Raleigh*, vice-admiral, of two hundred tons, fitted out and commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey's brother by his mother's side, having under him Captain Butler, and Robert Davis, of Bristol, master; the others were the *Golden Hind*, of forty tons, Edward Hayes, owner and captain, and William Cox, of Limehouse, master; the *Swallow*, of forty tons, Maurice Brown, captain; and, the *Squirrel*, of ten tons, William Andrews, captain, and Robert Cade, master. The number of men on board the whole fleet amounted to two hundred and sixty, including several shipwrights, masons, carpenters, smiths, miners, and refiners.

It had been resolved by the proprietors that this fleet should take a northerly course, and follow with all possible exactitude the tradeway to Newfoundland, from whence, having taken in a proper supply of necessaries, it was to sail towards the south and enter every bay or river which might appear deserving of notice. The proprietors drew up the orders to be observed during the voyage, and delivered copies of them to all the captains and masters of the vessels.

On the 11th of June, 1583, the fleet sailed from Cawsand Bay, near Plymouth, and on the 13th Sir Walter Raleigh was obliged to put back to Plymouth in consequence of an infectious distemper which had seized his captain and several of his crew. The *Golden Hind* then became vice-admiral, and the fleet proceeded on the voyage. On the 30th of July they first discovered land, but imperfectly on account of an intense fog. Finding nothing but bare rocks they shaped their course to the south-east, and arrived, at length, at Penguin Island north, now Fogo, where they took in a good stock of fowls or sea birds. After this, they reached the island of Bacallao, in the mouth of Conception Bay, and entered into that bay where they found the *Swallow* which they had lost in the fog. Then proceeding further to the southward, they made the bay of Saint John's, where they found the *Squirrel*, which had been refused admittance into

that harbour by vessels of different nations which were within. These, according to Hakluyt, amounted to thirty-six sail, and according to Doctor Forster, to four hundred, of which he says further that fifty were Portuguese, of at least three thousand tons burthen. Sir Humphrey prepared to obtain a passage for his ships into that harbour by force, but, previous to his adopting this measure, he sent some of his officers to inform the people within the harbour, that he was empowered by the Queen of England to take formal possession of the place in her name ; and that, if he met with the least resistance, he should instantly employ the means in his power to carry her majesty's commands into execution. The answer which he received from them was, that their intentions were peaceable, that they had only waited to be fully apprized of the object of his expedition, and that in token of their respect they would cheerfully intrust him with a discretionary power of laying a tax on their provisions, in order to supply the necessities of his fleet. The ships then entered into the harbour ; and, the next day, Sir Humphrey and his associates were conducted on shore by the owners and masters of the English vessels.

On the 5th of August, Sir Humphrey having ordered a tent to be erected within sight of all the Ships, summoned the English and foreign merchants to attend, and in their presence he caused the commission under the great seal of England to be publicly read, and afterwards to be explained to the foreigners who were not conversant with the English language. He then informed the assembly that, under the royal authority, he stood possessed of the harbour of Saint John's and all the adjacent land within the circumference of two hundred leagues ; that thenceforward the witnesses of this transaction, and, through their information, all persons whatsoever, must consider these territories as belonging to the Sovereign of England, and acknowledge that he, the General of Queen Elizabeth, was empowered by royal licence

to possess and enjoy them, and likewise to enact laws for the government thereof, as conformable to the laws of England as the nature of circumstances would admit ; under which regulations it was expected that all adventurers who might arrive at future times, either to dwell within the place, or to maintain a traffic with the inhabitants, should quietly submit to be governed. The customary ceremony of delivering a rod and a turf from the soil to the new proprietor was then performed in the presence of the assembly.

Sir Humphrey, having thus taken possession, proceeded to the exercise of his legislative authority by publishing some regulations concerning the public exercise of religion and the civil government of the place, to which the whole assembly promised obedience. The meeting was then dissolved ; and, on the same spot, the general erected a wooden pillar, to which the arms of England engraved on lead were affixed. He then granted several parcels of land, the tenants being under covenant to pay a certain rent and service to Sir Humphrey, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, and yearly to maintain possession of the lands by themselves or their assigns ; and having done this, he next issued orders for the collection of the tax on provisions from the ships and vessels in the harbour of Saint John's and on the adjoining coast. Doctor Forster says, that on this occasion the General received also valuable presents from all the captains of the ships that lay off that island.

While some of the English were engaged in this service, and others in repairing the vessels, Sir Humphrey sent several parties to explore the coast and to make excursions through the country, in order to inquire into the different productions of the island. The result of their observations was that the suthern parts seemed destitute of inhabitants, a circumstance, says Hakluyt, which probably was owing to the frequent appearance of the Europeans, whose presence might have intimidated the natives, and induced them to

retire into the interior. Towards the north they had met with some of them who had approached without dread, and appeared to be of gentle dispositions. The country was generally very hot in summer, and extremely cold in winter. The sea abounded so much in cod-fish that there were but very few instances equal to it elsewhere; they had also observed near the coast bonitos, turbot, large lobsters, and a large kind of herrings; whales were likewise found in great numbers, for which fishery alone Biscay used to send twenty or thirty vessels every year. In the bays and rivers there were salmons and trouts in great abundance. Wood grew with the greatest luxuriance over the whole country; game of every description was very common, and they could easily procure hides and furs of all sorts. They also represented the soil as very fertile, and thought that by cultivation it would not be difficult to obtain hemp, flax, and corn. But what was calculated still more particularly to attract the attention of Sir Humphrey and his associates, was the report of the discovery of mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver, by the party sent for the special purpose of searching for metals on the coast to the northward of Saint John's. One Daniel, a native of Saxony, who is represented as an honest and religious man, and a very expert miner and assayer, brought to the General a kind of ore, of which he said that he would stake his life that it contained a considerable quantity of silver. Captain Hayes, of the *Golden Hind*, appearing to doubt the quality and value of the ore, and requesting that he might be allowed to have part of it: "Content yourself," answered the too sanguine Sir Humphrey, "I have seen enough; and were it not improper to satisfy my own humour, I would proceed no farther. The engagements which I am under to my friends, and the necessity of bringing the southern countries also within the compass of my patent, which is nearly expired, alone prevail upon me to continue the voyage. As for the ore, I have sent



it on board, and desire that no farther mention be made of it so long as we shall remain in the harbour, there being Portuguese, Biscayans, and French, not far off, from whom this discovery must be kept a secret. When we are at sea an assay shall be made of it, and then, if we think proper, we may return the sooner hither."

At this time, while his faithful companions were endeavouring to accelerate the preparations for the continuation of the voyage, a party had conspired to prevent it by seizing the vessels and the officers during the absence of Sir Humphrey in the night, after which they intended to proceed directly for England. This conspiracy was discovered in time to prevent its execution; but some of the refractory crews still succeeded in their attempts to abandon the General. A vessel freighted with fish in one of the adjoining bays were seized upon by some of them, who compelled her crew to retire to the shore, whilst numbers, concealing themselves in the woods, watched for opportunities to escape in the ships which daily departed from the coast; others fell sick of fluxes and other violent disorders, of which several died, and the rest were permitted to return to England on board the Swallow, under Captain William Winter, with such a supply of provisions as could be spared from the common stock.

The three remaining vessels being completely fitted for the intended voyage, the General hoisted his flag on board the Squirrel, a light and expeditious sailer, and the best constructed for the purpose of entering creeks and small harbours; he gave the command of the Delight to Captain Maurice Brown, and the Golden Hind to Captain Edward Hayes. On the 20th of August they sailed from the harbour of Saint John's which they found by observation to be in forty-seven degrees forty minutes north latitude. In the following night they made Cape Race, distant twenty-five leagues, and from thence nearly eighty-seven leagues towards Cape Breton.

On the 27th, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, Sir Humphrey gave orders to sound, and at the depth of thirty fathom they found white sand ; in the succeeding afternoon the wind veered to the southward, when, in opposition to the advice of William Cox, master of the Golden Hind, the ships bore in with the land during the whole night at west-north-west. The next day it blew a violent storm at south and by east ; the rain descended in torrents, and the fogs were so extremely thick that no object could be distinguished at a cable's length. Towards day-break, on the 29th, they were alarmed by the appearance of surrounding sands and shoals, and, at every third or fourth ship's length, observed the water lessening in its depth. A signal was thrown out for the Delight to stand off to sea, but at that very instant she struck, and soon after her stern and quarters were dashed to pieces. The Squirrel and the Golden Hind immediately casting about east-south-east, and bearing to the south, with much difficulty got clear of the shoals and regained the open sea.

In the Delight perished Captain Maurice Brown and about a hundred of his associates, who, with a resolution that bordered upon madness, refused to set what they thought a bad example by deserting the ship, although they must have been convinced that it was impossible to save her. Fourteen of her crew leaped into a small pinnace and remained a short time alongside their ship, in the hope of being joined by their captain, but in vain. Having, at last, prevailed upon Richard Clarke, the master, and one of his companions, to join them, they cut the rope and ventured out to sea, furnished only with a single oar, and destitute of fresh water and provisions.

As the pinnace appeared to be much overladen, Edward Headly proposed the casting of lots, so that four of them might be thrown overboard. Clark, whom it had been unanimously agreed to except from this measure, availing himself of the affectionate regard with which he was considered

by his companions, strenuously endeavoured, and at last succeeded, in persuading them rather to bear their present calamitous condition with Christian fortitude.

The pinnace was driven before the wind during six days and nights, while these men were reduced to feed upon some weeds which they picked up on the surface of the sea. Sinking under the suffering of thirst, hunger, intense cold, and constant fatigue, Headly and another man expired on the fifth day; and, on the seventh, the remaining fourteen were fortunately driven towards the coast of Newfoundland, where they obtained a passage in a French vessel, and at last arrived safely in England. To the regular continuance of the wind at south during the time of the passage may be attributed the preservation of their lives; for, had it shifted to any other quarter, they could not possibly have made the land; and what is remarkable, within *half an hour* after they had reached the shore, the wind changed full north.

This melancholy fate of the *Delight* was a most distressing event to Sir Humphrey, who had to lament, not only the loss of such a number of men of tried fidelity and the destruction of a valuable ship, but also the loss of his Saxon miner with the supposed silver ore which he had procured at Newfoundland. So confident was he of the value of this ore, that he had boasted to his friends, that, on the credit of the mine, he did not doubt of obtaining from Queen Elizabeth the loan of ten thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of another similar enterprise.

From this time the crews of the two remaining ships became intimidated, and expressed their apprehensions lest, their store-ship being now lost, they should be exposed to the inclemency of the approaching winter, together with the want of provisions and raiment. Sir Humphrey, in consequence of these representations, resolved to return to England; and, on the captain and master of the *Golden Hind* offering some arguments to induce him not to adopt

this resolution : " Be content," said he to them, " we have seen enough ; take no thought of the expenses which we have incurred. If the Almighty should permit us to reach England in safety, I will set you out royally in the course of the next spring ; therefore I pray you, let us no longer strive here where we fight against the elements."

On the first of September the vessels changed their course and steered for England, and on the second they passed in sight of Cape Race. Some days afterwards Sir Humphrey went on board of the *Golden Hind*, in order to have his foot dressed for a wound received by accidentally treading upon a nail. The wind was violent, and the ocean so extremely agitated, that Captain Hayes and the whole of his associates and crew, who every moment expected that the *Squirrel* would be swallowed up, earnestly entreated Sir Humphrey to remain on board their vessel. He, however, instantly departed, declaring that no consideration should induce him to quit the vessel and the brave associates with whom he had encountered so many dangers. On the ninth of September the *Squirrel* sunk, and was seen no more. In the course of the preceding evening Sir Humphrey had been observed unmoved in the stern of his ship with a book in his hand. Some *philosophical* historians adduce this as an instance of his ardent love of knowledge, which did not forsake him even in the extremity of danger ; while others suppose the book which he had then in his hands to have been one of a religious kind ; and this supposition seems to agree much better than the former, with the words which he was at the same time frequently heard to repeat with a loud voice : " Courage, my lads, we are as near heaven at sea as we are on land."

Such was the fate of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, " than whom," say the authors of the *Biographia Nautica*, " few persons in that era were more distinguished by exalted understanding and undaunted resolution. He was in a manner the parent of all our plantations, being the first who introduced a legal

and regular mode of settling, without which such undertakings must necessarily prove unsuccessful. His treatise concerning the north-west passage was the ground of all the expectations which the most enlightened seamen had formed during many years of actually finding such a tract to the East Indies ; and even now we find that many of his conjectures are true, and that all of them are founded on reason and the philosophy which was commonly received at that period."

The Golden Hind arrived safely at Falmouth on the 22d of September, and, more fortunate than the rest of the fleet, brought home her whole crew, excepting only one mariner. Of the fate of the Swallow we have no account.

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#### MONTREAL IN 1808.



THE following are a few public notices of these days :

A Social gathering is announced as follows :—

"Next Montreal Assembly to be on Tuesday, 20th instant, by order of the—MANAGER."

P. S.—To the Book borrowers of to-day : "The first Volume of a French Work entitled *L'Epreuve du Sentiment*, was borrowed from a Gentlemen in this Town, and not returned. It is requested that it be sent to the Office of the Canadian Courant."

The Disgusted Post-Master at Cornwall,—“Begg leave to inform the public in general that he does not intend to keep the Post Office any longer, and if any letters are sent to him, from any other Post Office, he will not receive them.”

To-day we get news from Europe every few minutes ; as to how it was then appears from this paragraph.—“Above two months have elapsed since our last dates from Europe. Opportunities of communication are but few, yet it may be reasonably expected that we shall soon have advice direct

from Spain, which is now the great Theatre of sobertude and hope."

The Montreal Theatre was about to be opened under Mr. Prigmon and Assistants with Coleman's 'Heir at Law.'—"The Theatre we are told has undergone considerable repairs and embellishments and will be rendered comfortable by *stoves* in different parts of the house. The company it is said will be *decent*. Care will be taken to have silence in the gallery. No bar to be kept in the Theatre."

"A good New Milch Cow wanted, for which a generous price will be given, enquire of the Printer."

The learned Pig of our time, was then the learned Goat,— "Who reads Printing or Writing, Spells, tells the time of day, both the hour and minute, the date of the year, &c. &c., Admittance 7½ d."

Three Rivers,— "To be rented for one or more years by the undersigned, that well known farm and buildings commonly called Ferry Place, a pleasant situation on the Banks of the St. Maurice, is a good situation for a Tavern, &c. —Ezekiel Hart."

"CORNUCOPIA."

## A JOURNEY FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO.

(From "*Canada and the Canadians*" Published in 1840, by Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Kt.)



LEFT Kingston on the 26th of June, in the Princess Royal mail steamer, at 8 p. m., the usual hour of starting being seven, for Toronto; the weather unusually cold.

This fine boat constitutes, with two others, the City of Toronto and the Sovereign, the royal mail line between Kingston and Toronto. All are built nearly alike, are first class sea boats, and low pressure; they combine with the Highlander, the Canada, and the Gildersleave, also splen-

did vessels, to form a mail route to Montreal—the latter boats taking the mail as far as Coteau du Lac, forty-five miles from Montreal, on which route a smaller vessel, the Chieftain, plies, wherein you sleep, at anchor, or rather moored, till daylight, if going down, or going upwards, on board the mail boat.

Passengers go from Montreal to Kingston by the mail route in twenty-four hours, a distance of 180 miles ; a small portion, between the Cascade Rapids and the Coteau being traversed in a coach, on a planked road as smooth as a billiard-table.

From Kingston to Toronto, or nearly the whole length of Lake Ontario, takes sixteen hours, the boat leaving at seven, and arriving about or before noon next day ; performing the passage at the rate of eleven miles an hour, exclusively of stoppages.

The transit between Montreal and Kingston is at the rate, including stoppage for daylight, the river being dangerous, of eight miles an hour ; thus, in forty hours, the passenger passes from the seat of government to the largest city of Western Canada most comfortable, a journey which twenty years ago it always took a fortnight, and often a month, to accomplish, in the most precarious and uncomfortable manner—on board small, roasting steamers, crowded like a cattle-pen—in lumbering leathern conveniences, miscalled coaches, over roads which enter not into the dreams of Britons—by canoes—by bateaux, (a sort of coal barges,)—by schooners, where the cabin could never permit you to display either your length, your breadth, or your thickness, and thus reducing you to a point in creation, according to Euclid and his commentators.

Your *compagnons de voyage*, on board a bateau or Durham boat, which was a *monstre* bateau, were French Canadian voyageurs, always drunk and always gay, who poled you along up the rapids, or rushed down them with what will be will be.

These happy people had a knack of examining your goods and chattels, which they were conveying in the most admirable manner, and with the utmost *sang-froid* ; but still they were above stealing—they only tapped the rum cask or the whiskey barrel, and appropriated any cordage wherewith you bound your chests and packages. I never had a chest, box, or bale sent up by bateau or Durham boat that escaped this rope mail.

By the by, the Durham boat, a long decked barge, square ahead, and square astern, has vanished ; Ericson's screw-propellers have crushed it. It was neither invented by nor named after Lord Durham, but was as ancient as Lambton House itself.

The way the conductors of these boats found out vinous liquors was, as brother Jonathan so playfully observes, a *caution*.

I have known an instance of a cask of wine, which, for security from climate, had an outer case or cask strongly secured over it, with an interior space for neutralizing frost or heat, bored so carefully that you could never discover how it had been effected, and a very considerable quantum of beverage extracted.

I once had a small barrel, perhaps twenty gallons of commissariat West India ration rum, the best of all rum for liqueurs, sucked dry. Of course, it had leaked, but I never could discover the leak, and it held any liquid very well afterwards.

You can have every convenience on board a Lake Ontario mail-packet, which is about as large as a small frigate, and has the usual sea equipment of masts, sails, and iron rigging. The fare is five dollars in the cabin, or about £1 sterling ; and two dollars in the steerage. In the former you have tea and breakfast, in the latter nothing but what is bought at the bar. By paying a dollar extra you may have a state-room on deck, or rather on the half-deck, where you find a



good bed, a large looking-glass, washing-stand and towels, and a night-lamp, if required. The captains are generally part owners, and are kind, obliging, and communicative, sitting at the head of their table, where places for females and families are always reserved. The stewards and waiters are coloured people, clean, neat, and active ; and you may give sevenpence-halfpenny or a quater-dollar to the man who cleans your boots, or an attentive waiter, if you like ; if not, you can keep it, as they are well paid.

The ladies cabin has generally a large cheval glass and a piano, with a white lady to wait, who is always decked out in flounces and furbelows, and usually good-looking. All you have got to do on embarking or on disembarking is to see personally to your luggage ; for leaving it to a servant unacquainted with the country will not do. At Kingston, matters are pretty well arranged, and the carters are not so very impudent, and so ready to push you over the wharf ; but at Toronto they are very so so, and want regulating by the police ; and in the States, at Buffalo particularly, the porters and carters are the most presuming and insolent serviles I ever met with ; they rush in a body on board the boat and respect neither persons nor things.


The comfort of some of these boats, as they call them, but which ought to be called ships, is very great. There is a regular drawing-room on board one called the Chief Justice where I saw, just after the horticultural show at Toronto, pots of the most rare and beautiful flowers, arranged very tastefully, with a piano, highly-coloured nautical paintings and portraits, and a *tout ensemble*, which, when the lamps were lit, and conversation going on between the ladies and gentlemen then and there assembled, made one quite forget we were at sea on Lake Ontario, the "Beautiful Lake," which, like other beautiful creations, can be very angry if vexed.

But to our journey westward. I arrived at Toronto on the

27th of June, and found the weather had changed to variable and fine. On steaming up the harbour, I was greatly surprised and very much pleased to see such an alteration as Toronto has undergone for the better since 1837. Then, although a flourishing village, be-citied, to be sure, it was not one third of its present size. Now it is a city in earnest, with upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, gas-lit, with good plank side-walks and macadamized streets, and with vast sewers, and fine houses, of brick or stone. The main street, King Street, is two miles and more in length, and would not do shame to any town, and has a much more English look than most Canadian places have.

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### COIN SALES.

N 30th June, a sale took place at New York, which was unusually interesting from the number of Canadian Coins and Medals, their rarity and extremely fine condition.

Many of the pieces from their excessive rarity, were eagerly sought after by several collectors, we annex a record of the prices paid for the most important lots :—

McGill College :

|                                           |   |   |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Prince of Wales Medal                     | - | - | \$ 5.75 |
| Molson                                    | " | - | 3.00    |
| Logan                                     | " | - | 3.12    |
| Torrance                                  | " | - | 3.13    |
| Holmes                                    | " | - | 3.75    |
| Chapman                                   | " | - | 7.00    |
| Jacques Cartier Normal School             | - | - | 4.50    |
| Board of Arts and Manufacturers, Victoria |   |   |         |
| Bridge Medal                              | - | - | 2.25    |
| Grand Trunk Railway Co., Trevithick Medal |   |   | 3.75    |
| "        "        Welcome                 |   | " | 4.00    |

|                                                                                            |   |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Chamber of Agriculture, Lower Canada                                                       | - | 5.00            |
| Natural History Society of Montreal                                                        | - | 5.00            |
| Bout de L'Isle Token                                                                       | - | \$3.00 and 3.13 |
| Bank of Montreal, side view Half-penny 1839                                                |   | 4.75            |
| Lesslie Two-pence Token                                                                    | - | 4.50            |
| Montreal and Lachine R. R. Token                                                           | - | 1.00            |
| Vexator Canadiensis                                                                        | - | .45             |
| Cardinal Richelieu Medal                                                                   | - | 4.00            |
| De Levi                                                                                    | " | 2.75            |
| Jean Varin                                                                                 | " | 7.50            |
| Kebeca Liberata                                                                            | " | 5.50            |
| Louisbourg                                                                                 | " | 3.00            |
| Admiral Boscawen                                                                           | " | 2.75            |
| Louisbourg Token—"O, Fair Britannia, Hail!"                                                |   | 6.50            |
| Louisbourg Founded                                                                         | - | 4.50            |
| " "Pax ubique Victrix"                                                                     | - | 11.00           |
| Beaver Club Gold Medal                                                                     | - | 27.50           |
| "Britain Triumphed—Hawke Commanded"                                                        |   | 9.50            |
| "Quebec Token"                                                                             | - | 8.00            |
| Indian Silver Medal (extremely rare), Bust of George III., struck at the Cession of Canada | - | 30.00           |
| Indian Silver Medal, Laureated Bust of the King, 1814                                      | - | 13.00           |
| Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, 1814                                                      | - | 5.00            |
| "Upper Canada Preserved," 1814, (extremely rare)                                           |   | 20.00           |
| The excessively rare North-West Company Token                                              |   | 39.00           |
| Kentucky Half-penny, "Copper Company of Upper Canada"                                      | - | 15.00           |
| A beautiful proof of the British Settlement of Kentucky Cent                               | - | 21.00           |
| And a rare Type Silver Pound piece of Charles I.                                           |   | 33.00           |

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— THERE is quite a mania among the ultra fashionable for jewelry of antique coins.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

“ \* \* \* *A few Acres of Snow.*”



**C**OME a dog a bad name and hang him," is an old saying.

Hence we would infer, that, from long standing repute in some parts of the world, Canada should long ere this, have suffered capital punishment. Among many we select the following as instances :

One is by a gentleman who some time ago visited this "awfully cold country." "Look at the poor Canadians," he states, that "cannot bury their dead, having to keep them in a separate apartment frozen from December to May."

Another wishing to describe the "horrible" aspect of the country between Prescott and Montreal, mentions as a fact two Spanish travellers who had accompanied him all the way from New Orleans, would not proceed further, so disgusted were they with the "rough the dark forest and the cold bleak appearance of the whole landscape." As this was in August, our traveller saw not the golden fields of waving grain, but instead every where rough mountains. Wonderful power of imagination !

Now learn from a savant, busy hunting up new facts relating to science, the degree of degradation to which the transported Europeans "must" have fallen in this new region of the world. "Canada is not at all agreeable, the necessity of spending eight months of each year in low hut-like houses, the greater part under the snow, and so isolated from neighbors, that hardly any intercommunication is practicable, renders that colony totally intolerable. A few bright summer days in August, and for months they are gone, when one can only calculate on the light of the moon and of the aurora."

Speaking of the generous hospitality shewn to strangers by Canadians, a Reverend Gentlemen explains it by the fact,

that we being deprived for a long period, in each year, the intercourse of strangers, are naturally so delighted with their company and conversation, that we are all the more sociable.

Is it to be wondered then, that among the effects of a Scottish Immigrant, was noticed fifty pounds of butter, the owner fearing that he would never again taste of that delicacy in this new world. What wonder that a popular French writer of to-day, thought himself correct in stating that Canada has a population of twenty thousand, but if every habitable spot were occupied it could support fifty thousand. And is it strange, that the topic of our alleged diminishing health and decaying strength is so attractive to those savants who talk of us with as much knowledge as does a blind man of colors.

One of those celebrities goes so far as to assert, that the French Canadians and Yankees have become, on account of their long intercourse with the indians, greatly changed from what their ancestors were in France and England. They are now more inclined to a solitary life, more vindictive and less communicative, enjoying little, if any conversation, with their more recently arrived brethren. So on I might quote :

But as a counterpart of such abuse let us look at the opposite extreme :

"Victoria Bridge, the pride of Canada, extends from River Detroit to the State of Maine." No doubt, the writer of this sentence, as a friend of Canada has gone too far, but he wishes probably to shew that he is better posted than the geographer who stated that Tadousac exported wool and yarn to an immense extent.

I have read a book lately, capitally got up as regards paper printing and binding, in which it is clearly proven that Mr. *so and so* had blundered when he said that Chicago was the capital of Canada. He writes also that French peasantry

of Canada are constantly annoying European visitors by enquiries after the health of Louis XIV. and Mademoiselle de la Valliere, his mistress, a matter of two centuries ago. But yet we must pardon him on account of his St. Helen Island, situated opposite Montreal, renowned the world over as the place of Napoleon's captivity.

Those tourists are always hunting up new facts, and one did not wish to leave Canada until he had seen the huge animal who had left his foot-print on the snow—the snow-shoe.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

— 1796 —



|                                                                            |   |   |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| SOME of the salaries paid to Government Officers in Lower Canada in 1796 : |   |   |        |
| Governor General                                                           | - | - | £2,000 |
| Lieutenant Governor                                                        | - | - | 1,500  |
| Executive Counselors, each                                                 | - | - | 100    |
| Attorney-General                                                           | - | - | 300    |
| Solicitor-General                                                          | - | - | 200    |
| Secretary and Registrar to the Province                                    | - | - | 400    |
| Clerk of the Court of Appeals—with Fire wood and Stationery                | - | - | 120    |
| Secretary to the Governor and Translator to the Council                    | - | - | 200    |
| Chief Justice of Quebec, who is Chief Justice of the Province              | - | - | 1,200  |
| Chief Justice of Montreal                                                  | - | - | 900    |
| Chief Justice of Three Rivers                                              | - | - | 300    |
| Receiver-General                                                           | - | - | 400    |
| Surveyor-General of Lands                                                  | - | - | 300    |
| Deputy, and allowance for an office                                        | - | - | 150    |
| Surveyor of Woods                                                          | - | - | 200    |
| Grand Voyer of Quebec                                                      | - | - | 100    |

|                                                                                 |   |   |   |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| Grand Voyer of Montreal                                                         | - | - | - | 100   |
| Grand Voyer of Three Rivers                                                     | - | - | - | 60    |
| Superintendent of Provincial Post Houses                                        |   |   |   | 100   |
| Clerk of the Terrars of the King's Domain                                       |   |   |   | 90    |
| Clerk of the Crown                                                              | - | - | - | 100   |
| Inspector of Police at Quebec                                                   | - | - | - | 100   |
| Inspector of Police at Montreal                                                 | - | - | - | 100   |
| Four Missionaries to Indians, each                                              | - | - | - | 50    |
| One Missionary to Indians                                                       | - | - | - | 45    |
| Schoolmaster at Quebec                                                          | - | - | - | 100   |
| Schoolmaster at Montreal                                                        | - | - | - | 50    |
| Schoolmaster at Carlisle, Bay de Chaleurs                                       |   |   |   | 25    |
| Overseers, to prevent Fires at Quebec, and to<br>sweep the Chimneys of the poor |   |   |   | 60    |
| Salary of the Bishop of Quebec—who is<br>Bishop of both Provinces               | - | - | - | 2,000 |

#### U. E. LOYALISTS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.



Extract the following interesting particulars of the settlement of the Bay of Quinte, by the U. E. Loyalists, from an address delivered at Kingston, September 20, 1849, by H. Ruttan, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

I am myself one of the eldest born of this country, after its settlement by the loyalists, and well remember the time when, as Bishop Berkely observes, a man might be the owner of ten thousand acres of land in America and want sufficient means to buy himself a breakfast! One-half of the land on the Bay of Quinte, the garden of Canada, could, within my remembrance, have been purchased for £5 a two hundred acre lot, and many a one has been sold for a *half Foe*. All this cannot be matter of wonder, when I tell you that a

great scarcity of provisions prevailed for two or three years consecutively, in consequence of failures in the crops, and what brought on the famine, or "scarce year," (about the year 1790, if I am not mistaken) was the almost entire destruction of the deer by the wolves for two consecutive years. The snow lay upon the ground from December until April, at the depth of four to five feet. In the month of February of the last of these years, a near relative of mine sent all the way to Albany in the State of New York, a distance of more than 200 miles, for four bushels of Indian corn! And this was brought all that distance by two men on snow shoes! It took them about eight weeks to accomplish this journey, and during this time about one-third of the quantity was necessarily consumed by the men; the residue of this precious cargo—pounded up in a mortar made of a maple stump, with the winter-green berry and mucilaginous roots, latterly boiled with a little milk—constituted the principle food for two families, consisting of seven souls, for the space of four or five months! It was remarked, I have heard some of the oldest of the settlers assert, that the usual supply of fish even had failed. The few cattle and horses which the settlers, at great cost and trouble, had collected, were killed for food. The faithful dog was, in several instances, sacrificed to supply that food which he had so often been the means of furnishing to his then kind, but now starving master. The famine this year was general throughout the Bay of Quinte; and such was the distress that, during this winter, several persons died from starvation. In the Hay-Bay settlement, one of the most heart-rending occurrences took place. Some time during the month of April, the husband and father was found buried in the snow, which lay upon the ground at an average depth of five feet, whilst within the shanty was exhibited the awful spectacle of the dying mother pressing to her bosom her dead infant, still in the position of attempting to gain that sustenance which its



mother had for some time been unable any longer to afford it!

Here then was a state which one would think might appal the stoutest heart, and might, without subjecting this little band of heroes to the charge of a want of affection for the crown, have driven the remnant of them to seek, at the very earliest opportunity, an asylum from death, even amongst their implacable and cruel enemies. This it was in their power to have done the following year. Did they do so? No! These exiles—these emaciated and worn-out loyalists—preferred death, even though it came in the ghastly form of famine, to the fraternization with rebels to their king. Loyalty, with our forefathers, consisted of something more than a name. *They* did not stop even to weigh their *lives* with the crime of treason, much less did they calculate upon pecuniary advantages. Whilst the rebels had added robbery and murder to the crime of treason, these faithful and devoted subjects of the crown, although suffering in body, could lie down in their bark-covered shanties and upon their beds of straw and boughs, with a conscience void of offence, and in the enjoyment of that peace and tranquility, which was a result of the performance of their duty—no less to God than to their King; whilst the traitors to their sovereign were revelling in the possession of the small properties from which they had been driven, but which must have been ashes in the months, and bitterness in the throats of these unhallowed fratricides.

The trator to his Sovereign, at all times, no doubt, makes every effort to reconcile his conduct with his duty, and must, in self-defence, seek out reason for justification; but alas! how weak must be all reflections against the cries of a justly alarmed conscience, which can never be quieted either by flattery or false arguments.

Providence now, about the year 1791, and about seven years after their first settlement, began to smile upon the

arrangements of this small band of heroes. The winters began to assume a somewhat milder aspect—the wolves in their turn became a prey to the famine which by their own devastation amongst the deer, they had caused. The Indians who, about this time began to be very troublesome—keeping the settlers in a constant state of alarm, and at every opportunity carrying off their cattle, were, either through some new treaty or otherwise, so propitiated by the government, that the settlers from this time began gradually to increase, though for some years but slowly, and generally to improve in their circumstances.

The social history of the old united empire loyalists of the Bay of Quinte, from their embarkation at New York in 1783, down to about the year 1820, when their *political* history commences, and which was the death knell to the state of real happiness and enjoyment upon which they were just entering, would form a curious as well as interesting episode in the history of Canada; but as I have already perhaps somewhat exceeded my license upon the present occasion and trespassed upon your attention, I will pass on to those matters which more immediately concerned their agriculture.

Amongst the many liberal provisions, besides their allotments of land, which were made by that paternal Monarch Geo. III. of imperishable memory, to the U. E. Loyalists, I well recollect the old English plough. It consisted of a small iron socket whose point entered by means of a dove-tailed aperture, into the heel of the coulter which formed the principal part of the plough, and was in shape similar to the letter L, the shank of which went through the wooden beam, and the foot formed the point which was sharpened for operation. One handle and a plank split from the side of a winding block of timber, which did duty for a mould-board, completed the implement. Besides provisions for a year, I think each family had issued to them a plough share and coulter, a sett of drag-teeth, a log chain, an axe, a saw, a

hammer, a bill-book and a grabbing hoe, a pair of land irons, and a cross-cut saw amongst several families, and a few other articles.

The trace ropes, leading lines, halters, bed-cords, &c., when they had arrived at that state of luxury which required bed-cords—were manufactured from the bark of the elm and basswood trees, which was peeled off in the spring of the year and water-rotted similar to flax, in order to separate the fibre from the rind. This material when properly prepared forms a strong, useful and cheap rope, and might at this day be manufactured and used with advantage, for most domestic and farm purposes. Many a day I recollect having assisted my father in his rustic rope-walk. The clevises and clevis pins as well as the drag teeth, when the old ones were worn out or lost, were frequently made of the hickory timber which, when I was a boy, abounded about the Bay of Quinte.

About the year 1808, the "hog-plough" made its appearance. This was an importation, and about the first from the United States. This plough was considered a wonderful invention. It consisted of a full iron share forming the front or rising part of the mould-board, the residue of which was still obliged to be made of wood. About the year 1815, the farmers generally fixed their attention upon the cast-iron share and mould-board, all cast in one piece, also an invention from the United States, but which we then began to manufacture ourselves, and it was indeed the first implement of any consequence to farmers, which we did manufacture within the Province.

During all this period from 1783, with the exception of the "scarce year" the people lived happily and contentedly. Here and there a school would be started, to which the young men in winter would travel upon snow shoes for several miles. One winter's schooling was considered quite sufficient, and if a lad did not learn to write upon a half a

quire of paper including his pot-hooks and hangers, he was considered a dunce.

As it respected religion, the loyalists were all Protestants ; of the descendants of the old Huguenot families who had originally colonized a considerable part of the Province of New Jersey, of which class were all my own immediate relations as well as a great number of the other loyalists—most of them were brought up in the faith of the Church of England. There were a few of the descendants from the Puritan stock, and a few who had been brought up under the teaching of Wesley and Whitfield. Old Dr. Stuart, the father of our venerable and much beloved Arch Deacon of Kingston, settled in this City which was then a little French village called Cataroque, and taking advantage of his missionary labours amongst the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, he instructed the inhabitants generally in the mode of husbandry, with which he had been familiar on the Mohawk River in the Province of New York. The itinerant system of Methodism, however, very soon brought the great bulk of the settlers into that form of worship ; and the labours of the early Methodist missionaries produced fruits throughout the Province, but especially on the Bay of Quinte, which are to this day manifest in the orderly walk and character of the people.

As it regards our mode of living, our food was coarse but wholesome. With the exception of three or four pounds of green tea a-year for a family, which cost three bushels of wheat per pound, we raised every thing we ate. We manufactured our own clothes, and purchased nothing except now and then a black silk handkerchief or some trifling article of foreign manufacture of the kind. We lived simply, yet comfortably—envied no one, for no one was better off than his neighbour. Until within the last thirty years, one hundred bushels of wheat, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, was quite sufficient to give in exchange for all the articles of foreign manufacture consumed by a large family. We had no money except the

old-fashioned Joe and Spanish milled dollar ; we needed none. We were not rich, but we were emphatically a prosperous people ; perfect contentment reigned throughout the land.

But now came pride. History is full of instruction as to the evils always attendant upon the introduction of wealth and pride into a poor country. After the late war, great numbers of the officers and other old-country gentlemen remained here. These having been accustomed to live like gentlemen in the old country, very naturally continued their old habits and customs in Canada ; and making purchase and dispersing themselves throughout the various districts, the whole population has from that time to the present imbibed a propensity to extravagance in living, which has led to our present commercial embarrassment. The old-fashioned home-made cloth has given way to the fine broadcloth coat ; the linsey-woolsey dresses of females have disappeared, and English and French silks substituted ; the nice clean-scoured floors of the farmers' houses have been covered by Brussels carpets ; the spinning-wheel and loom have been superseded by the piano ; and, in short, a complete revolution in all our domestic habits and manners has taken place—the consequences of which are, the accumulation of an enormous debt upon our shoulders, and its natural concomitant, political strife ; for who has ever heard of an embarrassed community being a peaceable one ? The old aphorism, “when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window,” has as much force in our social constitution as in our domestic concerns.

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— The first coin or token of Canadian Home Manufacture, is the very coarsely executed but scarce and interesting politico-satirical token, commonly known as the Vexator Canadensis, issued in 1811.

## FREEMASONRY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



**T**HE extract the following from the History of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 4, Q. R., A. F. & A. M., Stanstead, written by Elisha Gustin, P. M., and while doing so, would mention that at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the M. W. the Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had received from M. W. Brother Harrington, a Square, the gift of H. R. H. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen, and a Key, the gift of Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, and William the Fourth, that had been presented to the Craft in Quebec, on the occasion of their visit to this Country.

About the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the ever attractive and expansive Genius of Speculative Free Masonry, became generally diffused through the United States of America, especially in the Northern and Eastern States, where it had been previously but little known beyond the cities and principal towns.

At this period, Lodges were opened in most of the country villages of any considerable notoriety, extending even to the northern frontier, where the extensive forests, hitherto known mostly as the savages' hunting grounds, had but partially yielded to the muscular arm of the sturdy axeman, before this divinely-inspired institution, this meek-eyed handmaid of Christianity and benevolent daughter of Charity, with her mysterious graces and peculiar benefits, attracted the attention of the early settlers of these northern wilds.

In the year of our Lord 1803, "Lively Stone Lodge, No. 22," was organized and opened at the hall of Samuel Pomroy, at Derby Line, Vermont, where many of the leading and influential men of Derby, Vermont, and Stanstead, Lower Canada, met fraternally, and held social and friendly intercourse. The Charter members were Timothy Hin-

man, Esq., W. M.; Luther Newcomb, S. W.; Refus Stewart, J. W.; Ebenezer Gould, Eliphalet Bangs, Elijah Strong, Nehemiah Wright, Timothy Rose, Levi Aldrich, Charles Kilbourne, and Libbens Chase. The Festival of St. John the Baptist was annually celebrated in a manner highly creditable to the Lodge, producing, in the minds of the people generally, a favorable opinion of the institution.

Notwithstanding the general harmony which prevailed among the Brethren, although residing under different governments, yet the Canadian members were occasionally subjected to some petty annoyances from the service of legal processes for old debts contracted previous to their coming into that country. A remedy for this difficulty was subsequently attempted. Their hall was destroyed by fire, by which the Lodge sustained a serious loss. From this destitute situation a superb and stately building (so esteemed at that time) was erected by Johial Bordman, Esq., situated directly on the boundary line, with a spacious hall, one half in Canada, and the other half in Vermont, with ingress and egress on each side of the Line. This arrangement rendered it safe and convenient for the Brethren on both sides of the Line to meet upon the Level and part upon the Square, unmolested by the impertinent interposition of public functionaries, imperiously demanding something of a mineral or metallic kind, to be laid up as a memorial that he had then and there cancelled some long-standing, old account. Under this happy and convenient arrangement, the business of the Lodge proceeded harmoniously, with a good degree of unanimity and fraternal feeling, subjects, however, to occasional interruptions arising from unsubdued passions, uncircumscribed desires, and unmasonic practices, of some imperfect craftsmen. This state of apparent tranquillity was once more disturbed by an unforeseen occurrence. The clashing interests of the United States and Great Britain involved their subjects in a ruinous war, declared at Washing-

ton on the 18th of June, 1812, which materially changed the general order of things, especially on the frontier, and even the Brethren of the Mystic Tie, the members of Lively Stone Lodge particularly, were thereby seriously affected.

Everything like friendly intercourse between persons residing on opposite sides of the Line was viewed suspiciously by the zealous loyalist and the hot-headed patriot, insomuch that the Masons residing in Canada deemed it expedient to separate and withdraw their membership from the Lodge; but, deeply impressed with the importance of Masonry, and viewing it equally if not more essential in time of war than in the tranquil scenes of by-gone days they at once resolved upon having a Lodge of their own, and accordingly a charter was obtained from the "Grand Lodge of the Most Honorable Fraternity of United Ancient Free Masons of England in Lower Canada, situated in Quebec," authorizing the petitioners to hold Masonic communications at Stanstead on every Tuesday next preceding the full moon, and to confer degrees for the benefit of Masonry.

The Lodge was constituted and the officers installed by the Hon. Wm. Howe, D.D. G. M., from Vermont, on the 18th day of January, 1814, by the name of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19; Phineas Hubbard, Esq., W. M.; Ezra Ball, Esq., S. W.; Capt. Timothy Rose, J. W.; Oliver Nash, Sec'y; James Wesson, Treas'r; these, along with Nathan Wesson, Ichabod Smith, Alexander Kilbourn, James Bangs, Theodore S. Bangs, Moses Montague, Silas Taylor, Elias Lee, David Curtis, Levi Aldrich, Dr. Isaac Witcher, Daniel Holmes, Frederick Holmes, Israel Wood, Daniel Mansur, James Peasley, and Heman Bangs, were the petitioners for the Charter, and constituted the first original officers and members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19.

Worshipful Brother Hubbard was eminently endowed with all the pre-requisites for filling the Oriental Chair with graceful ease and manly dignity. He seemed richly to



participate in all the social, moral, and Masonic virtues ; presiding with a kind of parental and masterly skill over the concerns of the Lodge, vigilantly guarding its interests, enforcing its precepts, and performing its rituals in that impressive manner that often reminds us of the wisdom and skill of our First Most Excellent Grand Master.

This was a time of war, the whole country in commotion, every prospect uncertain, business fluctuating, and no permanency to any pursuit whatever. Many, on both sides of the Line, were engaged in smuggling, this being a lucrative, but at the same time most hazardous, employment. Shots were occasionally exchanged ; some slightly, others severely wounded ; and one man from Stanstead instantly killed while driving a drove of cattle into Canada. Another had his knee shattered by a musket-ball so that he lost his leg ; but this, instead of discouraging or intimidating, served rather to enrage, and render the parties more desperate and determined, and, being highly incensed at the customs officers, who so often shared in the rich spoils of the frontier war, being fraught with vengeance, gathered together and equipped for battle.

Golden Rule Lodge being apprised of their intentions, twice interposed, and twice, through masonic influence, were armed mobs prevailed upon to disperse and abandon the sanguinary enterprise. Thus Golden Rule and Lively Stone Lodges, by a reciprocal interchange of kind and friendly acts preserved a good degree of order and harmony among the frontier inhabitants of Derby and Stanstead.

In 1815 the Lodge invested a considerable sum in the building of a hall in the tavern of Bro. Adam Noyes. On the 24th of February, Brother Captain Israel Wood was buried with Masonic honors, it being the first funeral held by the Lodge.

About 1821 the Lodge was doing but a small amount of work ; the Mystic Temple exhibited marks of decay ; some

projecting excrescences or rough corners needed to be broken off by the moral application of the Gavel. Some prominent members had contracted the habit of intemperance, and, the reformatory measures adopted by the Lodge proving of no effect, they were expelled. The people, with few exceptions, indulged freely in spirituous liquors. Intemperance prevailed everywhere ; each neighborhood had its distillery. Potato whiskey was the staple commodity, and during the winter numerous teams were constantly employed conveying it to Montreal market. It flowed through all departments of society ; in all assemblies, whether for business or conviviality, liquor was indispensable. The social visit, or friendly call, without a display of glasses and decanters, would have been considered uncourteous indeed ; and even the solemn funeral obsequies were deemed incomplete, until the decanter yielded its genial influence among the mourning relatives and disconsolate survivors.

In such a diseased state of society, will it be thought wonderful, or even incredible, that this bane of social order, and of all that is noble in man, should, under the specious name of *refreshment*, invade the sanctuary of the Lodge ?

It was argued that it was then a conceded point by all the wise and learned, from the physician to the divine, that wine was one of the creature comforts, bestowed by the beneficent Author on his offspring man, which, temperately used, contributed much to health, to social enjoyment, and to physical force ; that man, especially in his decline, needed some kind of stimulant ; that since alcoholic beverages had become fashionable and general among the refined and polite of every nation, it was far more commendable for Masons to drink in retirement and among gentlemen, than to mingle with the heterogeneous mass of bar-room tipplers.

More to be regretted, and still more painful to record, was the case of Past Master ———, who, admired, esteemed, and venerated by all, unfortunately and unawares, stumbled

over the first of the four Cardinal Virtues. Conforming to the customs of the times, his good nature yielding to the repeated solicitations and importunities of friendly associates, he had sipped the magic draught, been cheered by the exhilarating influence of the sparkling wine-cup, till he not only loved, but actually deemed it an essential.

The Brethren, alarmed for his honor and safety, held repeated consultations to determine and adopt measures for effecting his reformation; but such was the awe and veneration in which he was held, that there was but few who possessed sufficient fortitude to even whisper good counsel in his ear, or warn him of the approaching danger, and those few proved unsuccessful. It is related that some warm and zealous friends, unwilling to relax in their efforts while there remained any probability of benefitting him, solicited the friendly aid and gentle admonition of Past Master ——, of Lively Stone Lodge, thinking probably that the intimate friendship subsisting between the two Past Masters would secure at least a favorable hearing, and might, possibly, be productive of a salutary reformation; but alas for the sequel! He came and was cordially received; being seated in a room by themselves, the subject was introduced; the facts were all admitted, and regrets expressed that they *were facts*; but the subject being rather humiliating, and becoming unpleasant, both feeling somewhat embarrassed, the decanter and glasses were introduced just to cheer the desponding spirits and show that the admonition had been favorably received and no umbrage taken. Each drained his glass, and then discoursed more freely on the great cardinal virtue, Temperance, and, when conversation flagged, they drank again, and changed the subject; the facetious story and approving laugh were duly reciprocated—

“Time flew merrily,

Glasses passed cheerily,”

until supper was announced, when oh! the treacherous

whiskey, they could neither of them rise and walk to the table.

In truth, our Worshipful Brother had fallen beyond reclaiming ; his self-respect and manly dignity forsook him, he seemed degraded in his own estimation, and that amiable distinguished, and exemplary man was now regarded as a strong and lofty pillar broken down, and its towering capital, with all its ornamental display, laid prostrate in the dust ; yet he lived to witness the dawning of the new era, when alcoholic beverages were found to be no longer essential ; he saw custom changed, and the time arrive when, to refuse the proffered glass, was no disparagement to the character of a gentleman. Under favorable influences he changed his views and habits, and closed his days *a sober, virtuous, and christian gentleman.*

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#### AN AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID PRIVATE LIBRARY.

**W**E learn from the *American Bibliopolist*, issued by J. Sabin & Sons, New York, that the extensive and unrivalled Library collected by Mr. Wm. Menzies of New York, will be sold by Messrs. G. A. Leavitts & Co., on the 13th of November, 1876. Mr. Menzies is well known as an indefatigable Collector of books and manuscripts. This magnificent collection has been brought together during forty years—a life-work.

It is to be hoped that some of our Dominion Biblioplists will avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

In the department of early printed books, there are some rare volumes by the inventors of printing, Lots 74 and 167 being respectively the workmanship of John Guttenberg and of Fust and Schoiffer, Lot 75 is from the press of Peter Schoiffer.

English printing is represented by a beautiful specimen

from Caxton's press Lot 665, Elliott's Bibles, the first printed in America, is one of the finest copies in existence. Lots 1219, 1250, 990, and 452 are respectively the first books printed in Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Connecticut. There are a number by William Bradford ; while Benjamin Franklin is also well represented. Among many uncut copies there is one of Smith's Canada.

Mr. Menzies predilection for the literature of Scotland, is conspicuously apparent in the numerous editions of Burns. The Kilmarnock, 1786 ; the first Edinburgh, 1787 ; the earliest London, 1787 ; and the two first American editions that of New York, 1788 ; and Philadelphia, 1788.

The collection is replete with illustrated works, among which may be mentioned a copy of Irving's life of Washington. This has been extended by illustrations and original letters, to 10 quarto Volumes, and will probably bring the highest price of any at the sale, with regard to illustrated works in general, they contain upwards of 10,000 engravings, all, with scarce an exception, fine strong and choice impressions, many being proof, and some India proof of the finest character and class.

Among the manuscripts is a poem by Robert Burns in his own hand writing.

Relating to Canada are Lot 1032, Indian conference with Sir W. Johnson in 1756 ; Lot 1107 Journal of the siege of Quebec 1775-6, London 1824 ; Lot 1181 Lallement Lettres Envoie de la Nouvelle France, Paris, 1660 ; Lot 1410 Montcalm-Letters from the Marquis de Montcalm, London, 1776, and many others.

Most of the books are elegantly bound by the best French, English, and American binders.

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— In 1843, New Brunswick launched her Frigate coins, which are very fine, and when in uncirculated condition, vie with any of the other provincial issues.

## THE NAME "ACADIA."

BY PRINCIPAL DAWSON.



THE old and beautiful name Acadia or Acadie, by which Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the neighbouring islands were known to the early French colonists, though it has a classic look and sound, is undoubtedly of aboriginal origin. Long before I was aware that any doubt or controversy existed as to its derivation, I had it explained to me by an ancient Micmac patriarch named Martin St. Pierre, or, as he pronounced it, "Maltun Sapeel," who used to visit my father's house, asking alms, when I was a boy. According to him, the word means "plenty here," and he illustrated this by the word Shubenacadie, which still remains as the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia, Shuben, he said, or "Sgabun," meant ground nuts, or Indian potatoes; and Shubenacadie a place where ground nuts are abundant. On the authority of this venerable Micmac philologist, I gave, in the first edition of my Acadian Geology, the following explanation of the term:

"The aboriginal Micmacs of Nova Scotia, being of a practical turn of mind, were in the habit of bestowing on places the names of the useful articles which could be found in them, affixing to such terms the word *Acadie*, denoting the local abundance of the particular objects to which the names referred. The early French settlers appear to have supposed this common termination to be the proper name of the country, and applied it as the general designation of the region now constituting the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, which still retain Acadia as their poetical appellation, and as a convenient general term of the Lower Provinces of British America as distinguished from Canada. Hence the title Acadian Geology is appropriate to this work, not only because that name was first bestowed on Nova Scotia, but because the structure

of this province, as exposed in its excellent coast sections, furnishes a key to that of the neighbouring regions, which I have endeavoured to apply to such portions of them as I have explored. This title is farther justified by the circumstance that the Acadian provinces form a well-marked geological district, distinguished from all the neighbouring parts of America by the enormous and remarkable development within it of rocks of the carboniferous and new red sandstone systems."

I find, however, that the Commissioners on the Settlement of the North-eastern boundary had in 1851 given a very different explanation of the name. They say, as quoted by Prof. Hind :—

"The obscurity which has been thrown in past times over the territorial extent of Acadia, that country of which De-Monts received letters patent in 1603, was occasioned by not attending to the Indian origin of the name, and to the repeated transfer of the name to other parts of the country to which the first settlers afterwards removed. Even before the appointment of De la Roche, in 1598, as Lieutenant-General of the country, including those parts adjacent to the Bay of Fundy, the bay into which the St. Croix empties itself, was known to the Indians of the Moriseet (Maliceet) tribe, which still inhabits New Brunswick, by the name *Peska dum quodiah*, from *Peskadum* fish, and *Quodiah*, the name of a fish resembling the cod,"—which fish is supposed to be that known as the "Pollock."

They go on to say that the French softened this word Quodiah into *Quadiac*, *Cadie*, and finally *Acadie*, while the English have changed it into *Quoddy*, in the well-known name Passamaquoddy, still applied to the bay above mentioned. Independently of the natural objection of an Acadian to believe in the derivation of this honoured and euphonious name, from a word meaning a kind of cod-fish. I had great doubts as to the correctness of this etymology in any

respect; and with the view of fortifying myself in the belief of the derivation of my old friend St. Pierre, I have applied to the Rev. Mr. Rand of Hantsport, Nova Scotia, whose acquaintance with the Micmac and Maliceet languages is second to that of no man living, and am happy to say that he confirms my previous opinion, and illustrates it in many curious ways, so that we need not any longer speak of the meaning and origin of the name Acadia as doubtful.

Mr. Rand informs me that the word, in its original form, is *Kady* or *Cadie*, and that it is equivalent to region, field, ground, land or place; but that when joined to an adjective or to a noun with the force of an adjective, it denotes that the place referred to is the appropriate or special place of the object expressed by the noun or noun-adjective. Now, in Micmac adjectives of this kind are formed by suffixing "a" or "wa" to the noun. Thus, in the word before quoted, *Segubbun* is a ground-nut, *Segubbuna* of or relating to ground-nuts, and *Segubbuna-kaddy* is the place or region of ground-nuts, or the place in which these are to be found in abundance. The following may be given as examples of actual Indian names formed in this way:—

*Soona-Kaddy* (*Sunacadie*)—Place of Cranberries.

*Kata-Kaddy*—Eel-ground.

*Tulluk-Kaddy* (*Tracadie*)—Probably place of residence; dwelling-place.

*Skudakumoochwa-Kaddy*—Ghost or spirit land; is the somewhat difficult name of a large island in the Bras D'Or Lake, once used as a burial ground,

*Buna-Kaddy* (*Bunacadie* or *Benacadie*)—Is the place of bringing forth; a place resorted to by Moose at the calving-time.

*Segoonuma-Kaddy*—place of Gaspereaux, Gaspereau or Alewife River.

According to Mr. Rand, *Quoddy*, a *Codiah*, is merely a modification of Kaddy in the language of the Maliceets, and



replacing the other form in certain compounds. Thus :

*Nooda-Kwoddy* (Noodiquoddy or Winchelsea Harbour)—  
Is place of seals, or, more literally, place of seal-hunting.

*Kookejoo-Kwoddy*—Giant-land, or land of giants.

*Boonamoo-Kwoddy*—Tom-cod ground.

And lastly :—

*Pestumoo-Kwoddy*—Pollock-ground, which brings us back to Passamaquoddy, and to the learned derivation of the Commissioners, who, as unsuccessful in etymology as in the just settlement of the boundary, have merely changed the meaning of the first component of the word into a general term for fish, and have taken kwoddy for the equivalent of pollock, very likely because its sound resembled that of cod, or because some Maliceet Indian had rendered the name into his imperfect English by the words "Pollock fish here."

So much for the etymology of Cadie or Quoddy ; now as to its application to the large region known as Acadie. Two explanations may be given of this. First, the name may be a mere alteration, as suggested by the Commissioners, of that of the bay which lay at the western extremity of Acadia, and whose aboriginal people were called by the English the Quoddy Indians, perhaps because of the frequent occurrence of the word in their names of places. This name remains in Quoddy Head, the last point of the United States next to Acadia. Secondly, the name, as suggested by me in the first edition of *Acadian Geology*, may have originated in the frequency of name with this termination in the language of the natives. The early settlers were desirous of information as to the localities of useful productions, and in giving such information the aborigines would require so often to use the term "Cadie," that it might very naturally come to be regarded as a general name for the country. I still think the latter explanation the more probable.

Acadia, therefore, signifies primarily a place or region, and, in combination with other words, a place of plenty or abun-

dance. Thus it is not only a beautiful name, which should never have been abandoned for such names as New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but it is most applicable to a region which is richer in the "chief things of the ancient mountains, the precious things of the lasting hills, and the precious things of the earth and of the deep that coucheth beneath," than any other portion of America of similar dimensions.

Farther, since by those unchanging laws of geological structure and geographical position which the Creator himself has established, this region must always, notwithstanding any artificial arrangements that man may maké, remain distinct from Canada on the one hand and New England on the other, the name Acadia must live, and I venture to predict that it will yet figure honourably in the history of this western world. The resources of the Acadian Provinces must necessarily render them more wealthy and populous than any area of the same extent on the Atlantic coast, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, or in the St. Lawrence valley, from the sea to the head of the great lakes. Their maritime and mineral resources constitute them the Great Britain of Eastern America ; and though merely agricultural capabilities may give some inland and more southern regions a temporary advantage, Acadia will in the end assert its natural pre-eminence.

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#### THE PRESS GANG AT QUEBEC, 1807.



**L** *E CANADIEN* Newspaper, of September, 1807, thus chronicles the death on the 13th September of that year, of Simon Latresse, by the discharge of fire-arms, the perpetration being one of the crew of H. M. Man-of-war Blossom, commanded by Captain George Picket.

"Latresse, says this Journal, was at the time attending a dance in St. John suburbs, when a press gang under the

charge of Lieutenant Andrel entered. Latresse was laid hold of, but his great strength and activity enabled him to shake off his captors. He then took to his heels and received from one of them a pistol shot, the ball going through his body.

Latresse was a native of Montreal, aged twenty-five years, had been for seven years a Norwest *Voyageur* to Michilimackinac—as such noted for his fidelity and attachment to his employers. He leaves a widow mother, aged 75 years, of whom he was the support.”

This melancholy event inspired the poet Quesnel, a piece of verse, in which Latresse is supposed to utter his validictory on his death bed. It will be found in the *Bibliothèque Canadienne* for April, 1826 : its length precludes its insertion here.

J. M. L., Quebec.

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#### HISTORICAL ITEMS.

**W**ASHINGTON never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up, confused and abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States the labor was almost wholly performed in Committee of the whole, of which George Washington was Chairman. He spoke twice during the Convention ; but his words were so few that they could not fitly be termed speeches. The Convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity and the sincerity with which he spoke, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability was almost without a parallel, said that the greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his super-

iors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of man is not to be measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

There came a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when George Washington, President elect of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, stood on a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber in the old Federal Hall on Wall Street, to take the oath of office. An immense multitude filled the streets, and the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses. Clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with hair powdered and with white silk stockings, silver shoe-buckles and steel-hilted dress-sword, the hero who had led the colonies to their independence came modestly forward to take up the burdens that peace had brought. Profound silence fell upon the multitude as Washington responded solemnly to the reading of the oath of office: "I swear—so help me God." Then, amid cheers, the displaying of flags and the ringing of all the bells in the city, the first president turned to face the duties his countrymen had imposed him. In sight of those who would have made an idol of him, Washington's first act was to seek the aid of other strength than his own. In the calm sunshine of that April afternoon, fragrant with the presence of seed-time and the promise of harvest, we leave him on his knees in Old St. Paul's, bowed with the simplicity of a child at the feet of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

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### CANADIAN LOYALTY.



**D**URING the last American war, an innkeeper (named Palmer), who lived near Fort Erie, had a picture of his late Majesty George the Third, which was suspended over the chimney-piece in his best parlour. It so happened, that an American General

was quartered at this house, and observed the picture. One day, he took some pieces of paper and stuck them over the eyes. When Palmer came in to make up the fire, the General said to him, "I see you have a picture of your old blind King, Mr. Palmer;"—"Ay," says Palmer, who was busy with the fire, "His Majesty is an old man, and has lost his sight."—"Yes," replies the General, "he has; look at him, look at the picture." Upon which the landlord, casting up his eyes and observing the pieces of paper, made a blow with the tongs which he happened to have in his hand, which, if it had not been caught by some bystanders, would inevitably have spoiled the Republican's joking; as it was, he was knocked down, and the picture remained there all the war, and, for what I know, does still, as I saw it in 1815, and last time in 1822.

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### THE CUVILLIER CURRENCY OF 1837.

BY R. W. MCLACHLAN.



STRANGE, as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that many of those articles that we now despise were once considered as most useful, as indispensable, aye as some boon from the Gods. Inventions, which in their day, classed the inventors as benefactors of our race, were from time to time thrown aside as useless, and the old fashioned way voted the best. Others followed with like results, natural instincts and convenience will prevail. In all our working out of the problem of civilization, there is this constant returning to a first love, especially, when in the end, the first proves to be the best.

In our own peculiar sphere those filthy paper nuisances, dubbed *shinplasters*, are no exception to the rule. When a country, by a great commercial crisis, is denuded of its metallic currency, some large hearted (perhaps rather astute) financier, for his own and his customers' convenience, issues

a quantity of fractional notes. No other substitute being offered for their lost purchasing medium, this fractional currency is at once accepted as a great relief by a suffering community ; and as such, is much lauded above the old fashioned weighty metallic change.

A commercial crisis, such as mentioned above, occurring in the United States during the summer of 1836, many of the larger firms became insolvent while there was a regular hurricane of failures among the smaller ones. Against this general and wide spread ruin the banks could not long hold out ; and as one after another of the more trustworthy institutions closed their doors, things kept getting worse, until at length, specie payment was suspended.

The effect of this depression was early felt in Canada, and specie, scarce at any time, was in part hoarded by a distrustful peasantry, and in part shipped to foreign ports. The banks held bravely up against this difficulty, paying out specie for all demands. But, as the precious metal became scarcer, transactions were so straightened, that business, languishing as it was, under the prevailing depression, was brought altogether to a stand still. Of money, the motor of trade, there was none to be had. The banks could and probably would have pulled through, but, as the depression wore on, the stringency became greater. Something had to be done. So a meeting of the business men of Montreal was at length called, and after considerable discussions, a series of resolutions were passed, calling on the banks to suspend specie payment. To this they accordingly agreed, and, with the liberation of a paper currency, they were again able to resume their discounts. The pressure of the depression was thus to some extent removed, but what little was left of the general assortment of Spanish and other foreign silver now entirely disappeared from circulation.

There was no kind of change to be had, nothing under a dollar (for the charter of the banks would not permit of

them issuing lower denominations) \* consequently the people were as ill off for small change as they had been for large change. Many coiners, with considerable profit to themselves, by a copper currency, attempted to help their fellow citizens out of the dilemma. Ample and exceedingly varied was this currency, and our Canadian Numismatic study lingers around it with fond remembrance ; otherwise it would have been barren indeed. This metallic currency was at length voted an intolerable nuisance, for generally two or three dollars and even more would be received in this assorted change. Carrying change to the market was often as laborious as bringing home the marketing. It was a return to the old Roman method of purchasing by the pound weight of copper or bronze. All coppers, not the issue of the government, or, perhaps better of other governments, were called in, rather their circulation called down and great quantities collected, and thrown into the St. Lawrence. There was again a great dearth of small change. To remedy this, several wealthy firms, and some not so wealthy, issued series of fractional notes of denominations varying from three pence (five cents) to two-and-sixpence (fifty cents). These fractional notes were at that time looked upon as a great convenience and were eagerly accepted as sovereign relief from the pressing evil.

The earliest issues of these were unsightly things. Mere labels, well named shinplasters, printed from coarse wood-blocks, or even from type. The paper too was poor, so that there was nothing to prevent a wholesale manufactory. They often bore allusion to the return of specie payment when they were to be redeemed in coin ; but that return, to the loss of the holders, never came to many of them.

This was not the case with those issued by Cuvillier & Sons, a firm of undoubted integrity and ability. Their

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\* A large number were issued, ostensibly by Felix Souigny, for the Banque du Peuple.

promises were always worth their face. Early substituting copper plate for types, and using a superior paper, their shin-plasters or fronts, as the inscription indicated, became the favorites. So highly were they esteemed, that at one time over \$16,000 worth of them was in circulation, a large sum considering the size of the city and the limited wants of its inhabitants.

This proving a paying speculation, they, for many were not redeemed, and the interest on this amount made up a considerable revenue. Messrs. Cuvillier aimed at higher operations in that direction. Plates of ones, twos and fives were ordered from Rawdon, Wright & Hatch of New York. A large number of sheets were printed from them, but just as they were ready to be put in circulation, a law was passed forbidding the issue for general circulation of promises to pay save by chartered banks.

The same act also made the further circulation of fractional currency illegal. This was the lifting of a lead, an incubus from the trade of the city for such it had become. Mere shreds of paper, pieces of disintegration, the issue of firms innumerable in all stages of solvency or rather insolvency, was all that was left. A bank note reporter was of no use in unravelling this complicated skein. The best judges were frequently deceived, and had every evening to make allowance in counting their cash for a certain amount of doubtful change. But, while it was thus impossible for judges to avoid being imposed upon by these almost illegible rags, to the unsophisticated *habitués*, whose learning did not lie in the direction of a written language, they were pictures of deceit. No wonder that the return to the use of "hard" money, was received with joy by all.

To return to the Cuvillier notes. There were three distinct issues of them. Of the first I have not been able to see any specimens, and therefore cannot describe them here.

Through the kindness of Charles H. Walters, Esq., of the firm of Cuvillier & Co., I am able to present specimens of



of the second issue panted from the original plates. These plates were engraved on copper, and reflect credit on Mr. Bourne, who, I believe, is still living in Montreal. They were for a long time the best specimen in circulation. The inscription is in both languages, and reads "good for three-pence," "six-pence," "one shilling," "one shilling and three pence," and "two and six-pence."

Of the third issue, I have only seen two varieties, they like the dollar issue, were engraved by the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. They are a three-pence and a seven-pence half-penny and are of the highly artistic design characteristic of all the works of that firm and their successor the American Bank Note Company.

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### EDITORIAL.

**A**LTHOUGH hardly necessary to offer an apology for our continued devotion to our chosen subject, it may be as well thus to keep its objects constantly before us. Collectors are not in the majority, nay, they are seldom met with, and many lack energy and interest in their chosen pastime. For all this they accomplish their end, leaving an impression on the community tending towards a nobler and higher development. By collectors we do not mean relic hunters, but those who "coin by coin" build up a monumental cairn of the past. Not simply by the bringing together of gems of ancient art and the *Chef d'Œuvres* of the modern moneyers is the pursuit we encourage. The collection of the multitude of facts relative to history and art, thus accumulated here, and there among these unobtrusive observers of the past. By the record of this combination of observation is our expectation for an enlarged sphere of usefulness, and we hope that all will join with us in this effort. Yet, let none be discontented, with this simply collecting. By perseverance new facts will

be brought to light, and if not, there is in the work an exercise and experience gained, to others unknown. In corroboration of this fact we quote the following, slightly altered, from an address recently delivered before the Numismatic Society of London : " Apart from their connection with history, coins have an interest of their own, as being trustworthy survivors from bygone times, and after all, however unphilosophical it may be, there is an innate feeling planted in the human breast which invests the mere fact of collecting and arranging with a peculiar pleasure. The degree of pleasure varies much in different individuals, but no one who has not himself been a collector or in some manner in charge of collections can acquire that intimate knowledge of coins which is so necessary not only to avoid imposition, but to have a proper appreciation of their character and meaning.

" It is here that those of our members who are rather collectors than professional numismatists, can render such good service to our science, and I trust that we shall long number among us members of both these classes, and that by their mutual co-operation our knowledge of the past may each year be extended and rendered more complete. Let us hope that during the coming year our collectors may produce many new types and coins, and that among us may be found those who will appreciate these new discoveries, and be able to extract from them their full historical value."

— Economists are somewhat exercised regarding the disturbance in the relative value of the most prevalent *media* of exchange. The production of silver has run far ahead of the usual increase in the demands of trade. The ever flowing current tending eastward cannot now absorb the increasing surplus. Silver compared with Gold has wonderfully decreased in value. The difficulty is how to re-adjust matters so as to accommodate them to the new order of things. Will our silver coins remain of the same size as at present or be raised in weight to bring them up to their proper value ?



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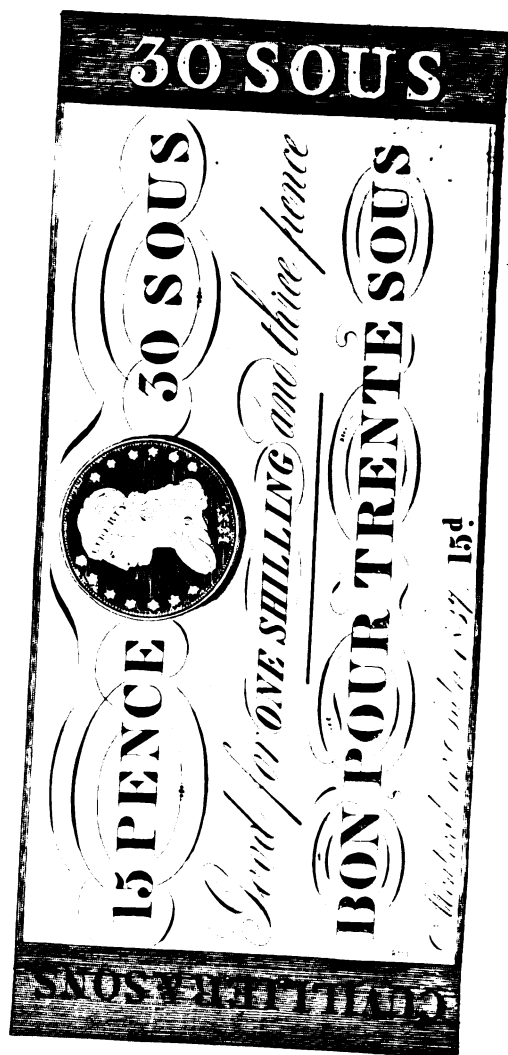
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MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1877.

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THE FORGOTTEN PAST.

BY BENJAMIN SULTE.

**A**ERICAN Archæology has of late assumed a highly important position in scientific research. The time is past when it is possible to exclaim with a writer who had visited this Continent, that : " Nothing is known of Ancient America ; not even a ruin exists there to lead the imagination to things of old."

Now that ruins of cities have been discovered over an extended area, indicating the existence of a community of civilized nations ; the attention of the Savants of Europe is drawn thitherward, and to the importance of such new material in the study of our race in this part of the world.

No theory has yet been definitely adopted, and none is likely to be generally received, in regard to the first people that inhabited America, until much further research has been made. The subject is constantly being further elucidated by the solution of new questions, and it is thus the

more interesting to those who follow its progress through the writings and discoveries of the learned world, from time to time made public.

Let us examine briefly into the extent of the subject and the theories formed therein by those devoted to it.

In the beginning saith the Scripture : " The Spirit of God *is* fluttering on the face of the waters." There was no visible land. The solid crust imprisoning the central fire, had not yet been shaken by that mighty element. Afterwards, when by shocks, rendings, and distortions, this outer covering was marred, table lands and peaks appeared above the universal ocean. America was the first to rise from the depths, notwithstanding the greater pretensions of the " Old " European Continent. Canada in the laurentides shows the most manifest indications of these first upheavals.

Why then has not the soil of America, prepared so early, nursed one of the first branches of the human family ? There is nothing that seems to contradict this. At a later period the immigration movement towards America as far as we know, took place under conditions in no way superior to that of the sons of Adam when they partitioned the world among themselves. It is quite probable that some families early reached America and that they were as prosperous as their brethren remaining in Asia. Both Continents were physically united in the geological past, even now in spite of earthquakes, volcanoes, and the resistless ocean, the chain uniting them can hardly be said to be broken. Can we without believing that this Continent was inhabited at an exceedingly ancient period, explain the many remarkable monuments now found existing over a vast extent of its surface.

The plains of the West, New Mexico, California, and the Isthmus of Panama, are the repositories of these marvels of the unknown past. Cities of vast extent, gigantic erections, works seemingly fabulous, shew traces of a civilization which has left no written history. Yet these are its history ; they

speak! It matters not that the Indians discovered by Columbus and Cortez were ignorant of their meaning, and could only say that they had always been as ruins, heaps of mutilated columns, and piles of huge architectal palaces defying the ravages of time. Such buildings were constructed by the sons of our first parents. Examine their works in Asia. Why may not those in America be equally early with them, especially when the similarity of style has been proved? There was no unsurmountable object to prevent them early coming here.

Notice also that these ancient builders must have reached this Continent from an Asiatic direction as their works are all on the western slope. Some ruins in Florida and those of Peru are of an entirely different character and evidently belong to a more recent and consequently more advanced civilization.

The idea is no longer tenable that men before the flood were uncivilized and ignorant of the art of construction, such errors are fast fading away. The builders of the Ark, and those who raised the Tower of Babel were as capable of constructing the stupendous monuments of Palcuque and Nicla, (Panama), having the appearance of the same parentage with the ancient land marks of Asia.

In that case it seems as if the migrations of the race around the world had begun from West to East, and not in the course of the sun, or as we generally style the westward flight of Empire.

Possibly this may have been interrupted by the flood, if so the marvels of Palcuque and Nicla were erected previous to that time. Then with these we are in possession of the first human constructions. Of what afterwards happened we have some knowledge. The race had to develop for a second time during long centuries. From the heights of Asia, tribes extended towards and occupied the shores of the Mediterranean, while others pushed eastward to China, and there

established a colossal Empire, having intimate connections with the coasts of America. Thus was repopled the world ; colonization following two diverse paths, crossed each other in this " New World."

Issuing from the table lands of Central Asia towards the Mediterranean, and from thence across the Atlantic to America. The men of old, as early as three or four thousand years ago, followed this path.

From the days of Plato, 2,300 years ago, who writes of what was then ancient, up to the time of Professor Maury, recently deceased, science has been puzzled with regard to traditions relating to a continent which was supposed to have existed in mid ocean, between Europe, Africa and America. According to reports, traces of it are supposed to be still visible.

After all the shaking, bulging, distorting and eruptions that our poor planet has undergone ever since the flood, almost anything may be believed concerning it.

Peruvian, Mexican and Floridian monuments have more than one point of resemblance to those of Ancient Egypt. Were they built by people from the shores of the Mediterranean ? It is more than probable, otherwise how could we reconcile their resemblance, to such a peculiar style of architecture as is displayed on her Temples.

No one doubt the aptitude for navigation displayed by the dwellers by that immense inland sea. They soon found its outlet, and with indomitable energy sailed out into the broad Atlantic. The Ancient Kings, such as David, Solomon and Alexander dispatched their fleet to the extremity of the known world. The hardy Phœnicians, who were familiar with the storms of the Atlantic, may step by step by the islands disseminate through it, have arrived on the coasts of America, or better perhaps, by way of the Continent described by Plato. There is nothing improbable in this. A salubrious climate invited them to remain in such attractive abodes as Mexico,

Florida and Peru. Love of discovery may have attracted them to take up their abode on this side of the Atlantic, with as much force at least as impelled the French under far less inviting conditions to settle in Canada two or three centuries ago.

Again the oceanic currents, which carried Cabral to the shores of Brazil in the year 1500, and which are taken advantage of in our days to shorten the voyage from Europe to America, may have been known to the sailors of the Pharaohs, or other Monarchs, friends of navigation.

A vessel may have been stranded on the new land, a full squadron perhaps, and without the means could never return to their old home. The exact date of the sinking of the *Atlantide*, so named by ancient Authors is unknown, but it is supposed to have taken place about 3,000 years ago. It is not improbable that in consequence, communications between Europe and America suddenly ceased, and that a certain dread prevailed among the sailors of the Mediterranean. What caused the repugnance of the contemporaries of Columbus when the idea of crossing the Atlantic was mooted? A prevailing superstition lead them to fear that they would be engulfed by the waves of the Atlantic, should they sail beyond the sight of land.

In short,\*America has been peopled by two distinct migrations, one from Asia settling on the Western part of the continent, and the other from Europe, occupying the Eastern coasts, including Mexico. The first is only known by its monuments of stone, but of the second we have many other evidences.

The reader will no doubt be desirous of knowing something of the wild tribes described by the discoverers of this continent, for the Empires of Montezuma and the Incas, differ entirely from the condition of the numerous nations dwelling between Cape Horn and Alaska. They present nothing unusual so far as we are able to judge. The descen-

dants of Adam and Eve, naturally came here after the manner of races and families already mentioned. It is a bad precedent to affirm that the presence of savages in America is unexplainable, so we may let the matter drop. If we look at it in a common sense way, that nothing is more feasible than migrations from Asia to the East, and from Europe to the West. These two sources must each have contributed their share of the wandering tribes of America, as they have the civilized nations of Mexico and Peru.

This contrast between civilized and uncivilized, living side by side, has always been in the world. Savage tribes have frequently been found ranging in the vicinity of Jerusalem, Babylon and Troy; on the borders of art loving Greece; at length conquering the conqueror Rome, aye, and even knocking at the Palace gate of the great Charlemagne. To those acquainted with history such facts will be found constantly recurring.

As many as fifty migrations may have taken place. To speak of authenticated and recent facts it may be remembered that the Northmen of Europe founded numerous establishments in North America, during the 8th and 9th centuries perhaps, for we have nothing to the contrary, long before.

During the long range, between four and five thousand years since the flood, how many, many accidents must have occurred, resulting in the forced migrations and consequent settlement of numerous families on both shores of America. Most likely a number of these isolated Colonies developing, became radically changed. Destitute fishermen uneducated and without the means of continuing their European civilization, may have degenerated into "Indians." It may be remarked that most of the so called Indians, were only barbarous in their dress and their ignorance. These like the Algonquins, the Iroquois and the Sioux, boasted that they never had any connection with timid surrounding tribes, and



this appears to be true. They had an entirely different origin. Suppose an emigration of a whole nation from Asia, on account of a conquest of their territory by some unrecorded invasion, is it probable that the armed emigrant will be changed as soon as he touched American soil. No he remains a warrior, and drives before him the miserable descendants of the long ago shipwrecked European sailors. He will conquer in his turn and live securely armed in a bower of his own choosing.

What about the various languages spoken by the Indians in different parts of America? A simple question, we answer, nothing is so subject to change as language. This matter has been thoroughly studied. How can we explain the formation of idiom differing so much, as for example, in Europe where nations border so closely on each other; and where will we now find any of the languages spoken within its borders two thousand years ago? Some are now using their third idiom, and are likely to change yet once again. What become of the language of ancient Gaul (France)? absorbed by the Latin, and the Latin transformed into "French," not more than five hundred years ago.

Considering the question in this light, is it to be wondered that the unfortunate isolated groups attempting to subsist in the primeval forests of America, with little if any knowledge of their new home, should soon have lost their mother tongue and adopt one more suited to their changed conditions. Unwritten, no language can be preserved.

Taking this for granted, it is no difficult matter to raise a race of savages, so far well, but how are we to account for the occurrence in America of the great nations, blessed with a higher civilization, peculiarly their own? Because they came to America under auspices totally different from the warrior tribes or bands of peaceful wanderers. No doubt the emigrant from the shores of the Mediterranean, brought with him his own knowledge, and higher civilization, most

of this he probably soon lost, nevertheless this capacity of civilization and his desire for superior comfort remained. He retained enough to carve out for himself a new condition, or rather civilization, in which here and there may be traced a dim semblance of the far off old, in the laws, religion, art, and traditions of Mexico and Peru.

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### DOLLARS AND CENTS.



THE following appeared in an English Magazine in 1864, but it will still retain interest with those who remember our "Silver Nuisance," in Canada, prior to the year 1870, the closing anecdote calls to mind our old fellow citizen, Mr. Rattray, one of our pioneer Numismatists in Montreal.

In intimate connection with the banking system of the United States, stand the various and intricate currency regulations of the United States and Canada. I include the currency system of the Canadas in this connection, because, though under separate governments and political institutions, the United States and the British provinces are closely allied in their commercial, monetary, and other business transactions.

At the first glance nothing seems to be more simple and facile of comprehension than the American system of reckoning money in dollars and cents ; and, if no other method were in use, nothing could be more simple in reality. With the single exception of the 3 cent piece, a piece of money coined expressly for postal purpose (three cents being the uniform rate of letter postage throughout the United States,) the decimal coinage is carried out in all the purely American coinage, which consists of cents only, in copper or nickle ; 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent pieces in silver ; and 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollar pieces in gold. A few years since 3 dollar pieces were coined, and a few 50 dollar octagon-shaped coins were

issued from the California mint ; but these pieces of money were subsequently called in, the 3 dollar piece not being a decimal coin, and the 50 dollar, or £10 piece, being cumbersome and weighty to carry. Throughout the United States dollars and cents, and their decimal parts, are the only coins recognised by the Government, or accepted at the different Government offices ; and all mercantile accounts and monetary transactions to a large amount are reckoned and kept in dollars and cents. But throughout the country a very great inconvenience arises from the practice still maintained by many retail dealers, of calculating their sales and making out their small accounts in the old currency. This practice would be less inconvenient if the currency itself were uniform throughout the several States ; but this is not the case, and even a native-born American, Travelling from one State to another frequently finds himself as ignorant of the currency as any emigrant just landed at New York.

What is the meaning of a currency differing in value from the legitimate money of the State ? some persons may inquire ; for in Great Britain we have no such currency, in the American sense of the term. I will endeavour to explain. In former days, when the United States were colonies of the British empire, the British system of reckoning money in pounds, shillings, and pence was common alike to the colonies and the present British provinces ; but, specie being scarce, as it generally is in new countries, the coins of every nation were readily current at a certain regulated valuation. Spanish and Mexican dollars were, however, the most common coins ; and hence, probably, originated the custom of *reckoning* in dollars, which was adopted in America from its earliest settlement by Europeans, though, as I have observed, accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The scarcity of gold and silver coin, however, enhanced its value, and necessitated the adoption of a colonial currency similar in denomination, but of less intrinsic value than the

British currency, or sterling money. What is now styled the Halifax currency, which is still the currency of the British American provinces, was at one period the prevailing currency of the United States. Thus, the silver Spanish or Mexican dollar was valued (to quote entire figures) at four shillings sterling and at five shillings currency, and the gold pound sterling at five dollars, or twenty-five shillings currency (still to quote entire figures, and cast out fractions).

The British crown, or five-shilling piece, was valued at six shillings and one penny currency; the half-crown at three shillings and one halfpenny; the shilling at fifteenpence; and the sixpence at sevenpence halfpenny—a valuation still maintained in the British American provinces. When, however, the War of Independence broke out between the colonies and the mother country, specie, or coined money, became scarce still. The established currency was disturbed, in consequence of the increased value of gold and silver compared with other commodities; and, to meet the exigencies of the times, a currency was adopted varying in different sections of the country, according to the greater scarcity of coin in some parts than in others. Thus, in New York and other central States, the silver dollar (which was always regarded as the standard) was valued at *eight* shillings currency, and the pound sterling, consequently, at *forty* shillings currency. In the New England States the dollar was valued at *six* shillings currency, and the pound sterling at thirty shillings; while in some of the Southern States coin became so scarce that the dollar was valued at *ten* shillings currency, and the pound sterling at *fifty* shillings.

When, at length, the independence of the United States was acknowledged, and business affairs settled down into order and regularity, it is probable that these awkward divergences from the ancient currency of the colonies would have been rectified, and the former system restored, had not the British monetary system been altogether abolished, and a

decimal currency of dollars and cents substituted in its stead. It is, however, one of the most difficult things imaginable to get a people to adopt a new system of reckoning money and keeping accounts, even though it be easier and simpler than the old one ; and for many years, notwithstanding that dollars and cents were the only denominations of money recognised by the Government, the people continued to reckon, in pounds, shillings, and pence, those of each section, according to their own particular system of currency, and thus the disarranged currency became perpetuated in its disarrangement. For though in course of time the general custom of reckoning in pounds, shillings, and pence wore away, the retail dealers and petty shopkeepers, in the New England States particularly, but more or less in other States, continue to make out their small accounts in pounds, shillings, and pence, to the present day ; the motive no doubt being the advantage they can take of the odd half cent which this system of reckoning entails, in making their change. The difficulty and inconvenience and loss which this practice entails upon travellers may be illustrated as follows :—

We will suppose an Englishman to have just arrived in Canada—though a native American travelling from one State to another will be subjected to a similar loss and inconvenience, since few Americans are conversant with the currency beyond their own native State—but, for the sake of making the subject clear, we will suppose an Englishman to have just arrived in Canada, and to be in ignorance, as nine persons out of ten would be under similar circumstances, of the currency of the country.

His first surprise will probably meet him on landing at Quebec ; for he will be eager to purchase some of the fruit, which the *habitants* are accustomed to carry to the wharves to tempt the appetites of the strangers just off a long sea voyage. He buys a pennyworth of apples, and offers sixpence in payment. To his astonishment he receives sixpence

halfpenny change, in Canadian coppers, and his fruit into **the** bargain. He thinks there must be some mistake, but **the** dealer insists that all is right ; and as the purchaser cannot understand the *habitant's* Canadian French *patois*, he goes on his way, thinking that the poor man is determined to cheat himself. He next makes a purchase in a dry-goods store (*Anglice*, linen-draper's shop) to the amount, he is told, of three shillings and ninepence. He of course places **three** shillings and ninepence upon the counter, but the odd **ninepence** are returned to him ; and then he learns that **three** shillings sterling are three and ninepence Halifax or Canadian currency, at five shillings to the silver dollar. He goes to New York, and there makes a similar purchase ; but he is only required to pay forty-seven cents, or about one shilling and elevenpence English, and is informed that there are twelve and a half cents to the "York" shilling, and eight shilling to the dollar, New York currency. The shopkeeper has also made half a cent extra profit on his goods, on account of the impossibility of returning half a cent in change.

Our traveller proceeds from New York to Boston, and in the latter city again makes a purchase to the amount of **three** shillings and ninepence, and, as he is still on United States territory, he of course thinks he is right in tendering a similar sum to that paid in New York ; but he finds that **sixty-two** cents are demanded from him, or about two shillings and sixpence English, and he is told that there are sixteen and a half cents to the shilling, or six shillings to the dollar, New England currency. From Boston he proceeds to Charleston, South Carolina, where once again he purchases goods to the value of three shillings and ninepence ; but here he discovers that he is called upon to pay only **thirty-eight** cents, or about one shilling and sixpence English, since in South Carolina currency there are ten cents to the shilling, and ten shillings to the dollar, though here also the shopkeeper contrives to

gain his half cent additional profit by making out his bill in currency instead of in dollars and cents, in consequence of the impossibility of making even cents out of the odd ninepence currency.

Half a cent is but an infinitesimal fraction over a farthing ; but I am told that many tradesmen make a good thing out of the farthings in change which "genteel" customers contemptuously refuse to trouble themselves with ; and so do the "cute" traders out of the half cents they continue to squeeze out of those customers who are not up to the trick, and who do not insist upon their bills being rendered in legitimate dollars and cents. Up to 1852-3 this currency annoyance was rendered more annoying and perplexing in consequence of the practice that prevailed throughout the States of taking or giving in change, over the counter, Spanish quarter dollars, and pistareens and French francs and half-francs, and German florins and guilders, and English half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, as well as lesser silver coins ; in fact, the current coins of all nations, at a certain specified valuation, which could be found by referring to the "Bank Bill Directories." The specified value of these foreign coins was, however, liable to depreciation, accordingly as the coins were worn or dilapidated ; and the value of worn or dilapidated foreign coins was determined at the will or caprice of any person who chose to consider that they had done duty at their specified value long enough. All that was necessary in such case was to scratch a cross diagonally on the face of the coin, when it immediately diminished in value. For instance, I have taken in change, at the rate of twenty-five cents, a Spanish or Mexican quarter dollar, perhaps worn so smooth that the device upon its face is scarcely distinguishable. I enter a shop, or "store" and make a purchase, and tender in payment, among other change, my smooth Spanish quarter. The shopkeeper happens to be in a bad humor, or from some cause or another he is unusually sharp. He

singles out my smooth quarter, marks a cross upon it, and says,

"That quarter ain't worth no more nor twenty cents."

"But," I reply, "I have just received it for twenty-five cents."

"No matter; 'taint worth only twenty cents *now*. See the cross upon it."

"But you marked the cross."

"Well, it has done dooty long enough. 'Taint worth only twenty cents *now*."

This is all the satisfaction I can get. I may take it back if I choose, or the shopman will receive it with five cents additional, and I may as well pay that sum, for no one will give me more than twenty cents for my defaced coin.

There was one tiny coin, however, which strangely held its own in spite of all defacement. The Spanish *real*, or "six-penny bit," as it was termed, valued at six cents, passed current for that sum long after it was so worn as to be merely a thin, smooth wafer of silver, not worth intrinsically three cents. It was no uncommon occurrence at this period for workmen in silver to take a small piece of silver metal, beat it flat and cut it round, about the size of a small note wafer, and then sally forth to the next public-house and exchange the improvised coin for a six cent drink. At length the evil became so glaring that these dilapidated coins were called in, and a pure American coinage substituted in their place, though foreign coin in good preservation was still current at a certain legalized valuation up to the commencement of the civil war. Since the suspension of specie payment, coin of any description is eagerly sought after, and accepted at a liberal premium, in paper, above its nominal value.

The comparative circulation of gold and paper money in Great Britain and the United States has always been in an inverse ratio; for whereas in England the labourer or mechanic, or most people in the receipt of weekly wages, rare-



ly handle bank-notes, the similar classes in the United States are very rarely paid their wages in gold, or even in silver, beyond a very limited amount. Still there is one State which has always enjoyed the—according to British prejudices—enviable privilege of a genuine specie currency.

The United States Mint and Assay Office are situated in the city of Philadelphia, and though New York has often sought to wrest this advantage from its sister State, and to get the Mint of the United States transferred to its own great commercial metropolis, it has hitherto been unsuccessful, and in Philadelphia the United States Mint still remains, though there are several branches, and a Government Assay Office in Wall Street, New York.

In Philadelphia, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania—for no other reason that I can conceive, except that the coin of the country is issued from that State—one, two, and three dollar bills, so numerous elsewhere, are prohibited. No Pennsylvanian bill must be of lesser denomination than five dollars, or one pound sterling, and the bills of any other State, of less denomination than five dollars, are forbidden to be offered or accepted under a heavy penalty. Of course this is a State law; and though it is evaded—New York State and other bills being freely taken from strangers and travellers at the hotels and large commercial houses—it has the good effect of keeping Pennsylvania tolerably free from the numberless counterfeit bills that are to be met with elsewhere, and which frequently pass current for a long while before they are detected and exposed in the “Bank Directory;” it causes a greater amount of specie to be current in Pennsylvania than in any other State, and it has established the monetary system of the State on a firmer and more satisfactory basis than that of any other section of the country.

The cause of this extensive circulation of paper money in bills or notes of small value, and of the free circulation

of foreign coin, and of the existence of so many banks of issue in every part of the country, requires to be explained to many English readers, who are used to an abundant circulation of gold and silver, and who look upon paper money only as a necessary medium in business transactions of the heavier description; yet it is sufficiently apparent. The United States is a country of boundless resources, sparingly populated in comparison with its vast extent of territory; while, until the discovery of the mineral wealth of California, it was very scantily supplied with silver and gold, when its immense commerce and its enormous business transactions are considered. Its people are naturally fond of speculation; and though they frequently speculate rashly and recklessly, and bring upon themselves periodical monetary crises which involve them in temporary trouble, they are conscious of their resources, and of their abundant recuperative powers. They had not, nor have they had ever since the discovery of the auriferous wealth of California—for that discovery has only served to increase their speculations—a sufficient specie basis for their business transactions with each other and with foreign countries. It was and is necessary to provide specie for the payment of their imports from abroad, over and above the value of their exports, and therefore they are compelled to the issue of a paper currency among themselves, being satisfied of their ultimate solvency, in consequence of every extension of territory, every opening out of new territory, every increase of population by immigration or otherwise, and every new business enterprise adding to their material wealth, and providing for the redemption of their paper currency.

Before I close I will find space to relate an amusing anecdote relating to the Canadian currency, the truth of which I vouch for. Some years since, two Scotch immigrants, just arrived in Montreal, went to the shop of a Mr. Rattray, a noted tobacconist of that city, and also a Scotchman, to re-

plenish their stock of snuff. One of the twain entered the shop, and with true Scotch frugality asked for a bawbee's worth of sneezin'. The snuff was measured out to him, and he offered sixpence in payment, and of course received sevenpence in change.

"Ye've gien me too muckle, mon," said the honest Scotchman displaying his seven pennies in change.

"No ; all right, my man," replied Mr. Rattray.

"But there's seven pennies, see, and I gave ye but a saxpence !"

"All right, I tell you," repeated Mr. Rattary ; and the Scotchman quitted the shop and rejoined his companion, to whom he showed his snuff and his change.

Something in the manner of the two immigrants induced Mr. Rattray to follow them unperceived, as they walked away, and in a few minutes the same man that had made the purchase entered the next tobacconist's shop, and again asked for a bawbee's worth of sneezin', again tendering a sixpence in payment, and again, of course, receiving seven Canadian pennies in change.

"Ye've gien me too muckle. I only gave ye a saxpence," repeated the Scotchman ; and a second time he was assured that all was right, and that a sixpence, English money, passed for sevenpence halfpenny currency.

This time Sandy walked forth from the shop in triumph, saying, as he rejoined his expectant companion, "It's a' richt, Andrew. They've gien me my seven pennies again ; but ay, mon, it's a bra' country this, where a man aye gits ane bawbee's worth o' sneezin' and seven pennies for ane siller saxpence !"

The poor man had yet to learn that, if sixpence sterling was worth sevenpence halfpenny in copper currency, it was but a siller saxpence after all.

## THE OLD NEPTUNE INN.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine Inn."

By J. M. LEMOINE.



WHEN the brilliant Henry Ward Beecher, pronounced Quebec, an *Old Curiosity Shop*, we are induced to think that amidst its accumulated Antiquarian relics, its Church pictures and madonnas, its famous battle-fields, its historical monuments, massive fortifications and wonderous scenery,—more than one of the quaint French dwellings with their pointed gables, and walls four feet thick, must have caught his observant eye. However striking Ward Beecher's word-painting may be, it would, we opine, have required the mystic pencil of the Author of "*The House with the Seven Gables*," Nathaniel Hawthorne, to becomingly depict all the *arcana* of such a building as the *Chien d'Or*, (the old Post Office,) with its ghastly memories of blood and revenge.

The legendary moss clustering round these hoary piles, is not however always dark and gloomy. Love, war, adventure, occasionally lend them their exciting or their soft glamour. Sometimes the annals of commerce entwine them with a green wreath, a sure talisman against the dust of oblivion. It is one of the latter we purpose here briefly to describe.

At the foot of Mountain Hill, stands our chief Emporium of News, labelled for more than a quarter of a century, *Morning Chronicle Office*. This business stand for many years past, has been owned by Hon. Geo. Okill Stuart, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty. Its beginnings bring us back to the era of the Bourbon Sovereigns of Canada, to the unregretted time (1758,) when Intendant Bigot's shoddy *entourage*, held high carnival, in famine-stricken Quebec.

In those blighting days, in which Madame de Pompadour reigned in France, and Madame Pean, in Quebec, *rings* and

publicrobbery flourished in Canada ; but among high officials, all were not corrupt. There were some memorable exceptions. One of these exceptions, was the worthy, witty, literary and honest Warden of the Quebec merchants, Jean Tachet "*homme probe et d'esprit*," "*syndic des marchands*," say old Memoirs. Mr. Tachet was not only an upright, wealthy merchant ; he was also gifted with the poetical fire ; he wrote the first French Poem, issued in Canada, "*Tableau de la Mer*."

Jean Tachet was an extensive holder of real estate in and round Quebec ; warehouses (*des voûtes*) on the Napoleon Wharf ; a country seat on the St. Foye road, subsequently, the property of Surveyor General Samuel Holland,—Holland Farm ; lastly, the well known business stand, where in 1847, Mr. St. Michel, printed James Bell Forsyth's News Sheet, the *Morning Chronicle*.

Commercial ruin overtook the worthy, Lower Town Magistrate, Monsieur Tachet ; his ships and cargoes, during the war of the conquest, like the rest of poor, deserted Canada, fell in English hands, being captured at sea ; out of the disaster, Jean Tachet saved his honorable name.

We fail to trace for a time, the fortunes of his Mountain Hill Counting House. At the dawn of this century, the premises were used as a famous coffee-house, the Neptune Inn ; a noted place of resort for merchants, masters and owners of ships,\* and probably occasionally looked up in 1808-9 by the Press Gang. Singularly enough, sixty years ago, the leading Lower Town Merchants, met in this old tenement of the former *Syndic des Marchands* to establish the first Exchange. Of the resolutions passed at the meeting thereat held in 1816, and presided by a leading Merchant, John William Woolsey, Esq., subsequently President of "Quebec Bank," we find a

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\*The Neptune Inn was opened as a House of Public Entertainment for Captains, by William Arrowsmith, on 1st May, 1809. (See *Quebec Mercury*, 1st May, 1809.)

notice in the *Quebec Gazette*, of 12th December, 1816.\* They decided to establish a Merchants' Exchange, in the lower part of the Neptune Inn. Amongst those present, we recognise familiar names : John Jones, George Symes, James Heath, Robert Melvin, Thomas Edward Brown, &c,

Why was the place called Neptune Inn ? For the obvious reason that a large statue of the God of the sea, bearing in one hand a formidable iron trident, stood over the main entrance in a threatening attitude.

This conspicuous land mark, was known to every British ship captain frequenting our port.

But if it meant to the wearied mariner, boundless cheer, the latest London papers, pipes, and soothing rum punch mixed by a comely and cheerful bar-maid ; to the unsophisticated Canadian peasant, attracted to the lower-town on market days, it was of evil portent.

With honest *Jean Baptiste*, more deeply read in the *Petit Catechisme*, than in heathen mythology, the dreaded God of the sea and his truculent trident, lost cast ; in his simple eyes, they symbolised the Prince of Darkness, "*Le diable et sa fourche*" : the terrors of a hereafter.

This did not however prevent it from standing sentry, in the same exalted spot, for close on forty years, until in fact, having fallen to pieces by natural decay, it was removed about the time the *Old Neptune Inn* became the *Morning Chronicle* Office ; its *dejecta membra* are now a dead secret.

The origin of the famed statue has defied the most recondite searchers of the past. For the following, we are indebted to the retentive memory of that eminently reputed authority, the "oldest inhabitant."

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QUEBEC, 5th December, 1816.

\* "At a meeting of the Board of Green Cloth held at the Neptune Inn :

John Wm. Woolsey in the chair.—It was unanimously decided to establish a Merchants' Exchange in the lower part of the Neptune Inn, &c. (Then follow the resolutions.) Subscription to be two guineas per annum.

On motion of John Jones, Esq., Resolved that the following Gentlemen do form a Committee of Management :—Thomas Edward Brown, James Heath, George Symes, John W. Woolsey and Robert Melvin."

The statue of Neptune says the octogenarian, Robert Urquhart, so well remembered at the foot of Mountain Hill, was presented to the landlord of the hotel George Cossar, formerly, butler to Hon. Mathew Bell, who then owned the St. Lawrence Chambers. It had been the figure head of the *Neptune*, a large King's ship stranded in 1817, on Anticosti. The wreck had been bought by John Goudie, of St. Roch Suburb, then a leading ship builder, and having to break her up, the figure-head was brought to Quebec, and presented as above stated.

SPENCER GRANGE, *Christmas Eve*, 1876.

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## NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY JNO. HORN.



IN Vol. 4, No. 2, of the *Antiquarian*, appears an interesting article on the "Early Press in Canada." The following in connection may not prove uninteresting to your many readers :

### NOVA SCOTIA.

In 1751, printing was introduced into this Province, but at that time there seems to have been but little encouragement for the press. The first Press was established at Halifax, and there was not a second in the province untill 1766.

Bartholomew Green, Jr., was the Grandson of Samuel Green of Cambridge, Mass., and was of the firm of Green, Bushnell & Allen, of Boston. He removed to Halifax, with a press and types, in August 1751. He died about six weeks after his arrival, 52 years of age.

John Bushnell, who had been the partner of Green in Boston, immediately succeeded him in Halifax. He printed for the Government, and in the first week of January, 1752, published the first Newspaper printed in Nova Scotia. The work for Government was inconsiderable, but was the chief

support of Bushnell. He was a good workman, but had not the art of acquiring property, nor did he make the most economical use of the little which fell into his hands. Bushnell died in February, 1761. He left a son and daughter.

Anthony Henry succeeded Bushnell as a printer at Halifax, he was a German, and had lived sometime with a printer, but had left his master, and became a fifer in one of the British Regiments; with this Regiment he came to Nova Scotia, but sometime after obtained his discharge. There was then no printer in the Province, and his pretensions to skill in this art greatly facilitated his release from the army. Henry began business with the press and types which had been used by Bushnell. He published the *Gazette*; the Government through necessity gave him some work, which was badly executed.

In 1766, a printer with a new and good apparatus, came from London, and opened another printing house. He published a newspaper, and was employed by Government. Henry who had been inattentive to his affairs did not dispond at the prospects of a rival, but much to his credit exerted himself, and did better than before. After a few years trial, his rival, not finding the business so profitable, nor place agreeable returned to England, and Henry was again the only printer in the province, he procured new types and a workman better skilled than himself. His printing from this time was executed in a more workmanlike manner. He remained without another rival until the British Army evacuated Boston in March, 1776, when the printers in that Town, who adhered to the Royal cause, were obliged to leave that place, and they with other refugees came to Halifax. Henry continued printing until his death. He possessed a fund of good nature, and was of a very cheerful disposition. He died December, 1800, aged 66 years.

Robert Fletcher arrived at Halifax from London in 1760, with new printing materials, and a valuable collection of



**Books and Stationery.** He opened a Bookstore and Printing House near the parade, published a newspaper, and printed for the Government. Until this time there had been no bookstore in the province. Fletcher executed his printing with neatness and raised the reputation of the art in Nova Scotia. He remained in Halifax until 1770, then sent his printing materials to Boston for sale, and returned himself to England.

Alexander and James Robertson, who had been printers in New York, Norwich and Albany, went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia in 1783, where they printed a newspaper.

John Howe, began printing in Halifax in 1776, and still continued his press in that place, and was publisher of the *Gazette* in 1812.

After the peace in 1784, printing found its way into the Province of New Brunswick.

The art was introduced into Lower Canada, soon after the conquest by the British. There was however but one press established here before 1775.

At Quebec soon after the organization of the Government of the Province by the British, a printing house was established in that City, by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, under the firm of Brown and Gilmore, who, a Canadian authority, mentions as coming from Philadelphia, and an American writer says: "They are supposed to be the first who introduced the art into Canada. They printed both in English and French, and their work was executed in a very handsome manner. Both were Englishmen, and had served regular apprenticeships in London. Their partnership continued till 1774. They were printers of the first paper published in Canada, the *Quebec Gazette*. The first number was printed on 21st June, 1764, partly in French and partly in English, this paper is still in existence. From that time Brown the senior partner, carried on the business for himself. Brown was bachelor, he died in Quebec, and left his property

and buisness to his nephew, Samuel Neilson. There were two or more presses in the Town in 1812.

A press was established in Montreal in 1775, by Charles Berger and Henry Mesplet, Co-partners, under the firm of Berger & Mesplet. After this partnership was dissolved, Mesplet continued the business; he was imprisoned for printing something against the Government. After his liberation he continued to print in this place until he died. Mesplet came from Philadelphia to Montreal with the American Commissioners, Agents of the American Continental Congress in 1775, to establish a printing house and publish a newspaper, as a means to interest the people in the cause of American Liberty.

The first newspaper published in Montreal, was the *Montreal Gazette*, it was first printed in 1778.

The *Montreal Herald* commenced 1811, by William Grey as printer and proprietor.

The first paper published in Upper Canada, was the *Upper Canada Gazette*, issued in April 1793.

### SALE OF THE MENZIES LIBRARY.



ON 18th November, was concluded in New York, the sale by auction of one of the most valuable,—probably the most valuable collections that has ever been offered in the United States. It contained some of the rarest volumes extant. The sum realized was a trifle over \$50,000, a large sum of money for a private collection of Books. The collection of this Library by Mr. Menzies, has been the work of his life, and with impaired health he thought it best to dispose of his books, which, by his personal attention, could be done to better advantage, than if left for his heirs to attend to. The books, as a whole, were in the finest possible condition.

There were present at the sale representatives of great libraries from Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other places. But the most conspicuous among the buyers were private collectors, many of whom, being gentlemen of fortune, bore off the richest gems of the collection, for a public institution cannot afford to spend two or three hundred dollars for a rare pamphlet, or \$900 for an Indian Bible that no one can read.

The catalogue made 469 pages, and will be preserved by collectors as a useful book of reference, as well as a record of one of the choicest libraries ever sold in the United States.

The following are a few of the more valuable lots, with the prices they brought :—

"Cicero's Discourse of Old Age."—This (magnificent, perhaps, the finest in existence,) specimen of Benjamin Franklin's Printing, (1774,) was "clean, fresh and crisp as it came from the press." Only three other uncut copies are known to be in existence, \$168.

Clarke's "Ill News from New England," the 1652 edition, uncut and in fine condition, \$105.

Clarke's "Impartial and Authentic Narrative of the Battle of Bunker's Hill." 1775 edition, \$34.

Quite a sensation was created over a unique copy of "Colden's History of the five Indian Nations," printed by Bradford, New York, in 1727. It was started with a \$20 bid, and the competition went on briskly until it finished at \$210.

Columbus "De Insulis nuper Inuentis," &c. (Basle, 1494), after some very keen bidding, was finally knocked down for \$100.

The "Confession of Faith," (Boston, 1680), brought \$38.

And the first book printed in Connecticut, also a "Confession of Faith," (New London, 1710), went for \$60.

Denton's, "A brief discourse of New York," (London,

1670), the first book of the kind in the English language, \$220.

The great book of the collection : "Eliot's Indian Bible," which is in fine condition and splendidly bound, was secured by Mr. Cook of Providence, amid applause for \$900.

The event of the whole sale, however, was the disposal of Washington's Correspondence with General Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, during the Revolution. It comprised 54 original autograph letters, all in Washington's own handwriting, except 7, which were written by his Secretaries. They are mostly written on foolscap paper, and made upwards of 200 pages of an imperial 4to Volume. The bidding commenced at \$500, and mounted to \$2,250, at which figures they were awarded to Mr. Cook, who was one of the largest purchasers at the sale.

The total amount is the largest ever realized at a book sale in New York.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of "The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal."*



IRS,—On looking at a back number of *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, I happened to see that the late Sir George Duncan Gibb, a member of many learned Societies, both in England, America and Canada, was a well known contributor to your Journal ; it occurred to me, that although some months had elapsed since his death, it would not be uninteresting to your readers to know something as to the dispersion of his collection of Coins.

The collection consisted of nine cabinets, containing as the Auctioneers catalogue stated "5000 rare old Coins," and were sold together with the whole of his household furniture, library, pictures, &c., under the hammer, on the 13th of April, 1876, by a firm of auctioneers of the highest

respectability, yet totally unused to the sale of Coins, with the result that the whole collection did not realise one hundred pounds, and I have no hesitation in saying that had they been catalogued by a numismatist and sold by Messrs. Christie or Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, the celebrated auctioneers of literary property and works illustrative of the fine arts, the result would have been very different ; however it was otherwise, and the Coins originally catalogued in 45 lots, were, with the consent of the buyers, altered in the room at the time of sale, to eleven lots, in consequence of, as the auctioneer stated, the catalogue being extremely heavy, and time pressing ; by this arrangement each cabinet and its contents was sold as it stood, the two extra lots, being, a japanned tin cash box containing 150 Nuremberg Counters which brought £1. 1s., (perhaps the only lot that fetched its full value,) and 2 Medals—a Canadian Medal of 1786, and a large sized oval silver medallion of George Washington, dated 1793, which brought £1. 17s., a cabinet containing 511 Roman bronze Coins, amongst which were many beautiful specimens, being knocked down for £11. 10s. The collection of American Coins was small, numbering only 197, mostly South American, and were sold for £4. 1s., and this was considered to be nearly its full value, so that there were but few scarce Coins amongst them, as I need hardly state that American Coins in London, always bring their full value, as evidenced by the prices paid at a sale at Sothebys on the 6th of May last, where a Washington Cent of 1792, (Obv. : naked bust, with laureated head to right. Rev. : Eagle with expanded wings, holding an olive branch and a bunch of arrows, with three stars on each side of Head,) brought £10. 5s., and another of the same date, but not quite so well preserved, brought £8. 5s.

The collection under notice consisted principally of Roman Coins, there being about 1500 bronze of all sizes, and about 250 Roman Silver, the remainder being composed of those

I have previously mentioned, and a few Greek, Bactrian and East Indian, and a miscellaneous assortment of almost every European nation, together with a few fine Medals of celebrated men. In conclusion, I must add, that although I have pointed out that the prices realized were extremely low, yet I cannot help remarking, that for so eminent a man, and so enthusiastic a numismatist, the collection was singularly poor.

C. W. STAINFIELD.

London, England, *September 15th*, 1876.

### SANSOM'S TRAVELS IN CANADA.



IN the number for July last, your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Horn, called attention to some inaccuracies in the above work, and I now venture to notice the gross ignorance of his subject which Mr. Sansom exhibits in his narrative, indeed his prejudices are so apparent, that one might almost charge him with wilful misrepresentation, notwithstanding his motto on page 36 :—

“Truths which lay hid in darkest night,  
My pen shall bring again to light.”

I am afraid that his bias in favor of the “pellucid name of Washington,” warps his judgment of everything Canadian; the frontispice to Mr. Sansom’s Volume, “Quebec, drawn from memory,” is without doubt the most extraordinary birds eye view of that city ever published, and his “recollections” of Ticonderoga and Isle-aux-Noix, surely never occurred to any other traveller.

After referring to the fate of Howe in 1759 and Burgoyne in 1777, he speaks of “Anterior scenes of massacre and horror which rendered the sonorous name of Ticonderoga, terrific to our peaceful ancestors, after passing the ruins gray of this dilapidated fortress, (the French called it elegantly

'Carillon,' from the hub-bub usually kept up there in time of war,) and these of 'Crown Point,' (called by them 'Fort la Chevelure,' or the scalping place, a barbarous denomination which the English melted down into 'Crown Point,' still indicative of the same savage practice.) I awoke in the night under these solemn recollections, and the morning star was shining in with perceptible reflection, at the little window of my birth." (*sic in orig.*)

After a pæan in honor of travel, especially into "Foreign Countries," our friend draws on his recollection for the following panegyric :—"When the moon rises to illuminate his [the traveller's] path, as the sun sets in the West, which it does with such evident co-operation, whenever the moon is at full; he can hardly fail to be touched with admiration and gratitude, at the splendid provision of which he stands so much in need."

"Having passed Burlington, the Capital of Vermont, in the night, next morning after breakfast, we were called up to see the British Flag flying at Illinois, ('*Isle aux Noix*,' as the French call it,) and His Majesty's Crown over the gateway."

After a word of sympathy "for the British Officer and the fair Companion of his voluntary exile," and pity or contempt for "three young marines, in Scotch bonnets, who failed to catch a rope, which *our* Captain threw to them," our author observes :—"Enough,—perhaps too much of *Illinois*."

Canadian readers need not be told that *Isle aux Noix* is the correct name, and not "Illinois," as our author calls it.

But I must close, lest any one should say :—"Enough,—perhaps too much of Mr. Sansom."

STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

## SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED TO COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD.

**B**Y the kindness of Mr. E. Cogan of Brooklyn, we give the following copy of a letter from J. Howard McHenry of Baltimore, with reference to a Silver Medal presented to his grandfather, Col. Howard, the hero of the Battle of Cowpens :—

"I take the liberty of troubling you with regard to the history of a Silver Medal that is in my possession, of the two faces of which I send you impressions taken for me by an engraver,—it has a loop by which it may be suspended, and through the loop is passed a piece of blue ribbon, edged with white, known as the Cincinnati ribbon.

The following reference to, and description of it is taken from Nile's Register for October 16th, 1824, being an extract from an account of a dinner given by the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland to Lafayette :—

"From the point where the swords crossed each other were suspended two precious revolutionary relics, the high rewards also of a grateful country to one of her best and bravest sons." They were two Silver Medals which the Congress had presented to Colonel John Eager Howard; upon the first was :—(here follows a description of the Cowpens Medal, well known to collectors).

The other has the device of an officer pointing with his sword to a retreating enemy, and beckoning to his men to advance; whilst hovering in the air is the figure of Justice with her scales. The motto is "*Virtute et justitia Valet.*" On the Reverse is the figure of an Officer treading upon the British Lion and Flag,—with one hand piercing him with a spear, and with the other holding the end of a chain passing around the body of the animal. The motto around the device is "*Vincalis suis Vincitur.*"

My mother, a daughter of Col. Howard, died in 1821. Mrs. Read, (my mother's sister,) now the only surviving



child of Col. Howard, remembers distinctly the dinner given by the Cincinnati Society to Lafayette,—she took her two nephews (the grandchildren, above mentioned of Colonel Howard,) to the dinner, and that whilst she remained in a private room, the two boys were called into the dining room, towards the close of the entertainment, and that Colonel Howard presented to each of them, (my cousin and myself,) one of his revolutionary medals, whilst the Society by acclamation, admitted them to the privilege of honorary membership.

I was but 4 years old in 1824, and therefore I have no personal recollection of the circumstances, but this account establishes very clearly how the medal came into my possession.

I am now unable to ascertain the name of the action in commemoration of which the medal was given, there is no personal inscription on it; it is an *intaglio*, and there probably exists no model, die, or duplicate of it, all the histories and biographies that I have access to, mentions but one award by Congress of a Medal to Colonel Howard, (*vis.* : for conduct at the Battle of Cowpens,) and this is very different from the one I am now seeking information about. Mrs. Read, the Colonel's sole surviving child, knows nothing concerning it, beyond what is contained in the above statement."

[We shall be glad if this notice should be the means of eliciting any information with reference to this interesting Medal.—EDS.]

### THE ASSYRIAN TREASURES.



THE number of contract tablets already recognized among the new treasures received by the late Mr. George Smith, is about 3,000. Of these no fewer than 1,800 were found together, and must have formed part of the archives of a single great firm of

Babylonian and Assyrian transactions extended over more than a century, and the dates of their vouchers and securities range through the reigns of Nabopolassar, Nabuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, and down to those of Cyrus, Darius, Hystaspes, and Artabanus, who revolted against him. Of more striking specimens of historical tablets about a score have already turned up. Besides there are several bricks bearing the legends of very early Babylonian kings. For the lovers of art may be mentioned besides several vases of some merit, fragments of a seated figure in dark basalt, and a couple of bronze statues of ancient infant deities. The same class will be completed with the fine lion couchant in gray granite, a foot and a half long, and standing on a pedestal of the same material about four inches in height. It was found in Bagdad, and was purchased by Mr. George Smith for the British Museum during his last expedition but one; but owing to losses which need not be specified, has only reached Great Russell Street.

When it is added that this Bagdad lion bears on his breast the royal ring and hieroglyphical name of one of the Shepherd Kings, who ruled Egypt during 511 years, it will at once be seen that this monument is quite as likely to interest the historical and chronological student, as the enthusiasts for ancient art. The name of the Pharaoh in question, who must have been master of both the Euphrates and the Nile, and whose reign thus seems to furnish the desiderated very early synchronism between the Assyrian and Egyptian annals, is (in its classical form) Sethos. The hieroglyphical escutcheon is that of the Pharaoh, from whose accession the famous stela of San ar Tanis in Egypt dates an era just 400 years from which had run down to Ramses II., the Sesostris of the Greeks. In the list of Assyrian Kings in Syncellus, a Sethos actually appears with a reign of half a century, which is made to begin in that historian's year of the world 3637, or B. C. 1857; and in his Egyptian lists a

Pharaoh of the same name, with 50 years of reign, which began accordingly to Syncellus in the same year, A.M. 3636, is also to be found. Mr. George Smith was the first to find the cuneiform name of the same king on a ring in the British Museum. Another unique find in the new collection is a complete Babylonian calendar, noting all the lucky and unlucky days of the year. It remains only to add at present that Mrs. Consul Skene lately arrived in London from Aleppo, with Mr. Smith's papers.

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### REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.

**R**EJECTED Addresses," by Horace and James Smith, was offered to Mr. Murray for twenty pounds, but refused. A publisher, however, purchased it, and, after sixteen editions, Mr. Murray gave £131 for the right to issue a new edition. The total amount received by the authors was more than £1,000. "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë, was, it is said, rejected by several publishers. This, however, is rather doubtful. We believe the manuscript was sent to Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., in Cornhill, and there it remained for a long time, till a daughter of one of the publishers read it and recommended her father to publish it. The result is well known. It brought the author fame and money. "Eöthen," by Mr. Kinglake, was offered to twenty different houses. All refused it. He then in a fit of desperation, gave the manuscript to an obscure bookseller and found the expenses of publication himself. This also proved a success. "Vanity Fair," that very clever work of Thackeray's, was written for *Colburn's Magazine*; but it was refused by the publishers, as having no interest! "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella," by Mr. Prescott, was rejected by two of the first publishers in London, and it ultimately appeared under the auspices of

Mr. Bently, who stated that it had more success than any book he had ever published. The author of "The Diary of a late Physician" for a long time sought a publisher, and unsuccessfully. At last he gave the manuscript to *Blackwood's Magazine*, where it first appeared and was very successful. The first volume of Hans Andersen's "Fairy Tales," was rejected by every publisher in Copenhagen. Andersen had then neither name nor popularity, and published this exquisite book at his own expense, a proceeding which soon brought him into notoriety. Miss Jane Austen's novels, models of writing at this day, at first met with no success. One of them, "Northanger Abbey," was purchased by a publisher in Bath for ten pounds, who after paying this sum, was afraid to risk any further money in its publication, and it remained many years in his possession before he ventured upon the speculation, which, to his surprise, turned out very profitable. When the poet Gray's "Ode on Eton College" appeared, but little notice was taken of it. The poet Shelley had always to pay for the publication of his poems. The "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore at Corunna" was written by Rev. Charles Wolfe. "It was rejected so scornfully by a leading periodical that the author gave it to an obscure Irish paper."

---

#### MONTREAL IN 1806.



OME of the names and firms doing business then :

Frederick Wm. Ermatinger, Assignee, later Sheriff, and father of the late Colonel William

Ermatinger.

Cuvillier, Aylwin & Harkness, principal Auctioneers and Brokers.

James & Andrew McGill & Co., Commission Merchants, Thomas Blackwood, was a member of the firm. Andrew

McGill died in April, 1806. James McGill was founder of McGill College, and died in 1813.

Bellows, Forbes & Gates, Leather, Skins, etc., fronting the market place, (opposite the present Montreal House.)

John Donegani, 5 Capital Street, Teas, Wrapping Paper, etc.

J. Reid, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Peace.

Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Alexander Auldjo, Agent.

Edward Wm. Gray, Sheriff, and a large owner of Mount Royal, whose son William was a printer, and founder of the Montreal Herald.

J. M. Cadieux, Notary, after whom one of our streets is called.

Ed. Edwards, Published the Montreal *Gazette*, Weekly at 15s. per annum, at 29 St. Paul Street.

Charles Arnoldi, Clocks, etc.

Henderson, Armour & Co., Spirits, Salt, Teas, etc.

Daniel Arnoldi, Surgeon, 4 St. Gabriel Street, later 21 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Louis Chaboillez, Auctioneer, etc., after whom one of our Squares has been named.

Lewis, Lyman & Co., Druggists, etc., fronting the Market place, succeeded Wadsworth & Lyman in 1802, which business is now carried on by Lymans, Clare & Co.

Jonathan Hagar, had just received from Boston, Boots, Shoes, Camel Haired Shawls, etc.

N. Graham, 7 St. Francois Xavier Street, and 1 Hospital Street, had opened his fall supplies of general goods, secured from New York and Philadelphia.

Austin Cuvillier, Auctioneer and Broker.

Henry Corse, Paints, Oils, etc., 73 St. Paul Street.

Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, 119 St. Paul Street, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, etc.

Northrup & DeWitt, Hats, Caps, etc., brother of the late Jacob DeWitt.

Louis Guy, Notary, after whom Guy Street is called.  
 Kay & Smith, General Merchants. J. H.

### THE HON. AUSTIN CUVILLIER.



**I**N our last we gave some account of the Currency issued by Cuvillier & Sons; we now, following out our intention, give a short sketch of the Hon. A. Cuvillier, the founder of that firm.

A financier of the first order, he early entered business on his own account, and in a short time was at the head of one of the most extensive Commission Houses in Montreal. Having by his shrewed business tact, amassed for himself considerable wealth, he, a true patriot, offered his services to his country, and was accordingly, in 1815, elected as representative for the County of Huntingdon. Representing that constituency uninterruptedly until 1834, during these nineteen years he served his country faithfully. On account of his eminent financial abilities, he became one of the leading members on every committee relating to finance.

During that time of political turmoil and unrest, arising out of the development of our constitution, he was always found advocating the rights of the people, while in 1828, he was delegated along with two others to lay before the Imperial Parliament, a numerous signed petition, from the people of Lower Canada, complaining of a privation of their rights. His answers were so able and to the point, that he was highly commended, and secured a favorable answer, promising that the abuses complained of should be righted.

In 1834 he lost his seat, but was on the union of the Provinces in 1841, returned for his old constituency. On the assembling of Parliament he was elected speaker, in which position he displayed his usual ability, until the dissolution of parliament, when he retired from political life. Four years afterwards (1849,) he died in Montreal. Often his

foresight enabled him to take advantage of the financial difficulties arising out of the unsettled political condition of the country, and thus added considerably to his already abundant means. One of these previously mentioned, was the issuing of the abundant fractional currency, during the financial stringency of 1837.

An item forgotten in the last article, may be worthy of note, as it may also have added to the dearth of change. When the rebellion was on the point of breaking out, all the specie held by the banks was secretly shipped to Quebec for safety, as rumours of raids on the banks had for some time been prevalent. There we might say was the entire metallic change of the country, hoarded until the threatened danger was past,

### INDIAN TRADE AT MONTREAL IN 1689.

DIFFERENCE OF PRICES IN THE INDIAN TRADE AT MONTREAL, AND  
ORANGE, (ALBANY,) N.Y., IN 1689.

| THE INDIAN PAYS FOR    | AT ALBANY. | AT MONTREAL. |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 8 pounds of Powder,    | 1 Beaver,  | 4 Beavers.   |
| A Gun,                 | 2 "        | 5 "          |
| 40 pounds of Lead      | 1 "        | 3 "          |
| A Blanket of red cloth | 1 "        | 2 "          |
| A white Blanket        | 1 "        | 2 "          |
| Four Shirts            | 1 "        | 2 "          |
| Six pairs of Stockings | 1 "        | 2 "          |

The English have no black or Brazilian Tobacco, they sell that of Virginia at discretion to the Indians.

The other small wares which the French truck with the Indians, are supplied them by the English, in the market.

The English give six quarts (pots,) of *eau de vie* for one Beaver. It is rum or spirits, or in other words liquor distilled from the sugar cane, imported from the West Indies.

The French have no fixed rate in trading brandy, some give more, some give less, but they never give as much as a quart, for a beaver. It depends on places and circumstances and on the honesty of the French trader.

REMARK :—The English do not descriminate in the quality of the Beaver, they take all at the same rate which is more than 50 per cent higher than the French, there being besides more than 100 per cent difference in the price of their trade and ours.

J. H.



### THE CENTENNIAL AWARD MEDALS.

**T**HE Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia being now closed, we present our readers with an engraving of the medal awarded to exhibitors. A special medal has been prepared for Canadian exhibitors, an engraving of which will appear in our next number. As the *American Journal of Numismatics* has just come to hand with a very good description of the medal, we take the liberty of inserting it in our pages.

Engravings of the Medals awarded to exhibitors at Philadelphia have appeared, and the dies have been prepared by



Mitchell, of Boston. The Medals are to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint. They are of bronze, four inches in diameter, which is said to be the largest work of the kind ever made in this country. The design accepted has for the obverse, a female figure, seated, facing observer's left, crowned with laurel, holding in her extended right hand a wreath of laurel; her left rests upon an oval shield, having on it a *fac simile* of the seal of the United States. Behind her is a factory; before her are emblems of art and manufactures—a pallet, bust, vase, anvil, square, gavel, and part of a cog wheel. In exergue, in small letters, "Henry Mitchell. des. & sc. Boston, U. S. A." This central design is surrounded by a circle of thirty-eight six-pointed stars, divided into four equal parts by raised elliptical tablets, with seated female figures, personifying the four continents: at the top is America, turned to the right, holding the shield of the United States, an eagle is soaring in the sky; on the left, Europe, to the left, resting upon her right hand, behind her a gavel, in the background a Grecian temple; on the right, Africa, to the right, a couching lion behind her, and palm trees and pyramids in the background; at the bottom, Asia, turning towards the observer, with oriental temples and pagodas in the back-ground. A border of a character similar to that known in architecture as *echinus*, around the edge. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, "Awarded by United States Centennial Commission," in four lines, the first and the last curving. The wreath sends out a spray on each side, which divides into two semicircles the legend, "International Exhibition Philadelphia, MDCCCLXXVI." Border as obverse.

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— The Queen has granted medals to every person serving on the steamers "Alert," "Discovery," and "Pandora," during the Arctic expedition.

## THE NEW CENT OF 1876.



**A**FTER an interval of seventeen years a new copper or bronze coinage has been issued in Canada. Another Cent has appeared, yet under an old dress, so much does the Cent of 1876, resemble that of 1859. But still it has its differences, metal has considerably depreciated in value, and now we have one third more in thickness and weight in our present coin, while the figure of our Queen is older, having naturally so to speak, advanced in age with the lapse of years. The head too is coronated, and has a different arrangement of the hair. On the reverse the impression is bolder, and we notice besides the altered date, the letter H, the mark of our Canadian mint and moneyers, Heaton & Sons of Birmingham.

It may seem strange that we have been so long without such numismatic novelties seeing that Canadian silver Coins have been freely issued for the past six years. But now even is copper with us a real desideratum? Canada has not during the present generation at least, been at a loss for necessary copper change. The difficulty has often been the other way. Too much such change. Her liberal financial policy in accepting as such, everything that even resembled a copper coin, precluded any dearth in that article. For coins of all nations, and *mints* were available as change. Even in 1869, when the half of this Cosmopolitan Currency was withdrawn from circulation, there remained of the uncondemned Bank issues ample for the wants of the country.

We well remember the time when the first issue of cents was offered at twenty per cent. discount. The Bank of Upper Canada was then the government agent, and found it difficult indeed to get them into circulation. When the Bank failed, the amount still on hand, some twenty thousand dollars worth, was disposed of at from twenty-five to fifty per cent discount.

Notwithstanding even now, from the abundance of the old Bank tokens, there is no difficulty in getting the present issue into circulation, for no sacrifice is required.

Let us hope that this issue is only the harbinger of a series as long and uninterrupted, if not as glorious, as that of the mother land.

R. W. McL.

### PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS MEDALS.



THE late William Murray, Esq., of Montreal, having bequeathed, "The sum of five hundred dollars to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, to be by them invested and the interest thereof applied annually to procuring one or more Medals or other prizes, to be awarded for proficiency of scholarship to pupils of the High School Montreal;" the Board, has lost no time, in complying with the bequest, as we have been shown a copy of the Medal, executed by the Wyons of London, with their usual good taste, it being alike commendable for its size, applicable design and fine workmanship. Obverse :—Two connecting oval shields, the one to the left, having the arms of City of Montreal, the other the arms of Province of Quebec, encircled by an elaborate scroll work. Inscription :—"Protestant Board of School Commissioners for City of Montreal." Reverse :—"For General Proficiency in School Studies," in six lines within a wreath of laurel, encircled by "High School of Montreal, Wm. Murray, Prize. Founded 1874." Size 34.

The School Commissioners availed themselves of the same opportunity to issue one, on their own behalf, of a similar design and character, to be awarded to the High School for Girls. Obverse :—Identical with the above. Reverse :—"For General Proficiency in School Studies," in six lines, within a wreath of laurel, encircled by "High School for Girls, Montreal. Founded 1875." Size 34.

## MEETINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



GENERAL Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, was held on Wednesday evening, the 22nd November, at its rooms, Daniel Rose, Esq., President, in the chair-

A number of books, pamphlets and catalogues were laid on the table, among them several of great interest and use, kindly given by the "Massachusetts Historical Society," Abbot Lawrence, Esq., and S. A. Green, Esq., M. D., of Boston, for which the Society returns its thanks and appreciation of the gifts. To the latter gentleman, a long and devoted friend, the Society is under many deep obligations for past and continued favors.

On motion, Mr. John Horn, (Mansfield Street), was elected an ordinary member.

Mr. Gerald E. Hart exhibited a series of four Indian Chief Medals, an Agricultural Society Medal, a Directory of Montreal in 1819 (the first Directory of the City, and the only known copy), and a plan of the Siege of Quebec in 1759.

The Indian Chief series consists of :

I. Obv.—"Ludovicus XV. Rex Christianissimus." Bust laureated. Rev.—Honor and Courage (emblematic) standing upright, facing each other, each holding at arms length a Lance, the other hands grasped. Legend—"Honor et Virtus." Size 36, thick planchet.

This medal is the only known specimen, and is supposed to be one of those mentioned in P. Kalm's travels in Canada, 1749, in which he states "that the Indian Chiefs, at their reception of the new Governor, wore around their necks strings of wampum, to which was suspended a large Silver Medal bearing the King's effigy." In the catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, this Medal is not mentioned, but, under heading of "Peace of Utrecht," No. 469 has a similar Re-

verse with Head of Louis XIV. on the obverse. Likewise No. 192 under Louis XVI., has the same Reverse. The inference may be that these were not of an authorized design, but a few may have been hastily prepared with a mule design, the more so as the size corresponds with No. 469. The Medal has been a reward for services which terminated in the Peace of "Aix la Chapelle," corresponding in time with Kalm's travels, and thus is not mentioned by the observant Charlevoix.

II. Obv.—George III. and Queen Charlotte, busts facing, court dress, no legend. Overhead,—Drapery, divided by two tassels. Rev.—Royal Arms, as on No. 59,—Sandham—size 24.

This Medal, hitherto unknown, is attributed as an Indian Chief series, by its similarity in reverse to the above No. 59. Its smallness in size may account for its scarcity, as doubtless the Chiefs did not appreciate so trivial a gift, causing the authorities to withdraw and replace it by the following larger Medals :

#### PEACE OF PARIS 1763 MEDALS :

III. Obv.—Bust of George III. in Armour, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia." Rev.—Royal Arms,—Sandham—No. 59, size 48.

IV. Ditto. Sandham—No. 61, size 38.

The Agricultural Society Medal is also the first shown to this Society. Obv.—Two horses, tandem, drawing a plough in a farm. A man leads the first horse, whilst another guides the plough. Back ground consists of a fence and a range of mountains, below a horn of plenty, with a rake and other garden implements grouped ; the word "Montreal" is engraved. Legend, "Agricultural Society, Lower Canada." Rev.—An engraved inscription : "To Moses Hayes, Esq., first prize for a Bull at District Cattle Show, September, 1832."

The Secretary mentioned that he had received a sword for

examination by the Society, which had recently been dug up on a farm at Orillia, Ontario, measuring  $35\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, width at hilt one inch, tapering to a point. In the groove are the words, *M. C. fecit*, on one side, and *in Valencia* on the other. The sword will be submitted at the next meeting. It is of a make, seemingly belonging to the early part of the 16th century.

---

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held at the Residence of the Secretary, on Wednesday Evening, the 13th December, 1876. Among those present, were Messrs. D. Rose, H. Mott, R. W. McLachlan, Major L. A. H. Latour, George Cushing, James Ferrier, John Horn, James Esplin, and Gerald E. Hart. Visitors, Messrs Tolley and J. L. MacPherson. The President, Mr. D. Rose, in the Chair. The following gifts were handed in : Major Latour, a copy of his Annual Work, "L'Annuaire de Ville Marie." Mr. McLachlan, Medal in bronze, of the "Western Congregational Church." Mr. J. Ferrier, several bills of the Republic of Hayti, (1828,) for which the thanks of the Society, are recorded. Major Latour, laid on the table, for inspection by the members, Autograph letters. (both public and private,) and unpublished, of "Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve," of dates 1660 and 1663. "Barret," Notaire Royal, 1660 and 1662 ; "Jeanne Mance," 1665 ; "Marguerite Bourgeoys," 1670 ; "Gabriel Sonart," 1663, 1st Curé Sulpicien ; "Charles LeMoyné," de Longueuil, 1672 ; "Gilles Lamzon," 1672 ; "C. D'Ailleborest," 1673. These letters having been written in Canada, and having reference to its then state, are of unusual interest and intrinsic value. Mr. Ferrier, handed a collection of Rebellion Issue, including a note of Beausoleil, Vallie & Cie., of Montreal, 20 sous. One of "A. Pinet," of Varennes, and a Canada Bank Note of 1792, 5s., signed, Thomas Lilly, Junior. Mr. Cushing, presented a Marriage Medalet, said

to be used in the Country districts of Canada, as a Marriage Gift, also a "Fete Nationale," Medalet in Silver. Mr. Mott, proof set of George III., 1812, 3s., 1s. 6d. and 9d. Mr. Hart, a certificate of Masonry, (Parchment,) admitting Aaron Hart, (ancestor of the Secretary), a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 4, New York Registry, dated 10th June, 1760, signed by Officers of the Lodge, and Aaron Hart.

The Report of the Treasurer, was then read, showing a balance of \$146.00, to the credit of the Society, Messrs. Horn and Mott, were instructed to audit and report at next meeting. On motion of Mr. Hart, Mr. J. L. MacPherson, (366 St. Antoine Street,) and on motion of Mr. McLachlan, Mr. James Smith, (St. Antoine Street,) were duly elected ordinary members, Mr. MacPherson, at once taking his privileges as such. A desultory conversation ensued, as to the advisability of an amalgamation with the Montreal Historical Society, several members expressing themselves strongly in favor of the project, it was decided to allow the matter to stand over till the next meeting that a more decided opinion could be obtained.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The following Officers were elected for 1877 :

|                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Henry Mott,      | <i>President.</i>             |
| Daniel Rose,     | <i>1st. Vice-President.</i>   |
| Major Latour,    | <i>2nd Vice-President.</i>    |
| R. W. McLachlan, | <i>Treasurer and Curator.</i> |
| Gerald E. Hart,  | <i>Secretary.</i>             |

Editing Committee, Messrs. Rose, McLachlan and Mott.

The members were then shown the valuable collection belonging to the Secretary, of Canadian Coins, Medals and Rebellion Issue, including all the more rare and unique Canadian pieces that are now obtainable, as well as the minute varieties of the Canadian issue of Coins, which as far as known constitute this collection the most complete yet

formed. The Library of Works on Canada, was also examined with interest. The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary*.

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### EDITORIAL.

**I**N all our journeyings we are constantly on the look out for something relating to the subject most prominent in our minds,—for every one, no matter how indifferent or ignorant, has some prevailing time of thought: something in which he takes a more or less prepondering interest. That class of objects which commands our attention at home, will likely attract it when abroad. The Numismatist and Archæologist, then, when travelling, is still a collector, not merely of eligible objects for his cabinet, but in a greater degree of facts relating to them. Such facts, gleaned from the International Exhibition just closed, may serve for a thought or two.

From a casual glance through it,—for almost every visit no matter how protracted, must have been more or less casual, no one being able to take in the whole in detail—little could be learned of its numismatic and archæological treasures. The most notable object, or rather objects, in that department, were stands placed in almost every available spot, for the sale of commemoration medals. No opportunity lost for pushing the trade. Availing himself of a well known law in human nature,—that people do many things on the spur of the moment, and only purchase such object when in the humor,—the enterprising dealer so arranged his stands that, no one in the humor, could possibly change his mind without having a chance of securing one or more of these medals.

When writing of medals, we may mention, that many exhibitors displayed with their exhibits, medals awarded to them at former international and other exhibitions. Some,



especially in the British, French and German departments, shewing as many as thirty or forty. Highly meretorious were their manufactures no doubt. One or two of the larger manufacturing houses in the United States, did not fall far short of this number.

Of coins, proper, there were few if any exhibitors. Some Countries, as Japan, Turkey and Egypt, shewed along with other specimens of government requirements, sets of their latest coinage. In the Turkish department, we noticed a keen, business like Armenian, with several drawers full of Greek coins, which he offered at *Centennial* prices. He asked, for instance, eight dollars for a Didrachm of Cnidus, in ordinary preservation ; a peice that could easily be obtained from any dealer for little over a dollar. Among others he had several fine specimens of Athens, Corinth, Dyrrachium, Alexander and one or two of the Selucidæ. If he could have disposed of the whole of his stock at the same ratio it would have realized him mnch more, than the ordinary run of coin sales at present. There did not seem to be anything worthy of notice in any exhibits of those older countries whose long series of mintages runs back for nearly a thousand years.

Turning to the department of Archæology and Ethnology, we find it, as far as the continent of America is concerned, unusually complete. The Smithsonian Institute, seems to have almost bodily moved its unique collection of Indian instruments and utensils to the "Centennial." One might spend hours wandering among cases on cases of its specimens, there studying the handiwork of the aboriginal races of America. Arrow-heads, there were of every conceivable fashion and shape. Spear-heads, Knives, Stone Hammers, Chisels, Gouges and Celts in endless variety. Pottery too was well represented, while specimens of Obsidian Arrow-heads, Flakes, and Cores shewed processes in their manufacture.

Collections from the Western States, shewed the workmanship of the mound builders; that race of which the very name and age is lost. We look on these obscure records with strange feelings, knowing nothing, yet wishing to know, of their thoughts and actions, their history and their exit, for they are dead,—aye, extinct. How came they? Whence came they? Whither went they?

In the Peruvian department, were many interesting relics of the old Incas. Strange, fantastical, yet often artistic in mould is the pottery of that nation. Among their their vases and water vessels, the Archæologist might have spent days in studying these specimens of all that remains to us of "the children of the sun," whom we might regard as the Greeks of America.

Many more such objects, as worthy of attention, might be observed among the different departments, but they cannot be here enumerated: suffice to say, that as a whole, they formed the largest and most complete collection of American Archæology ever brought together.

— There is now in the possession of Dr. Dugas, of St. Henri, a valuable relic in the form of a walking-stick made from the timber of one of the ships, "La Petite Hermine," in which Jacques Cartier made his memorial voyage to this country, and sailed up the river to Montreal some 400 years ago. The stick was presented to a progenitor of Father Harkin, a relative of Mr. Dugos, and late *cure* of Sillery, Que., who in turn gave it to the Doctor. It is of oak, and still in good condition.

— The *Nord* states that, by a ukase on the 8th ult., the Emperor Alexander has instituted a bronze medal in commemoration of the brilliant service of the Russian troops at the taking of Khokand. The medal bears the inscription, "For the taking of Khokand 1875-1876."



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Vol. V.

APRIL, 1877.

No. 4

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1877.

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THE  
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VOL. V.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1877.

No. 4.

EXPEDITION TO CANADA IN 1775—1776.

**T**HE copy the following short sketch of the Expedition to Canada one hundred years ago, published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1845, as an Introductory Memoir to the "Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776, as one of the Commissioners from Congress."

We will not dwell, now, on the successes of our troops in Canada up to the spring of 1776. So many works have been written on the history of that period and on the biography of the eminent men who led our armies, that it would be useless, in this sketch, to review the earlier part of our campaign.

But after the successes of Arnold and Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the former of these officers pushed on towards Quebec through the wilderness. By the capture of a small fleet at Sorel, under General Prescott, the Americans had gained command of the St. Lawrence above

Quebec, and, as all the British posts in Canada were under our control, except the capital, that now became the object of eager enterprise.

On the 31st of December, 1775, Montgomery stormed that stronghold, and fell in the attack. Our troops were unsuccessful in effecting a lodgement; but Arnold, on whom the command devolved, sat down resolutely before the capital in the depth of winter, and with the small remnant of his troops besieged a Ministerial force of nearly double his number.

Reinforcements were sent to our colonial General, who had been immediately promoted for his gallantry, and troops that carried their own provisions during a perilous march through the forests on snow shoes, reached him from Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

With this fragmentary, undisciplined, ill-fed, and miserable array, he kept his ground until spring. Meanwhile, Wooster had quietly rested during the long and arduous winter, in the secure and undisputed Montreal. "A state of repose," says Mr. Sparks "which his countrymen were not prepared to expect from a man who had gained the reputation of a bold and active officer in the last war."

However, on the 1st of April, 1776, he left his winter quarters for Quebec, and, as he outranked Arnold, took command immediately on his arrival. Arnold, who was no doubt discontented at not being permitted to continue in authority at a season when he might have struck a daring and effectual blow, forthwith departed for Montreal, and left this weak and injudicious officer to conduct the siege.

Canada was thus, in fact, in the possession of our colonial troops, yet the tenure was rather nominal than real. It was a conflict between *the military* on both sides, whilst *the people* of the province—the subject matter of all available controversy—had as yet manifested no ardent desire to join us.

Such was the state of things early in the memorable year

of '76. But the feeble grasp with which we held that remote province was not long to be continued. On the first of April, Col. Hazen, who had taken command at Montreal, on the departure of General Wooster, and before the arrival of Arnold, thus wrote to General Schuyler :

" You are not unacquainted with the friendly disposition of the Canadians when General Montgomery, first penetrated into the country. The ready assistance they gave on all occasions, by men, carriages, or provisions, was most remarkable. Even when he was before Quebec, many parishes offered their services in the reduction of that fortress, which were at that time thought unnecessary. But his most unfortunate fate, added to other incidents, has caused such a change in their disposition, that we no longer look upon them as friends, but, on the contrary, as waiting an opportunity to join our enemies. That no observations of my own may remain obscure, I beg leave to observe that I think the clergy, or guardians of the souls and conductors of the bodies of these enthusiasts, have been neglected, perhaps, in some instances, ill used. Be that as it will, they are unanimous, though privately, against our cause, and I have to much reason to fear that many of them, with other people of some consequence, have carried on a correspondence the whole winter with General Carleton in Quebec, and are now plotting our destruction. The peasantry in general have been ill used. They have, in some instances, been dragooned with the point of the bayonet to supply wood for the garrison at a lower rate than the current price. For carriages and many other articles furnished, illegible certificates have been given without signature ; the one-half, of consequence, rejected by the Quartermaster-General. It is true, payment has been promised from time to time ; yet they look upon such promises as vague, their labor and property lost, and the congress or united colonies bankrupt. And in a more material point, they have not seen sufficient force in the country to

protect them. These matters furnish very strong arguments to be made use of by our enemies. With respect to the better sort of people, both French and English, seven-eighths are tories, who would wish to see our throats cut, and perhaps would readily assist in doing it.

"You may remember, sir, in a conversation with you at Albany, I urged the necessity of sending immediately to Canada, able Generals, a respectable army, a committee of congress, a suitable supply of hard cash, and a printer. Indeed, I had before represented those measures in person to congress, at least, to the committee of congress, and we have since been flattered, from time to time, that we should have one or all of these essentials."

The commissioners, alluded to by Colonel Hazen, had already been appointed by congress; and, on the day subsequent to the date of his letter, had departed from the city of New York on their way to Montreal.

On the 15th of February, '76, it was "Resolved that a committee of three—two of whom to be members of congress—be appointed to repair to Canada, there to pursue such instructions as shall be given them by that body."

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, were chosen for this purpose, (the two first named being members), and, by a special resolution, the last mentioned gentleman was desired "to prevail on Mr. John Carroll to accompany the committee to Canada to assist them in such matters as they shall think useful."

This gentleman, who afterwards became the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of the United States, had already received holy orders in Europe. He was a Jesuit of distinguished theological attainments, and was celebrated for his amiable manners and polished address.

Whilst congress was anxious to aid the cool judgment of Franklin by the intrepidity of Chase and the courtly address of Carroll, it went still further, and requested this

polished churchman to unite himself with the expedition, "and assist the commissioners in such things as they might think useful." The object of this, although not entered on the journals of congress or expressed in any formal preamble to the resolutions, is perfectly evident. In the debates on the Canada bill, in 1774, we are informed that there were one hundred and fifty thousand Catholics, and only three hundred and sixty Protestants within the government of the province of Quebec, and it was therefore believed that one of the surest means of prompt success with such a mass of Romanists, was to show them, by influential men of their own creed, that their brethren, over the borders, were up in arms and ready to do battle in defence of religious and political liberty. Three of these representatives came from a province originally founded by tolerant Catholics, who had received a tolerant charter even from a bigoted king.

It is a singular thing that Dr. Franklin, who now, at the advanced age of seventy, was sent on this wild and fatiguing journey to wrest Canada from England or neutralize it, had been one of the first seventeen years before, to urge its conquest upon the mother country. When he was in London in 1759, although he had no interviews with the minister, his conversation on American affairs was always respectfully heeded by men in power, and "it has been said on good authority," declares Mr. Sparks, "that the expedition against Canada, and its consequences in the victory of Wolfe at Quebec and the conquest of that country, may be chiefly ascribed to Franklin. He disapproved the policy, by which the ministry had hitherto been guided, of carrying on the war against the French in the heart of Germany, where, if successful, it would end in no real gain to the British Nation, and no essential loss to the enemy. In all companies, and on all occasions, he urged the reduction of Canada as an object of the utmost importance. It would inflict a blow upon the French power in America, from which it could never

recover, and which would have a lasting influence in advancing the prosperity of the British Colonies. These sentiments he conveyed to the minister's friends, with such remarks on the practicability of the enterprise, and the manner of conducting it, as his intimate knowledge of the state of things in America enabled him to communicate. They made the impression he desired, and the result verified his prediction.

The same ripe judgment that saw the importance of Canada for England in order to give her control over the lakes and the west, saw it for the colonies also ; and thus Franklin was most discreetly selected for this responsible mission.

On the 2nd of April, 1776, Franklin, Chase, and the Carrolls, properly accoutred for so fatiguing a journey of over four hundred miles, departed from the city of New York in a sloop for Albany.

These gentlemen had, of course, been duly commissioned by congress "to promote or to form a Union between the colonies and the people of Canada ;" and on the 20th of March they received their ample instructions.

They were told to represent to the Canadians that the arms of the United Colonies had been carried into that Province for the purpose of frustrating the designs of the British Court against our common liberties ; that we expected not only to defeat the hostile machinations of Governor Carlton against us, but that we should put it in the power of our Canadian brethren to pursue such measures for securing their own freedom and happiness as a generous love of liberty and sound policy should dictate to them.

They were desired to inform them that, in the judgment of congress, their interest and that of the colonies were inseparable united. That it was impossible we could be reduced to a servile submission to Great Britain without their sharing in our fate ; and, on the other hand, if we obtained,

as we doubted not we should, a full establishment of our rights, it depended wholly on their choice, whether they would participate with us in those blessings, or still remain subject to every act of tyranny which British ministers should please to exercise over them.

They were told to urge all such arguments as their prudence suggested to enforce our opinion concerning the mutual interests of the two countries, and to convince them of the impossibility of the war being concluded to the disadvantage of the colonies, if we wisely and vigorously co-operated with each other. To convince them of the uprightness of our intentions towards them, they were to declare that it was the inclination of congress that the people of Canada should set up such a form of government as would be most likely, in their judgment, to promote their happiness. And they were, in the strongest terms, to assure them that it was our earnest desire to adopt them into our Union as a sister colony, and to secure the same system of mild and equal laws for them and for ourselves, with only such local differences as might be agreeable to each colony respectively.

They were to assure the Canadians that we had no apprehension that the French would take any part with Great Britain ; but that it was their interest, and we had reason to believe, their inclination, to cultivate a friendly intercourse with these colonies.

From this and such other reasons as might appear most proper, they were charged to urge the necessity the people were under of immediately taking some decisive step to put themselves within the protection of the United Colonies. For expediting such a measure, they were to explain our method of collecting the sense of the people and conducting our affairs regularly by committees of observation and inspection in the several districts, and by convention and committees of safety in the several colonies. These modes were

to be recommended to them. The nature and principles of government among freemen were to be fully explained, developing, in contrast to these, the base, cruel, and insidious designs involved in the late act of parliament for making a more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec. Motives of glory and interest were to be proposed as stimulants to the Canadians to unite in a contest by which they must be deeply affected, and they were to be taught to aspire to a portion of that power by which they were ruled, and not to remain the mere spoils and prey of their conquerors.

They were directed, further, to declare that we held sacred the rights of conscience ; and should promise to the whole people, solemnly, in the name of congress, the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion ; and to the clergy the full, perfect, and peaceable possession and enjoyment of all their estates :—that the government of every thing relative to their creed and clergy should be left, entirely, in the hands of the good people of that province, and such legislature as they should constitute ; provided, however, that all other denominations of Christians should be equally entitled to hold offices, and enjoy civil privileges and the free exercise of their religion, as well as be totally exempt from the payment of any tithes or taxes for the support of religion.

They were desired to press for a convention of the people, a speedy organization of government, and union with the colonies. The terms of the union should be similar to those of the other colonies ; and, if our terms were acceded to, they were to promise our defence of the Canadians against all enemies.

A free press was to be established, and the commissioners were to settle all disputes betwixt the Canadians and continental troops. They were to reform all abuses, to enforce peace and good order, and were empowered to sit and vote in councils of war ; to erect or demolish fortifications, and



to suspend military officers from the exercise of their commissions until the pleasure of congress should be known.

In additional instructions, they were empowered and directed to encourage the trade of Canada with the Indians, and to assure the Canadians that their foreign commerce should be put on the same footing as that of the united colonies.

Armed with their commission and these instructions, our travellers departed, as we have seen, on 2d of April, from the city of New York ; but it was not until the 29th—nearly a month afterwards—that they reached their destination at Montreal.

The details of this expedition will be found in the diary of Mr. Carroll of Carrollton.

It seems from this document, and the correspondence of Franklin, that the Doctor remained in Montreal until the 11th of May,—a few days only after the abandonment of Quebec by our troops,—and was joined, on the following morning, by the Rev. Mr. John Carroll at St. John's.

Dr. Franklin's health had suffered greatly by the journey, and he soon perceived that no efforts of his could avail in Canada. On the contrary, he saw that public opinion was setting strongly against the colonies, that the army was in wretched condition, that the mouth of the St. Lawrence was lost, and that powerful reinforcements would probably soon arrive from abroad. He therefore left Canada to younger and more hopeful men, and departed with his clerical friend, who had been equally unsuccessful.

The object of this mission was doubtless two-fold : first, to induce the Catholics to join us, or remain neutral ; and, secondly, to make such military demonstrations as would secure us the province in spite of its people. To the first of these objects the Rev. Mr. Carroll immediately addressed himself, and it seems that all his diplomacy proved ineffectual within ten days after his arrival at Montreal.

"While the commissioners were applying themselves," says Mr. Campbell, "with their characteristic ardor, to the fulfilment of their trust, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, whose exertions were of a different character, was diligently employed in visiting the clergy, and conferring with individuals among them. He explained to them the nature of the differences between England and the united colonies, showing that the resistance of the latter was caused by invasions of their charters, and violations of well known and long recognised principles of the British constitution. To this the clergy replied that, since the acquisition of Canada by the British government, its inhabitants had no aggressions to complain of; that, on the contrary, government had faithfully complied with all the stipulations of the treaty, and had in fact sanctioned and protected the ancient laws and customs of Canada, even so far as to allow the French judicial organization and forms of law with a delicacy that demanded their respect and gratitude. The Rev. Mr. Carroll then represented to them that congress had expressly stipulated that if the Canadians would unite with the states in the assertion of their constitutional rights, their religion, its institutions, and the property of the religious orders and communities should be protected and guaranteed; and that Catholics, instead of being merely tolerated, as by England, should have equal rights with the professors of all other religions. To these assurances Canadians replied that, on the score of religious liberty, the British government had left them nothing to complain of, or to desire; that they were then in possession of all the ecclesiastical property which they had held at the time of the cession of Canada, that their numerous and important missions were flourishing, and their religious societies felt entire confidence in the protection of the government, whose officers carried their courtesy and respect so far as to pay military honors to the public religious exercises, a conspicuous evidence of which was, that the government actually furnished a military escort to accom-

pany, the grand procession on the festival of Corpus Christi. And, therefore, that upon the well established principle that allegiance is due to protection, the clergy could not teach that neutrality was consistent with the allegiance due to such ample protection as Great Britain had shown the Catholics of Canada.

"The judicious and liberal policy of the British government to the Catholics had succeeded in inspiring them with sentiments of loyalty, which the conduct of the people and the public bodies of some of the united colonies had served to strengthen and confirm. It was remembered, and stated to the Rev. Mr. Carroll, that in the colonies whose liberality he was now avouching, the Catholic religion had not been tolerated hitherto. Priests were excluded under severe penalties, and Catholic missionaries among the Indians rudely and cruelly treated. His explanation that these harsh measures were the result, in a great part, of the laws of the royal government, did not satisfy the Canadians of the favorable dispositions of those who, though prompt and valiant in defence of their political rights, had never manifested a correspondent sensibility in support of the sacred rights of conscience when Catholics were concerned. The friends of the royal government had assiduously pointed out inconsistencies between the address of the continental congress to the people of Great Britain and that address to the people of Canada.

"By the 'Quebec act,' passed by parliament, it was provided that his majesty's subjects professing the religion of the church of Rome, of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, &c., and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion. They were also excused from taking the oath required by the statute of I. Elizabeth, or any other oath substituted by other acts in the place thereof, &c.

"Unfortunately the address of congress to the people of Great Britain, adopted the 21st of October, 1774, had used the following language in reference to the 'Quebec act.'

" 'Nor can we suppress our astonishment that a British parliament should ever consent to establish in that country a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world.' And 'that we think the legislature of Great Britain is not authorized by the constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets,' &c.

"After sentiments which did their religion so much injustice, the Canadian clergy were not disposed to receive with much favor the following declarations of the same congress in their 'address to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.' 'We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those who unite in her cause above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Roman Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.'"

The Rev. Mr. Carroll, having thus failed in his part of the mission, joined Dr. Franklin and returned to the south. Meanwhile, however, Messrs. Chase and Carroll of Carrollton had been busy with the military part of their embassy. On the day after their arrival at Montreal they attended a council of war, in which it was resolved to fortify Jaques Cartier,—the Falls of Richelieu, an important post between Quebec and Montreal,—and to build six gondolas at Chamblay, of a proper size to carry heavy cannon, and to be

under the direction of Arnold. But disasters thickened around the insurgents. The smallpox had broken out among the troops, and was making deep inroads upon their scanty numbers. The Canadians showed no symptoms of sympathy with the colonists, and to crown the whole, the worst news was soon received from the besiegers at Quebec.

On the first of May, General Thomas had taken command at the capital, and found by the returns that, out of nineteen hundred men, there were not more than a thousand, including officers, who were fit for duty ; all the rest were invalids, chiefly afflicted with smallpox. There were several posts to be defended by this trifling force, and at such distances from each other that not more than three hundred men could be rallied to the relief of any one of them, should it be assailed by the whole force of the enemy. Besides this, there were but one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, and only six days' provisions in the camp, whilst their French neighbors were so disaffected towards the colonists that supplies were procured with the greatest difficulty.

On the fifth, a council of war was held, and it was resolved to remove the invalids, artillery, batteaux, and stores higher up the river, so as to prevent our being cut off by water from the interior posts in the event of the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy. But on the evening of the same day, intelligence was received in the American camp that fifteen ships were forty leagues below Quebec, hastening up the river ; and early next morning five of them hove in sight.

General Thomas immediately gave orders to embark the artillery and sick in the batteaux, whilst the enemy began to land their troops. About noon a body of the British, a thousand strong, formed into two divisions in columns of six deep and supported with a train of six pieces of cannon, attacked our sentinels and main guard. Our officers made a stand for a moment, on the plains, with about two hundred and fifty men and one field piece only, when the order for retreat was

given, and our encampment was precipitately deserted. In the confusion all our cannon and ammunition fell into the enemy's hands, and it is believed that about two hundred of our invalids were made prisoners. Following the course of the river, our broken army fled towards Montreal, and, halting for a while at Deschambault, finally retreated along the St. Lawrence, until they made a stand at Sorel. And thus Quebec was lost for ever to the colonists.

Having done all in their power to maintain our authority in Canada, Messrs. Chase and Carroll took their departure from Montreal on the 29th of May, to be present at a council of war of the general and field officers, at Chamblay. On the 30th it was resolved by this council to maintain possession of the strip of country "between the St. Lawrence and Sorel, if possible, and in the meantime, to dispose matters so as to make an orderly retreat out of Canada."

On the 31st the commissioners passed from Chamblay to St. John's, where every thing was in confusion; and on the morning of the 1st of June they found General Sullivan, who had arrived with fourteen hundred men during the night. Next day they took leave of the general, and sailed from St. John's on their journey homewards.

Thus ended the labors of the commissioners. They returned to Philadelphia, reported to congress and congress voted to send new troops, and to supply them properly. But in the meantime, the fate of our efforts in Canada was sealed. The last stand was made by General Sullivan: "Yet," says Mr Sparks, "it was more resolute in purpose than successful in execution; the whole army was compelled precipitately to evacuate Canada, and retire over the lake to Crown Point."

"Montreal was held to the last moment. Arnold then drew off his detachment, with no small risk of being intercepted by Sir Guy Carleton, and proceeded to St. John's, making, as General Sullivan wrote, 'a very prudent and judicious retreat, with an enemy close at his heels.' He had, two days

before, been at St. John's, directed an encampment to be enclosed, and ordered the frame of a vessel then on the stocks to be taken to pieces, the timbers numbered, and the whole to be sent to Crown Point. General Sullivan soon arrived with the rear of his retreating army, and preparations were made for an immediate embarkation. To this work Arnold applied himself with his usual activity and vigilance, remaining behind until he had seen every boat leave the shore but his own. He then mounted his horse, attended by Wilkinson, his Aide-de-camp, and rode back two miles, when they discovered the enemy's advanced division in full march under General Burgoyne. They gazed at, or, in military phrase, reconnoitred it for a short time, and then hastened back to St. John's. A boat being in readiness to receive them, the horses were stripped and shot, the men were ordered on board, and Arnold, refusing all assistance, pushed off the boat with his own hands; 'thus,' says Wilkinson, 'indulging the vanity of being the last man who embarked from the shores of the enemy.'

The commencement of this attack upon Canada was attended with brilliant success. The early efforts of Allen and Arnold at Ticonderoga and Crown Point are remarkable for daring courage. The career of Montgomery from the Isle Aux Noix to Quebec, and his storming of that stronghold, rank conspicuously among military exploits. The march of Arnold through the wilderness is characterized by dangers and hardships that would have appalled a less resolute soldier. And the siege of Quebec with the shadow of an army throughout a Canadian winter; the diplomacy of congress by its commissioners; and last, though not least, the honorable retreat of Sullivan and Arnold, hotly pursued as they were by Burgoyne to Sorel, Chambly, and Isle Aux Noix, —all these deserve to be remembered, by the student of this episode on our revolutionary struggles, as reflecting honor on the gallant men who retreated from those extremities of the British possessions to protect the vitals of the land in the approaching war of independence.

## MOUNT LILAC, BEAUPORT.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.



SOME thirty years ago, I saw, for the first time, the picturesque old manor of the Rylands at Beauport; this was in its classic days. Later on, I viewed it, in what some might call its "iron age." Of this, hereafter.

The *Chateau* stood embowered amidst lilac groves and other ornamental shrubs, so far as I can recollect, with a background of elms and white birch, spruce, &c.,—its vaulted, lofty and well-proportioned dining-room, with antique chairs and buffets to store massive plate, its spacious hall and graceful winding staircase,—its commanding position on the crest of the Beauport ridge, affording a striking view of Quebec; its well stocked gardens, umbrageous plantations, and ample stables, from which issued, amongst other choice bits of blood, in 1842, the celebrated racer "Emigrant": several circumstances, in fact, conspired to impress it agreeably on my mind. I found *le milord anglaise* (as a waggish Canadian peasant called him) under his ancestral roof.

Recalling the parish annals of early times, I used then to think that should England ever (which God forbid) hand back to its ancient masters "these fifteen thousand acres of snow," satirized by Voltaire, here existed a ready-made manor for the successors of the Giffards and Duchesnays, the primitive seigniors, where they could becomingly receive fealty and homage (*foi et homage*) from their feudal retainers. There was, however, nothing here to remind one of the lordly pageantry of other days—of the dark time, the age of *corvees*, *lods et ventes*, and feudal burthens, when the Bourbon flag floated over the fortress of New France. In 1846, at the time of my visit, in vain would you have sought in the farm yard for a seigniorial capon (*un chapon vif et un plumes*), though possibly in the larder, at Christmas, you might have



discovered some fat turkeys or a juicy haunch of venison. Of *vin ordinaire*, ne'er a trace, but judging from the samples on the table, abundance of mellow Maderia, and "London Stout" must have been stored in the cellars. In fact, everywhere were apparent English comfort and English cheer. On the walls of the banqueting apartment, or in antique red leather portfolios, you would have run a much greater chance of coming face to face with the portraits of Lord Dorchester, Gen. Prescott, Sir Robert Shore Mills, Sir James Craig, the Duke of Richmond, and other English Governors, the cherished protectors and friends of the Rylands, than with the powdered head of His Sacred Majesty, the Great Louis, or the ruffled bust and voluptuous countenance of his heir, Louis XV.... But let us see more of Mount Lilac and its present belongings.

Facing the glittering cupolas of Quebec, there is a fertile expanse of meadow and cornfield stretching from Dorchester bridge to the deep ravine and Falls over which the Montmorency hangs its perennial curtain of mist. On the river shore, in 1759, stood Montcalm's earth and field works or defence parallel to them, and distant about half a mile the highway, a macadamised road, ascends, by a gentle rise, through a double row of whitewashed cottages, some seven miles to the brow of the roaring cataract spanned over by a substantial bridge; half way looms out the Roman Catholic temple of worship—a stately edifice, filled to overflowing on Sundays, the parochial charge in 1841 of the Rev. C. Chiniquy, under whom was also built the Temperance Monument on the main road a little past the Asylum. This constitutes the parish of Beauport, one of the first settled in the Province. It was conceded, in 1635, to a French surgeon of some note, "le sieur Robert Giffard." Surgeon Giffard had not only skill as a chirurgien to recommend him, he could plead services, nay captivity undergone in the colonial cause. An important man in his day, was this feudal magnate Giffard, to

whom fealty and homage were rendered with becoming pomp, by his *censitaires*, the Bellangers—Guions—Langlois—Parents—Marcoux, of 1635, whose descendants, bearing the old Perche or Norman name, occupy to this day the white cotages to be seen on all sides.

On the highest site of this limestone ridge, a clever, influential, refined and wealthy Briton, the Hon. W. H. Ryland, for years Civil Secretary, Clerk of the Executive Council, with other appointments, selected a spot for a country seat in 1805.

For more than thirty years, Mr. Ryland enjoyed the favor, nay the intimacy of every ruler, (except Sir George Prevost), which this then mis-ruled colony owed to Downing Street.

Antipathies of race had been on the increase at Quebec, ever since the parliamentary era of 1791; there was the French party, led by fiery and able politicians, and the English oligarchy, occupying nearly all the places and avenues to power. French armies under Napoleon I., swayed the destinies of continental Europe; their victories occasionally must awake a responsive echo among their downtrodden fellow-countrymen, so cowardly deserted by France in 1759, whilst Nelson's victories of the Nile, of Trafalgar, of Copenhagen, and, finally, the field of Waterloo, had buoyed up to an extravagant pitch the spirits of the English minority of Quebec, which a French parliamentary majority had so often tramelled. It was during the major part of that stormy period that Herman Wistius Ryland,—aided by the able Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell,—was in reality entrusted with the helm of state. He was, as Christie observes, considered the "Fountain head of power." This subtitle *diplomat*, (for such will be his title in history), however hostile in his attitude he might have been towards the French Canadian nationality, succeeded in retaining to the last the respect of the French Canadian peasantry who surrounded him.

Probably, never at any time did he wield more power than under the administration of Sir James H. Craig. His views were so much in unison with those of Sir James, that His Excellency deputed him to England, with a public mission threefold in its scope, the ostensible object of which was first, "to endeavor to get the Imperial Government to amend or suspend the Constitution ; secondly, to render the Government independent of the people, by appropriating towards it the revenues accruing from the estates of the Sulpicians\* of Montreal, and of the Order of the Jesuits ; thirdly, to seize the patronage exercised by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, the *cures* or church livings in his diocese, contending that no Roman Catholic Bishop really existed in Canada, none having been recognized by the Crown.

It has been stated that he had a fair chance of succeeding on two points, had not the great Lord Chancellor, Eldon, intervened to thwart his scheme. The correspondence exchanged between Mr. Ryland and His Excellency Sir James H. Craig, preserved in the sixth volume of Christie's History of Canada, exhibits Mr. Ryland at his best, and has led some to infer that "had he been cast in a different sphere, where his talents and attainments would have been more properly appreciated and directed," he would have played a conspicuous part. We find the Beauport statesman in 1810, in London,† consulted on Canadian affairs by the leading English politicians, and some of the proudest peers. The

\* By an ordinance of the Special Council, obtained through Sir Poulet Thompson, in the troublous times of 1838-41, these gentlemen made safe their well-beloved charter.

† Mr. Ryland, writing to Sir James Craig, under date of 23rd August, 1810, thus describes his interview with eight Ministers of State, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Peel, Lord Camden, the Marquis of Wellesey, &c. On entering the room I found it was a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers, eight in number. Lord Liverpool desired me to take a seat between him and Mr. Percival. .... I then repeated an observation I had made in my first interview with Lord Liverpool, concerning Bédard in particular, as the chief leader of the anti-government party, who has now so committed himself as to render it impossible he be employed. ....

H. W. RYLAND.

—*Christie's History of Canada.*

honored guest of English noblemen,\* he appears at no disadvantage, sips their noble wine unawed, cosily seated at their mahogany. It must be borne in mind that in 1810 Lord Castlereagh and Lord Liverpool had their hands pretty full with continental politics, perhaps too much so, to heed poor distant Canada.

Shortly after the arrival at Quebec, of the Earl of Durham, viz., on the 20th July, 1838, the Hon. H. W. Ryland expired at his country seat at Beauport, aged 68 years. Mount Lilac then reverted to his son, George Herman Ryland, Esq., now Registrar at Montreal, who added much to the charms of the spot. It was that year offered to the Earl of Durham for a country seat, but his Excellency had cast his lot in Quebec. Mr. Ryland occupied it till his removal from the Quebec to the Montreal Registry Office. Some few years back the property was purchased by Mr. James Dinning, of Quebec, who reserved for himself the farm, one hundred and five acres in extent, and sold in 1856, the house and twenty-three acres thereunto attached, to a wealthy and whimsical old ironfounder of Quebec, Mr. John H. Galbraith. This thrifty tradesman, in order to keep his hand in order, like Thackeray's hero, continued the smelting business even under the perfumed groves of Mount Lilac, and erected an extensive grapery and conservatory, and a foundry as well; the same furnace blast thus served to produce, under glass, fragrant flowers,—exquisite grapes,—melting peaches, as well as solid pig iron and first class stove

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\* Mr. Ryland to Sir J. H. Craig, K. B.,

London, 14th August, 1810.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday had the honor to dine with the Earl of Liverpool at Coombe Wood; the party consisted of His Lordship, Lady Liverpool, Lord and Lady Bathurst, Lord Aspley and his sister, I believe, Sir Joseph and Lady Banks, Mr. Peel, the Under-Secretary of State, and a lady whose name I do not recollect.

I had some conversation with Mr. Peel, before dinner, concerning the state of things in Canada, and I was mortified to find that he had but an imperfect idea of the subject.....

He told me that he had read Lord Grenville's dispatch of October, 1789, to Lord Rochester, which I had recommended to his attention, and he seemed to think a re-union of the two Provinces a desirable object.....

H. W. RYLAND.

—*Christie's History of Canada.*

plates. Mount Lilac owed a divided allegiance to Vulcan and Flora. Which of the home products pleased the most the worthy Mr. Galbraith, is still an open question.\*



*Read before the Antiquarian Society.*

## THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN CANADA.

BY WM. MCLENNAN.

**A**BOUT a quarter of a mile from the manor house at Berthier, *en-haut*, stands a small stone Chapel, with no pretensions to anything beyond the ordinary skill of the country mason, devoid of any attempt at beauty, either in itself, or its situation, the ordinary visitor passes it with merely a careless glance. It is built in the field, and faces about N. and S. The small tin-covered

\* In 1871, Mr. John Henderson Galbraith expired at Mount Lilac, leaving to his widow his beautiful country-seat, on which he had expended some \$25,000. The foundry or machine shop was closed, and under the intelligent care of Miss Elizabeth Galbraith, Mount Lilac, continues to produce each summer, ambrosical fruit and exquisite flowers.

steeple is still standing over the empty belfry ; the windows are partially closed in with masonry, and a rough wooden door in the side is now the only entrance. High up in the western wall is a marble tablet bearing a roughly cut inscription, which gives the most of its history. It reads as follows :—

"This Chapel Was erected for Divine Worship by the Honble. James Cuthbert Esqr. Lord of the Mannor of Berthier, Lannorai Dautry New York Maskanonge &c and the first Built since the Conquest of New France 1760.

And in Memory

of Catherine Cuthbert his spouse who died March the 7th 1785 aged 40 Years, mother of 3 sons and 7 Daughters 19 Years Married

Caroline one of her Daughter, is interr'd in the west end of this Chapel near her Mother, she was a good wife a tender Mother ; her Death was much lamented by her family & acquaintance anno domini 1786."

This, with a memorial tablet inside, to one of the Cuthberts, indicates that the Chapel was used as the last resting place of some of the Seigneur's family. The high old-fashioned box pulpit stands in the southern end, and opposite to it a wooden screen, behind which the servants stood while their betters sat, and engaged in the service. There were evidently no pews, chairs and benches being used. The floor has become so decayed that it trembles under one's feet, and all the wood-work is fast disappearing beneath the destroying influence of dampness and dry rot.

This Chapel was built in 1786, by the Hon. James Cuthbert of Castle Hill, Inverness, Scotland, first English Seigneur of Berthier, and named "St. Andrews," and there seems to be no doubt that it was the first erected for Protestant

worship in Canada. The services were conducted for some years after the Presbyterian form of worship, by a clergyman who came out from Scotland and lived in the seigneur's family as tutor; reminding us of that Virginian family, so clearly drawn by Thackeray, and the family, the tutor and his unruly boys, all rise in quick succession with their round of amusements and occupations,—till, dazzled by the glamour that romance and our feelings have thrown over those "good old days," we are willing to forget the evil in its brilliant surroundings, and look with a longing eye on the days when a seigneur was "Lord of the Mannor," and lived as such.

No record is available to the writer which has preserved his name or the character of his work, he was succeeded by the English clergyman at Lord, or William Henry, as it was then called, who came over when he could be spared to preach to the seigneurs and other English families. The Chapel has been unused for years.

The above was written to preserve what little information could be gathered concerning this relic, and in the hope that it may interest those who love these few landmarks of an age that has passed away.

[In connection with the foregoing, we may observe that in a work, entitled, "A Tour through Upper and Lower Canada," Published at Litchfield, 1799.

Speaking of William Henry (now Sorel,) the Author says:—

"The English Church is the second that has been built in the Province. A small one had been previously erected on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, rather as a Monument or mausoleum for the dead, than a Chapel for a numerous Congregation.

"Although a Bishop, Priest and Deacon officiated at Quebec, yet an English Church has not been erected for the use of the English Congregation, and divine service is celebrated in a Catholic Chapel. The politeness and hospitality of the

Clergy were displayed in a manner which demands our highest acknowledgment of gratitude."

The Catholics never used fire heat in their Churches, and as the Recollet Chapel at Quebec, which was considerably loaned to the Episcopalians for their services, was burned by a spark from the stove, they naturally refused further leases of their Church edifices, which led to the construction of English Chapels throughout the Province, otherwise we might have seen a much later date before Protestant Churches were built.—EDS. C. A.]

### A LITERARY AND HISTORIC RELIC.



HE Morrisburg *Herald*, has received from a friend an interesting relic in the shape of part of the first leaf of the old York *Gazette* of the date of Oct.

17, 1812, from which it makes some extracts, interesting by way of age, and as being connected with events that make the heart of every true Canadian throb with emotion when he hears them mentioned. The battle of Queenston Heights was fought four days before the date of the *Gazette*.

#### A SHORT STATEMENT OF THE VICTORY OBTAINED AT QUEENSTON.

On the 13th of this month a most glorious victory took place at Queenston, over the enemy. Landing with the flower of their army, said to consist of about 1,500 men, they obtained a temporary, and but a temporary possession of the post. Our forces, though a handful compared with those of the enemy, were not intimidated by numbers, but bravely resisted like men who had a king and a country to defend.

General Brock, watchful as he was brave, soon appeared in the midst of his faithful troops, ever obedient to his call, and whom he loved with the affection of a father; but alas! whilst collecting, arranging, forming, and cheering his brave followers, that great commander gloriously fell when prepar-



ing for victory. "Push on brave York Volunteers!" being then near him, they were the last words of the dying hero, Inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the day of battle remember Brock.

Nor let us forget to lament the untimely fate of the young, the affectionate, and brave Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, who received a mortal wound about the same time with his beloved General—attached to him from affection, his constant follower in every danger. This amiable youth is now buried with him in the same grave. But let not our gratitude and praise be with-held from the living. Many brave still remain to defend us.

Major-General Sheaffe immediately after the death succeeded to the command, and proved himself worthy to fill that important, though difficult and dangerous, situation in which he was placed. Being reinforced by troops (including a body of Indians) from Fort George, General Sheaffe succeeded, by a most judicious movement in gaining the flank and rear of the enemy. By this time succours had arrived from Chippawa, the General advanced with about eleven hundred in all, and, after a most spirited and obstinate engagement, totally defeated the enemy.

Unable to resist or escape from the British arms, about 900 Americans surrendered prisoners of war; the residue of their army (perhaps with a few exceptions) was either killed or drowned in the river. It is supposed that we, including troops of every description, have lost about thirty men, and that there is on our side about sixty men wounded.

To mention those who have distinguished themselves on this great occasion, would be to repeat the names of every person who was engaged. Suffice it to say, that every individual behaved in a manner worthy of the cause for which he fought, and of the general whom he served.

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Hush Money—The price of a family cradle.

## THE FRENCH WHO REMAINED IN QUEBEC AFTER ITS CAPITULATION TO THE ENGLISH IN 1629.

BY J. M. LEMOINE.



UNTIL 1840, the early history of the colony, except in its general outlines, was scarcely known. The laborious compilations of our leading historians, Garneau, Bibaud, Ferland, Faillon, Miles, Laverdiere, all, except the History of Smith, are of recent growth. For the general reader, the fountains of Canadian History : ponderous MSS., worm eaten, decayed letters, antique diaries and illegible narratives,—were not yet accessible ; one or two libraries had a few printed volumes, brought out from France, and costing large sums. In the course of time, in fact very recently only, the Printing Press gave us in three quarto Volumes, *Rélations des Jésuites ; Le Journal des Jésuites ;* Desbarat's Edition of *Champlain's Works ; Broadhead's Documentary History*, comprising the correspondence of the French Governors, French Intendants. The *Literary and Historical Society* of Quebec, and the *Historical Society* of Montreal, published *Jacques Cartier's Voyages, Routier of Jean Alphonse, Histoire du Montreal*, and a variety of siege narratives, dispatches, &c., these invaluable sources of information, have come to light since 1840. They are accessible to all classes ; there is no excuse now for ignoring the History of our country.

In Canadian Annals, their is no period veiled in deeper cimmerian darkness, than the short era of the occupation of Quebec, by the English under Louis Kirke, extending from 19th July, 1629, to 13th July, 1632. The absence of diaries, of regular histories, no doubt makes it difficult to reconstruct in minute detail, the nascent city of 1629. Deep researches, however, in the English and French archives have recently brought to the surface, many curious incidents.

To the Abbé Faillon, who, in addition to the usual sources of information, had access to the archives of the Propaganda at Rome, the cause of history is deeply indebted, though one must occasionally regret his partiality towards Montreal, which so often obscures his judgment. Another useful source to draw from, for our historians, will be found in a very recent work on the Conquest of Canada, in 1629, by a descendant of Louis Kirke, an Oxford graduate ; it is published in England.

Those who fancy reading the present in the past, will be pleased to meet in those two last writers a quaint account of the theological feuds agitating the Rock in 1629. Religious controversies were then as now, the order of the day. But bluff Commander Kirke had a happy way, of getting rid of bad theology. His Excellency, whose ancestors hailed from France, was a Huguenot, a staunch believer in John Calvin. Of his trusty Garrison of 90 men, a goodly portion were Calvinists, the rest, however, with the Chaplain of the Forces, were disciples of Luther. The squabble, from theology degenerated into disloyalty to the constituted authorities ; a conspiracy was hatched to overthrow the Governor's rule and murder Kirke. His Reverence, the Lutheran Minister, was supposed to be in some way accessory to this plot, which Kirke found means to suppress with a high hand, and His Reverence, without the slightest regard to the cut of his coat, was arrested and detained a prisoner for six months, in the Jesuit's residence, on the banks of the St. Charles, near Hare Point, from which he emerged, let us hope, a wiser, if not, a better man. History has failed to disclose the name of the Lutheran Minister.

Elsewhere, \* we furnished a summary of the French families who remained in Quebec in 1629, after the departure of Champlain, and capitulation of the place to the British.

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\* See *Quebec Past and Present*, Page 34.

Students of Canadian History, are indebted to Mr. Stanislas Drapeau, of Ottawa, for a still fuller account, which we shall take the liberty to translate.

"Over and above the English Garrison of Quebec, numbering 90 men, we can make out that twenty-eight French remained. The inmates of Quebec that winter amounted to 118 persons, as follows :

1. GUILLAUME HUBOU.

*Marie Rollet*, his wife, widow of the late Louis Hébert.  
*Guillaume Hébert*, son of Louis Hébert.

2. GUILLAUME COUILLARD ; Son-in-law of the late Louis Hébert.

*Guillemette Hébert*, his wife,  
*Louise*, aged 4 years,  
*Marguerite*, aged 3 years,  
*Louis*, aged 2 years, their children.

3. ABRAHAM MARTIN.

*Marguerite Langlois*, his wife,  
*Anne*, aged 25 years,  
*Marguerite*, aged 5 years,  
*Helene*, aged 2 years, their children.

4. PIERRE DESPOREES.

*Francois Langlois*, his wife,  
*Helene Langlois*.

5. NICHOLAS PIVERT.

*Marguerite Lesage*, his wife,  
" " his little niece.  
*Adrien du Chesne*, Surgeon.

NICOLET ; Froidemouche ; LE COQ, Carpenter ; PIERRE ROY, of Paris, Coach Builder ; ETIENNE BRUSLÉ, of Champigny, Interpreter of the Hurons ; NICHOLAS MARSOLAIS, of Rouen, Interpreter of the Montagnois ; GROSS JEAN, of Dieppe, Interpreter of the Algonquins.

*English Garrison*,—Louis Kirke, Commandant and Governor ; ..... Minister of Religion ; Le Baillif of Amiens, Clerk to Kirke ; 88 men, Officers and Soldier."

## THE CLANS IN GLENGARY.



E have been favored by Mr. D. G. McDonald, Cornwall, with the following table, showing the number of persons in each of the following Clans in the County of Glengary, Ontario, taken from the Census returns of 1852 :

|                | TOWNSHIPS.       |         |          |            |        |
|----------------|------------------|---------|----------|------------|--------|
|                | Charlottenburgh. | Kenyon. | Lochiel. | Lancaster. | Total. |
| McDonells and  |                  |         |          |            |        |
| McDonalds ..   | 880              | 803     | 419      | 1126       | 3228   |
| McMillans ..   | 7                | 138     | 351      | 49         | 551    |
| McDougalls ..  | 156              | 71      | 149      | 167        | 541    |
| McRaes ..      | 69               | 163     | 80       | 134        | 450    |
| McLeods ..     | 12               | 131     | 218      | 76         | 437    |
| Grants ..      | 290              | 45      | 8        | 72         | 415    |
| Camerons ..    | 28               | 293     | 43       | 35         | 399    |
| McGillises ..  | 88               | 25      | 60       | 186        | 359    |
| Kennedys ..    | 119              | 153     | 31       | 30         | 333    |
| McLennans ..   | 111              | 44      | 89       | 78         | 312    |
| Campbells ..   | 51               | 155     | 84       | 14         | 304    |
| McIntosh ..    | 51               | 53      | 120      | 39         | 262    |
| McGillvrays .. | 15               | 20      | 184      | 24         | 243    |
| McKinnons ..   | 27               | 79      | 99       | 37         | 242    |
| McPhersons ..  | 57               | 39      | 35       | 64         | 195    |
| Frasers ..     | 67               | 34      | 50       | 25         | 176    |
| McPhees ..     | 3                | 48      | 97       | 9          | 157    |
| McIntyres ..   | 49               | 65      | 9        | 17         | 148    |
| Rosses ..      | 67               | 13      | 24       | 35         | 139    |
| Chisholms ..   | 45               | 38      | 43       | 16         | 133    |
| McGregors ..   | 88               | 16      | 7        | 3          | 114    |
| Fergusons ..   | 73               | 19      | 12       | 6          | 110    |
| McLaurens ..   | 28               | 0       | 74       | 0          | 102    |
| McKenzies ..   | 35               | 22      | 39       | 3          | 99     |
| Morrison's ..  | 0                | 27      | 59       | 22         | 99     |
| McCormicks ..  | 7                | 9       | 66       | 1          | 83     |

|                | TOWNSHIPS.       |         |          |            | Total. |
|----------------|------------------|---------|----------|------------|--------|
|                | Charlottenburgh. | Kenyon. | Lochiel. | Lancaster. |        |
| McMartins ..   | 63               | 2       | 7        | 0 —        | 72     |
| McKays ..      | 30               | 23      | 13       | 6 —        | 72     |
| McArthurs ..   | 52               | 5       | 12       | 1 —        | 70     |
| McLauchlins .. | 35               | 14      | 1        | 18 —       | 68     |
| Cattenachs ..  | 10               | 8       | 20       | 12 —       | 50     |

THE WESTERN SHORE OF ST. JOHN (N.B.)  
HARBOR PRIOR TO 1783; FORTS LATOUR,  
FREDERICK, AND THE TOWNSHIP  
OF CONWAY.

BY W. M. JARVIS.



It is always a pleasure to me to cross from the eastern side of St. John harbour to the west. It seems to me, and especially so in the summer time, that the atmosphere is brighter and purer and more cheery than that breathed by the denizens of the east. Certainly, we escape in some measure the dust and noise of crowded streets; we have in summer, I think, less fog, and the breezes which, passing over our mud flats, are not always perfumed with the spices of Araby, the blest, are very apt indeed to freshen the air of the city at our expense. I suppose, like very many other people, who possess advantages, we are prone to undervalue them. But it was not always so. The earlier attempts at the colonization of St. John were made on its western shore, and many, I believe, of the Loyalist emigrants of later days thought that Carleton, rather than Parrtown, as the eastern side of the harbor was then called, would be the place of most importance in the future, and believing this, selected it as their home. Indeed, Portland, to our north, has a history of nearly twenty years before that of the eastern side of the harbor opens with the landing of the Loyalists in 1783. On the 1st

of March, 1764, William Hazen, James Simonds, James White and other adventurers entered into partnership at Haverhill, Massachusetts, to carry on fisheries, the fur trade, the burning of lime, and other trading business at the St. John. In 1775 they gave their settlement the name of Portland. But the history of Fort Frederick—once Fort La-tour—on the western side of the harbor, had, ere all this occurred, already almost run its course. Ninety-four years will have passed this spring since the Loyalists landed, and 113 years will have rolled away since Messrs. Simonds & White established themselves at Portland Point. But two centuries and a half probably have expired since the first European post was established within the present limits of Carleton, some twenty years only after the river was discovered and named by DeMonts on St. John's Day, the 24th of June, 1604.

With these introductory remarks, I will try to give a succinct narrative of the deadly feud between the Huguenot, LaTour, and d'Aulay Charnisay, for the possession of the harbor of St. John and the adjoining territory, to which each alternately held title from their royal master, the king of France. The struggle ended in 1646, when d'Aulnay suddenly appeared before Fort Latour, which, in the absence of her husband, was bravely defended by the lady de la Tour. Accomplishing, through the treachery of a sentinel, what he could not by force, d'Aulnay succeeded in inducing the garrison to capitulate. Basely he murdered every soldier, save one, and the brave lady whom they had served so well, was compelled to witness their execution with a halter around her neck. Nor did she long survive them. Her husband a fugitive; her home plundered; her defenders sacrificed; it is little wonder that the gallant spirit was broken by the storm which could not bend it; she died a few days after, of a broken heart, and her ashes devoutly rest among us. Let us hope that in her last moments her Huguenot faith did not

desert her, and that she is passed to that better land where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. But d'Aulnay did not long enjoy his ill-gotten conquest. Four years later he was drowned at Port Royal, and La Tour was able again to secure the favor of the French Court, and to obtain a restitution of his grant at the St. John, a restitution cemented in 1653 by the somewhat singular expedient of marrying the widow of his rival.

In 1654, an expedition from New England entered the harbor and summarily put an end to the contests among the French by reducing the fort in the name of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. La Tour was little troubled by the change in his allegiance, and by sufferance of the English, and even by direct grant, he appears to have retained possession of the St. John until his death, which occurred some 12 years after the English conquest. But fort La Tour soon lost its importance.

When, in 1670, the fort in St. John, with other posts in Acadie, was formally given up by England to France, it was fort Gemseg, and not fort La Tour at the month, that was formally taken possession of in the name of the French king.

The first attempt at a description of the western side of St. John harbor, any trace of which is still extant, is to be found in a geographical and historical description of the coasts of Western America, published at Paris in 1672 by Sieur Denys. In this, probably from memory of a former visit, he sketches the then aspect of the entrance to the St. John river. It was, he tells us, narrow and of dangerous access. The little islet, now known as Navy Island, is mentioned. On the same side of the harbor were large marshes or meadows covered at high tide. These extended along the southern side of the Fort Neck point, and have long since been filled in and built over. The beach on the other side was of muddy sand forming to the east a point, which being passed, there was a cove as at present beyond the northern end of Union



street. From this a narrow ditch or sluiceway ran southerly into the marsh.

After a description of the site of Fort Latour, Denys proceeds : " Passing the island of which I spoke, below which vessels anchor to be safe, it is only the distance of a cannon shot to the falls. These can only be passed at high tide by sloops and small crafts. But before going up river there is something surprising. At the foot of the falls there is a large ditch (*fosse*) of about 300 or 400 paces circumference, formed by the fall of the water which passes between two rocks which form a strait in the river, and increase its velocity. In this ditch there is a tree that stands erect and floats, and whatever current there may be it never goes away, but appears only from time to time. Sometimes eight, ten or fifteen days pass without it being seen. The end, which is visible above water, is about the size of a cask, and when it appears, it is sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. \* \* \* \* \* The Indians formerly paid homage to it, consisting in one or two beaver skins or other peltry, which they fastened to the top of the tree, with the point of an arrow made of the bone of a moose, sharpened by a stone. When they passed by, and the manitou failed to be visible, they considered it a bad omen. \* \* \* \* \* I have seen it, and some of La Tour's men who lived with him, and since with me, have assured me that he once had cords attached to the head of this tree, and shallops with ten oars exerting all their force, with the current in their favor, were unable to draw it out of the ditch."

Toward the close of the seventeenth century, the French Governor Villebon, rebuilt, or rather repaired Fort Latour, The fort was square, or nearly so, one side facing the approaches, the other commanding the harbor or the entrance to the river beyond. At the angles were bastions built, as were also the ramparts, of earth, and on the outside neatly levelled ; while the parapets were studded with stout pickets

standing out at an angle so as to form an effectual barrier to escalade. Within these were mounted on each bastion six small cannon, and enclosed within the walls were the soldiers' barracks, magazine, &c.

With Villebon ends the story of Fort Latour, for his successor condemned the site, and it was abandoned. The history of Fort Frederick now opens before us, commencing, after the lapse of half a century, during which neither French nor English deemed St. John's harbor worthy of occupation. But the last great struggle of France and England for the mastery of the new world, the possession of the river St. John became of the greatest importance. At the commencement of the struggle, the French held undisputed control on the one hand, of the present Province of Quebec, and on the other of the island of Cape Breton, with Louisburg its fortified capital. The present Nova Scotia was held by the English—the possession of the intervening territory, the present new Brunswick was disputed. The importance of the St. John River as a safe route to Quebec can be readily seen. Even after the capture of Quebec by the English, a French officer proposed to relieve Canada by landing troops at Manawagonish, in the parish of Lancaster, and sending them up the St. John. The English occupation began in 1758, when Col. Moncton found Fort Latour covered with shrubs. Its reconstruction on the old site was completed, and the post was named Fort Frederick, in honor of Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of King George III. Until 1768 it continued an officer's command, but at last, after the fall of Quebec, the garrison was withdrawn, the fort dismantled, and a corporal with four men only remained to care for the buildings within the walls.

Ere this event, Messrs. Simonds & White had already, in April, 1764, established themselves on Portland Point; and about this time the banks of the St. John River began to be freely parcelled out among the disbanded officers and others

in reward for their services in the war concluded by the Peace of Paris in 1763. The French had granted much of this land during their occupancy, but manors and townships were quite as readily created—on paper—by the British captors. These grants were issued mostly on terms as to settlement or cultivation by the parties, within a specified number of years, which were never fulfilled. When, therefore, fifteen or twenty years later, the same lands were wanted for the Loyalist immigrants, it was found easy to escheat them. They were then re-granted to individual occupants; and it is under this third title that they are now held among us. Thus under the French, the western shore of St. John harbor was granted first to La Tour and afterwards to his son-in-law; and under the English (though Fort Frederick and its vicinity was retained as Government property), the land to the west was granted, in October, 1765, to a number of associates—61 in all—by the name of the township of Conway, the boundaries to include 50,000 acres, or the eastern half of the present Parish of Lancaster. Amongst the grantees were two clergymen the Rev. John Ogilvie and the Rev. Phillip Hughes—Colonel Beamsly Glazier, who held also Glazier's manor on the river, and, curiously enough, a Daniel Carleton, but whether any relation to the Governor Carleton, from whom the present "Carleton" is named, I cannot say.

Next in chronological order came the events of the war of 1776, in this quarter, the selection of Fort Howe as a better site than Fort Frederick. In 1783, the large influx of Loyalists made it necessary to recover for the crown the lands included in the township grants, made some eighteen years before. Steps were taken to enquire into the extent to which the terms of the grants had been complied with, and in the end they were to a very great extent escheated or forfeited.

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— New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated into two distinct governments, in 1784.

## THE MONTREAL CAVALRY.

BY JOHN TEES, COMMANDING NO. 1 TROOP.



HAVE read with much pleasure, an interesting little work—the “Historical Record of the Governor General’s Body Guard,” (of Toronto,) by Captain Frederick, C. Denison, in which that gallant officer claims that his corps is “the oldest cavalry corps in Canada,” as “some *fifty-five* years having elapsed since the Governor General’s Body Guard was first organized under the name of the West York Cavalry.” A correspondent of the St. John’s *News*, some time since, intimated that the Sherbrooke Volunteer Cavalry was “the oldest” in the country, having been originally founded in 1818. The “Historical Record” reports a speech which was made by Major George T. Denison in response to a toast of the Governor General’s “Body Guards,” which was drunk at a supper given to them by the inhabitants of Weston, in which Major Denison says, amongst other things, “that his position as commanding officer of the senior corps in all Canada, was one of which he felt proud, and as commanding officer of the ‘senior’ Cavalry Corps, he felt more proud still.”

Both Major Denison and the correspondent of the St. John’s *News* are in error. The No. 1 Troop of the Montreal Cavalry, now under my command, is “the oldest” cavalry corps in Canada.

In 1812, now *sixty-five* years since, a number of persons in Montreal enrolled their names to form a troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and offered to serve wherever His (then) Majesty required them. The Governor General accepted their offer, and in recognition of the loyal and spirited manner in which they proffered their services, gave the corps the title or distinction of the “The Royal Montreal Cavalry,” and this Royal Montreal Cavalry has, under one name or another, continued to exist, *without intermission*, to the present day.

Its first officers were : George Platt, Captain ; Robert Gillespie, Lieutenant ; John Molson, Cornet ; David Wilson, Qr.-Master ; Benjamin Holmes, Sergeant ; Archibald Ogilvie, Sergeant ; Charles Penner, Sergeant ; Thomas Torrance, Corporal ; Alexander Ogilvie, Corporal.

All our old citizens will remember most of these gentlemen, many of whom were amongst our most respected merchants. At Mr. Platt's death, Mr. Gillespie became Captain ; then Mr. John Molson ; then, in 1827, Major Gregory took command with the Hon. J. L. McCord as Captain of the Montreal troop, and Charles Penner, Captain of the Lachine troop, the two forming the squadron.


A further record to the present time is beyond the limits of a letter, and would, moreover, be surplusage, as there are not many now living who served in 1827 as troopers. I may name the Hon. Judge Badgley, and Messrs. C. M. Delisle and Beniah Gibb.

The information of the first formation of the corps is derived from Major Charles Penner, very lately deceased at Kingston, at a very advanced age, and who was himself one of the original members ; and also from the records since 1827 still extant.

Our old and active citizen, that gallant veteran, Col. Dyde, C. M. G., who himself served in 1812, well remembers the cavalry of that period and its history.

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### THE CURRENCY OF CANADA AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

HE President of the Literary and Historical society of Quebec, James Stevenson, Esq., recently read a paper on this subject, at one of the Society's Meetings, it will doubtless be published in the "Proceedings" of the Society. We give a few extracts from this very carefully prepared essay :—

Mr. Stevenson commenced by saying that the currency of Canada could be divided into three sections ; the currency during the *regime* ; the currency from the capitulation to the year 1818, when banks were first established in the colony ; and the currency from that time to the present day. The first section had already been discussed by the speaker, in a paper read at a former meeting ; he proposed this evening to deal with the second section. On the former occasion he had alluded to a copy which he had presented to the Society, of an important State paper providing for the final settlement of all outstanding card-money, *ordonnances*, and protested Bills of Exchange, as agreed upon between the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King. At the Treasury in Paris, the settlements appeared to have been partly made ; for in the *Gazette* of the 23rd May, 1766, we find the following information :— “Yesterday, at Garraway’s Coffee House, London, a large sum of Canada stock, the produce of Canada paper money, was sold by auction, by Mr. James Demettes, and sold on an average at seventy-four per cent., which carries four-and-a-half per cent.” That is, the bonds given on the footing of fifty per centum for bills of exchange, and seventy-four per centum for cards and *ordonnances*, were sold at seventy-four per cent, or twenty-six per cent discount. Reduction in price succeeded reduction, till the bonds became quite worthless. There was much delay and difficulty at the Treasury in France, from one cause or another, in obtaining the settlement of the Canada bills in accordance with the “Convention,” till, finally, we read that “France has at length effected the great stroke of politics she has long been aiming at ; the Government has become bankrupt, and the whole score of State debts is rubbed out.” In fact, the financial affairs of the nation were in a state of chaos, and the monarchy was rapidly drifting towards the thunders of the revolutionary cataract. It might be well to glance for a moment at the value of the imports and exports during several

of the latter years of French rule in Canada. The average annual imports of 1749-50-51-52-53-54 and 55, amounted to the equivalent of £210,000 stg., and the average annual exports of those years to £60,000 stg. With the balance of trade so heavily against Canada we are called upon to enquire how it was settled.

The speaker went on to give a *resume* of the exports of furs and other goods during the opening years of British occupation, and the imports consisting of rum, provisions, wines, groceries, dry goods, &c., during the same period. It might, he said, appear remarkable that there should have been such a falling off in the imports as compared with those under the French *regime*, but we know that the colony in Canada consisting of about 70,000 souls could not have existed without large contributions of the necessaries of life from France, that the French colonial policy was such as to debar all hope of success in rendering the colony self-sustaining. The effects of a change of Government were manifest in the facts of trade just cited. The speaker continued, glancing at the popular administration of Sir Guy Carleton, the liberal spirit and principles of moderation shown by the conquerors to the conquered people, the steps taken to deal with the heterogeneous circulation of the colony, and the invasion of the Province by United States troops in 1775, with its disastrous results to trade, agriculture, and all the arts of peace. In 1777 commercial matters revived. Importations from England and exportations from Canada were both on the increase, and so comparatively extended did trade become, that it became necessary to establish a basis for a settlement of claims arising out of the non-fulfilment of contracts or engagements; hence we have an ordinance for ascertaining damages on protested Bills of Exchange. An ordinance was also passed, dated the 29th March, 1777, providing that certain species of coins shall pass current throughout the Province at and after certain rates which are therein mentioned.

Although the city of Quebec possessed all the honors and advantages to which it was entitled as the capital of Canada, Montreal became commercially, owing to its advantageous situation, the most prosperous of the two cities. As their commerce increased, greater financial facilities were called for, and it is not therefore surprising to find that merchants in Montreal took the initiative in proposing to establish the business of banking in the colony. They, however, succeeded in forming a private bank only—chiefly of deposit, not of issue.

The speaker then went on to give an interesting sketch of the establishing of constitutional government, the assembling of the first parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada, and the acts passed by these and subsequent sessions relating to commerce and the currency, the foundation of the Montreal Bank and the Quebec Bank, &c., closing with the intimation that at some future day he would proceed with the subject.

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#### DISCOVERIES AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.



SOME very interesting and important historical discoveries have been made during the past few days by the Office of Works in their restoration of certain parts of the Tower of London. The special scene of their labors has been the Church of St. Peter and Vincula, which forms the front of the White Tower. The Commission of Superintendence, under whose orders the work of removing the flooring and examining the various vaults took place, consisted of the secretary of the Board of Works, a well-known London surgeon, and a representative of the Constable of the Tower. It was not long before they came upon the coffins, or rather the light deal boxes, in which those executed for state offences had been interred within the chapel precincts. By the aid of contemporary chronicles and registers, a very fair and probably accurate idea of the remains



of some was arrived at. Across the floor in the centre of the chapel was found the body of what was pronounced to be that of a woman of at least seventy years of age, which according to all probability, was that of the Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, whose execution by Henry VII. was considered by most contemporary and subsequent statesmen as an inevitable necessity. Not far from this spot was discovered the body of a man of great stature and bulk, which would answer to the description given of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey. For some time it was doubted whether the fact of the head being found with the body did not upset this theory, but further search among the Tower records showed that in his case the usual formality of placing the head on London Bridge has been dispensed with. Close under the altar were the bones of a woman of excessively delicate proportions, showing that its owner was possessed of that "lyttel necke" which Anne Boleyn told the executioner would give him so little trouble to sever. No trace has yet been found of any body which can be identified as that of Lady Jane Gray, but the work of the commission is not yet terminated, and hopes are held out that the whole of the inmates of the vaults of St. Peter and Vincula may sooner or later be identified. Meanwhile they are carefully gathered together and placed in leaden caskets, labelled respectively "supposed remains" of the historical character with whom they are most easily and logically associated.

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— Whatever may be said of the merits of Mr. Gladstone's literary work, it commands the highest price in the market. His last pamphlet, the work of less than a week, brought him £10,000 (\$50,000), and for one of his late magazine articles he received \$1,300. About nine-tenths of this money, we take it, was paid for the name of Gladstone, and perhaps the other tenth for what he wrote.

## THE EDWARD MURPHY MEDAL.



IN 1873, Mr. Edward Murphy, of the well known firm of Frothingham & Workman, Iron Merchants, of this City, founded a prize called the *Edward Murphy Prize for the encouragement of Commercial Education in Montreal*. The prize consists of a gold Medal, value fifty dollars, besides a purse of fifty dollars. It was founded for the encouragement, as its title indicates, of commercial education among the scholars attending the Commercial Academy, under the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The prize is to be awarded annually to the highest scholar, in the graduating commercial class, and is open without any distinction, to all students attending the Academy.\*

The donor has placed a sum of money in the hands of the Roman Catholic School Commission of Montreal, the annual value of which is sufficient to found the medal in perpetuity. This medal was first struck in 1876, and is from the hands of Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon ; being of their perfect classical workmanship. The Obverse, bears the head of its founder with the legend—"Edward Murphy\* Donor." Ex : "Founded A. D : 1873." Reverse, a beautiful Wreath of Maple leaves, enclosing an inscription of five lines with a Shamrock above, and a beaver underneath, "For the encouragement of Commercial Education." Leg :—"Catholic Commercial Academy," Ex : "Montreal."

With regard to the School itself we quote the following from its prospectus :—

"The rapidly increasing industry and prosperity of the city of Montreal have assumed such proportions of late years as to make it not only the commercial capital of Canada, but one of the first business centres in America.

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\* As a proof of the liberal intention of the donor having been fully carried out, we may mention that the medal for 1875 was awarded to Master F. J. Doran, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

" This being the case, it was not surprising to find our citizens taking early measures to have the intellectual education of their young people keep pace with the development of their material resources. The Catholic portion of the population, unwilling to lag behind in the march of intellect, felt it incumbent on them to establish a first-class Commercial High School.

"A few years ago the Commissioners of Catholic Education undertook the work, and with laudable energy and enterprise brought it to a consummation ; and for the last three years it has been in most successful operation.

"The beautiful mountain of Montreal, lifting itself in 'royal' grandeur above the horizon, and stretching towards the city in a series of gently undulating hills, delights the beholder and varies the beauty of the surrounding landscape. The Reservoir, the Waterworks and the McGill University, occupy one of these declivities of the mountain, while handsome country seats—the residences of private gentlemen or wealthy merchants—occupy the others. Entirely isolated eminences, and still nearer to the city proper, stood one of those hills, which, from its extent and natural position, seemed well adapted for the size of a popular institution. This was the delightful spot chosen by the Catholic School Commissioners for the erection of the Commercial Academy.

"The main building is 165 x 45 feet, and the style of architecture is that of the sixteenth century, an epoch so productive of combined strength and beauty of civil and municipal edifices. The style of architecture shows how well the ogival style may be made subservient to the exigencies of modern times, as exemplified in many of our public buildings and private mansions, as well as in the less pretending residences of citizens, where elegance and beauty combine with solidity and comfort.

"The Commercial Academy presents a strikingly well-disposed group of uniform buildings, the sameness of the archi-

ecture being relieved by tall towers and pretty pavilions in pleasing variety. In the centre *facade* of the main building stands a stately tower, eighty feet high, and at its base a flight of grey granite steps, crowned with two balustrades, leads to the main entrance door. Within this centre tower stands a large and costly clock, the large dial faces of which announce the passing hours with unerring certainty."

One of the chief workers in this enterprise, was Mr. P. S. Murphy, who is about founding a medal in connection with the Polytechnic course, lately added to the curriculum of the Academy. The dies are now being prepared by the Messrs. Wyon, and we hope soon with a short Article to usher it in to the list of our Canadian Numismatic treasures.

R. W. McL.



### THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

**T**N our last we gave a short description of the United States Centennial Medal, with a promise of something in our next about the medal awarded to Canadian exhibitors by our government.

The Medal may be described as follows :

Obv :—"Dominion of Canada," a Herald.

Rev :—The Dominion Arms, enclosed within a wreath, Beaver underneath.

Our government seems to have shewn much energy in the encouragement of Canadian exhibits, and in securing a com-

plete representation of her products. The issue of this Medal was only one of the many means employed in bringing about this end. The effort was not futile, for there were awarded 403 Medals to Canadian exhibitors, no mean percentage considering our yet sparse population and undeveloped resources. Of the Canadian Medals, there were awarded 341 : consisting of 12 Gold, 134 Silver, and 195 Bronze.

The dies were engraved in France, and the Medals struck at the Paris Mint, although not equal to the works turned out by the Messrs. Wyon, they are still highly creditable as works of art, and will command attention in any cabinet.

As an instance of the facilities of the Paris Mint for such work, some two hundred having been ordered by cable, were delivered in Montreal within two weeks, and at a cost of one franc (nineteen cents) each.

R. W. McL.

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#### MEETINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



REGULAR Meeting was convened for Wednesday Evening, the 10th January, 1877, at which were present, Daniel Rose, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. McLachlan, Horn, Smith, McLennan, Latour, Cushing and Hart. The minutes of the Annual Meeting were read and approved, and on motion of Mr. J. Horn, seconded by Major Latour, adopted.

The Secretary submitted correspondence, as follows :—From Governor-General's Secretary, of date 30th December; from E. A. Meredith, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, 3rd January; from Secretary Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, of date 5th January.

Mr. McLachlan, laid on the table a Crown,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Crown, 3s. and 1s. of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. G. E. Hart,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Crown and 1s. of Oliver Cromwell, Henry VIII.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sovereign, James I. three  $\frac{1}{2}$  Crowns, Gold Touch Piece of Charles II. and James II.; Louis I. of France, Louis III. and V., Louis d'Ors'; Suez Canal Medal, rare type; Crimean Officer's Medal, and Napoleon III., "Legion of Honor" Medal.

Mr. McLennan, read an Essay on the First Protestant Church in the Dominion, which is published in this number.

Several Autographs, were shown, belonging to Mr. MacPherson, among them Montcalm de St. Vreau, receipting one month's pay as Ensign in French Navy, for January, 1750, As this seems inconsistent with the history, as far as known of the French General, but little credence can be given the document, though the signature appears to correspond with that of the General in character.

A letter of some Historical interest, was also shewn, bearing date, "Paris le 19 Juin, 10 h du Soir," written on paper, bearing the water mark of the head of "Napoleon Buonaparte," laureated, with inscription "Napoleon Empereur des Francais, Roi d'Italie," signed by "F. C." (Flahout, Chamberlain to the Emperor,) addressed to Monseigneur, (name not given,) advising him of the defeat of the Prussians, at "Ligny," and stating that he would soon be able to return to the Tuileries, as the English and Prussians were everywhere running before the French Army.

The Meeting thereafter adjourned.

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At the regular monthly meeting of the Society, held on the 21st February, Daniel Rose, Esq., in the Chair. The following donations were handed in from Isaac F. Wood, Esq., New York, New England Historic and Numismatic Society's Medal; Martha Washington Centennial Medal; Washington Monument Medal; Haverford College, Memorial of Class 1862, Medal; Haverford College, Alumni Association Medal; two copies of each of the above, (Bronze and W. Metal.) From Mrs. Emily Bacon, Hatley, E. T., through Dr. Dawson, Montreal, Two Sandwich Island Cents. From Henry W. Holland, Esq., Boston, U. S., a Medal of Rev. W. E. Channing, in silver. From Edward Murphy, Esq., Montreal, a Bronze Medal of the "Catholic Commercial Academy." From Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, a Bronze Medal of the late Wm. Murray. From M. E. Caylus, Esq., New York, a Bronze copy of the Lincoln Memorial Medal, (founded by Penny subscriptions in France.) From R. W. McLachlan, Esq., Montreal, a Jacques Cartier Medal, white metal. From Dr. J. Crevier, Montreal, a Plan and Pamphlet, "Histoire de l'Isle St. Hélène." For all of which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The following from private collections, was laid on the table: A set of 15 crowns of the English series, including Elizabeth, Charles I., Commonwealth and Cromwell, notable alike for their condition, their scarcity, and their Historic interest. A number of books of the earliest issues, remarkable for their preservation, rarity and value, as well as specimens of the earliest typography, including "Perfectum Religiosorum," by David of Augsburg, a large paper copy, seemingly of the type of Petrus Schoeffer, and of epoch 1460, rubricated initials, without colophon, &c., in the original wood and leather binding. "Grammaticae Primae Whittontoni," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in English and Latin, (Son-in-law and Partner of

**Caxton.**) Statutes of Henry VII. and VIII., printed by Richard Pynson, (Caxton's apprentice) A marginal note defining Henry VIII.'s titles, on one of the pages, is in writing of that period. A volume printed by Johann Petit in 1508, (one of the first Paris Printers). "Silvayn's Declamations," Edition 1596, on which it is assumed Shakspeare, founded the "Merchant of Venice," (this work is excessively rare, and commands a very high price.) Boccaccio, 1545. Sir Walter Raleigh's Advice, 1618, with Portrait Works of the Civil War, including "Eikon Basilicæ" 1648, with the scarce Plates, Acts and Ordinances of the Commonwealth, with Autograph "O. Cromwell," (book supposed to have belonged to him.) King James' Works, 1616. Miltons Paradise Lost, first edition, divided in 12 books, 1674, &c, &c.

An account was given of a recent visit to Repentigny, in search of the site of the Porteous Bridges; constructed by Mr. Thomas Porteous, an enterprising Merchant of Montreal, who obtained a charter from the Quebec Legislature, to connect the Island of Montreal with the main land, in 1808. Availing himself of the privilege, he erected three Bridges, on piles, one from Bout de l'Isle, to Isle Bourdon, 1600 feet, from thence to Repentigny Point, 600 feet, and a third from Isle Bourdon to Lachesnaye Point, (now Charlemagne,) 700 feet. These Bridges, unfortunately, were not destined to a long existence, having been carried away in the second year of their construction, by ice and spring flushes. Though not destined to a long existence, they were yet, destined to a long remembrance. Mr. Porteous, having procured from a Manchester firm, a series of checks in copper, which were given on entering the bridge, and taken up at the other end, serving as a check on the money collected. These checks were four in number, viz: Calèche, Charrette, Cheval and Personne, having each, three different Reverses: 1, De l'Isle de Montréal à l'Achesnaye on Repentigny; 2, De l'Achesnaye à l'Isle de Montréal on Repentigny; 3, De Repentigny à l'Isle de Montréal on l'Achesnaye, and as only a small quantity were obtained, they are consequently very scarce, and are otherwise highly prized as interesting specimens of early Canadian substitutes for paper tickets, having a like interest to those issued by the Montreal and Lachine Railway, of later years, as well as for their French inscription, and workmanship. Those from Lachesnaye are clipped, to more readily distinguish them from the others, this was merely done, for the convenience of the Toll Keepers and seems to have been the work of a rough-hand, on this side the water. These checks are quite unknown to the inhabitants of the locality, as well as the existence of the very bridges, and they regarded the specimens showed to them, with feelings of amazement, that their little hamlets should have been the object of so much importance, as to have, a special token to commemorate an event in their history, another proof of the value of Numismatics, in conserving events, which would otherwise have been entirely lost sight of and forgotten, years since. Of

the Bridges, but one abutment now stands, and that only partially, the Plans of their construction, are said to be in a dilapidated and abandoned House on Isle Bourdon, which was formerly used as a resting place or Inn, in connection with them. It may be of interest to mention, that the Tolls enforced were 6d. for a foot passenger, 1s. 3d. for a Calèche or Cart, 1s. for a Horse, and 6d. a head of Cattle.

A Regular Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday Evening, 21st March. In absence of the presiding Officer, R. W. McLachlan, Esq., was voted to the Chair. Society's cabinet was enriched by the following donations: From I. F. Wood, Esq., New York, a copy, white metal, (one of 12 only) of the members' medal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, having the rejected reverse die inscribed "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, 1877." A copy in bronze of the U. S. Grant Profile Medal, struck in Geneva by Hughes Bovy. From Boston Numismatic Society, copy of their constitution and by-laws. The following exhibits were made by Mrs. Learmont, through Mr. McLennan: A complete proof set of William IV., 1831, in velvet case, consisting of double sovereign, sovereign, half sovereign, gold; crown, half-crown, one shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopence and penny, silver; penny, half-penny, and farthing, copper. Of this set it may be remarked that the owner is particularly fortunate in possessing such beautiful specimens of the really handsome coinage of the reign, the series being most difficult to acquire. The crown piece and double sovereign were not put in circulation, and are, therefore, regarded as patterns, though strictly speaking, they are coins, but of the most excessive rarity and consequent value. Mr. Cushing exhibited a half shekel of the year 2—Simon Maccabeus (B. C. 138). Shekels of undoubted authenticity have of late years been unearthed in Cyprus, more of the shekel value having been discovered than the half. This is said to be one of the number there found. A Lepton known as the Widow's mite. Mr. W. McLennan presented for examination a sword captured from the Dutch at the action of the "Cape of Good Hope," having a flint lock pistol in the hilt, seemingly of the manufacture of the early part of the 18th century. A weapon of this character is very uncommon. Mr. G. E. Hart exhibited to the Society a crown, Oliver Cromwell, 1658, in tin. A (Merlin Pattern) crown (proof), George IV., 1826. A medallion of the Princess of Wales, formed of "Petrified Water."—A Testoon and Groat, Mary Queen of Scots. "History of Independency," published in 1648, with the plate of Oliver Cromwell pulling down the "Royal Tree of Brittain." To the lower branch of the tree (Charles 1st), the book "Eikon Basilicæ" is suspended, an undoubted evidence, as to public opinion, of the authorship of the work when first published.



In view of the approaching anniversary of the introduction of printing by Caxton, it was suggested by the Secretary that a conversazione and exhibition be held in June, to consist of a collection of books from public and private libraries, which would illustrate the progress which has been made in printing during the last four centuries, having specially in view the bringing together of books, pamphlets and newspapers printed in any part of the Dominion, as well as antiquities and Numismatics pertaining to it, the whole to be properly catalogued. The suggestion met with warm approval, and a special meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Natural History Society building, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, 31st inst., to mature a plan by which the contemplated conversazione may be fully considered and successfully carried out.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary.*

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### EDITORIAL.



Complete, with this number, the fifth Volume of the *Canadian Antiquarian*, and we have to repeat the thanks tendered on former occasions to the many kind friends who have aided us in our efforts to sustain the *Journal* in a manner, we trust, creditable to the Society and the Country we represent. Judging from the many kind expressions of approbation received from our patrons and the press, we believe our efforts have been successful in creating a greater interest than heretofore in the study of Canadian Antiquities and Numismatics. We have to repeat, however, our former appeal, to our readers, that they should aid us by sending any item that they may meet with, suitable to our pages. We have also to ask our readers to help us in the extension of our circulation. This *Journal* being a Society enterprise, the members cannot devote the time necessary to canvass for subscribers and collect subscriptions, that a private enterprise can do,—we trust, therefore, that those in arrears will remit promptly the amount due, and that all our readers will endeavor to send to our Treasurer, R. W. McLachlan, Box 1236 P. O., Montreal, the name of at least one subscriber to our new

volume, and so aid us in extending the usefulness of our Journal.

— Colonel Greason of Arcadia, who is now in the city, has a coin which thus far has defied the utmost skill of the numismatists. It is of silver gilt with gold, is about the diameter and half the thickness of a nickle. On the obverse is a male head, with crown, moustache and goatee, together with an inscription, of which only a part can be deciphered. So far as legible, it is : R. E. X., Pom Sig III. The reverse has : G. R. O. S. A. R. Trip-1799. It is of very curious manufacture and very unique.—[*St. Louis Globe Democrat*, February 26]

— A curious seal, having, in Hebrew letters, the name of Haggai, son of Shebaniah, has been found in excavating near the site of the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem. It bears the marks of extreme antiquity.

— At the Annual Meeting of the *American Numismatic and Archæological Society*, held on the 21st March, the following officers were re-elected : Prof. Chas. E. Anthon, LL.D., of New York, *President* ; Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, *Vice-President* ; Frederic J. DePeyster, of New York, *Vice-President* ; Alexander Balmanno, of Brooklyn, *Vice-President* ; William Poillon, of New York, *Secretary* ; Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, *Treasurer* ; Isaac F. Wood, New York, *Librarian* ; Edward Groh, of Brooklyn, *Curator*.

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## REVIEWS.



THE *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, has an article entitled, The "*Gloriam Regni*," by Charles E. Anthon, LL.D. This title is adopted from the two first words of the legend on the reverse of the earliest silver coins, struck for circulation in New France, concerning which the article is written. It is exhaustive of the subject, containing, besides most of what was

already known regarding the matter, some new and interesting facts. Even the number of known specimens, and the cabinets where they are preserved, is given. We may here state, that there is still another held by a collector in Montreal, which has not been mentioned in that catalogue, making in all six. It was obtained from a collector in Hamburg, who has one in extra fine condition. The specimen under consideration is in ordinary preservation, somewhat rubbed by circulation.

The idea running through the article seems to be a claim of the coin as belonging to the long series, relating to the United States. From former claims in that direction, we know that it may be made on doubtful authority. Some small portion of the issue may, and no doubt has circulated among some of the colonies now forming part of the United States, but that it was issued as the only small change for that vast territory, seems impossible. It would be only, "a drop in the bucket." Why the issue would be hardly sufficient to distribute a single coin to each of the towns and villages now dotted over its surface. Then too, almost all authorities agree in stating that the issue was for circulating in Canada. As the following quoted from Leblanc, will help to confirm :

" Afin de faciliter le commerce dans le Canada, le Roy fit fabriquer pour cent mille livres de Louis de 15 sols de 5 sols, et des doubles de cuivre pur. Ces monnaies étaient de même cours, poids et loi que celles de France. Sur les Louis d'Argent de 15 sols et de 5 sols, au lieu de " Sit nomem domini benedictum," il y avait "Gloriam regni tui dicent,' et sur les doubles, " Doubles de l'Amérique Française."

Description de la pièce de 15 sols :

LVD. XIII. DG. \*FR. ET NAV. REX,

Buste Juvenile de Louis XIV. à droite' tête laurée, perruque longue et bouclée. Le buste drapé par dessus la cuirasse.

"Rev : GLORIAM REGNI TVI. DICENT, 1670.  
Ecu au 3 fleurs de lys surmonté de la couronne royale.

"Module 27 Millimètres.

Piece de 5 sols semblable à la précédente,  
Module 21 Millimètres."

From this it will be observed that the issue is distinctly stated to be for Canada, the size also is given, shewing that the smaller is the one generally known to collectors. From the inscription also on the doubtful copper piece, "French America," the Canadian claim is made more certain, as Canada was then known as New France.

There is also a short Article on the Canadian War Medals of 1812 in which, the expression, O. E. Loyalist is used in error for U. E., meaning in full United Empire Loyalist. Altogether the number is one of the best yet issued.

— In *The Numismatic Chronicle*, we have a short article on the Sommer Island peices by H. W. Henfry. From it we learn that those early Bermuda Coins were not authorized by the colony, but were perhaps circulated by some enterprising tradesman, for the convenience of his business, as the so currency was tobacco. There are also several other articles of interest among which we may mention a continuation of Madden's Jewish Coinage, and a description of the "Tower issue" of Charles I.

— The *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, gives a continuation of the *Essai de Numismatic*, *Yproise* and several other articles relating to Continental Numismatics.

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*Errata*.—Page 172, near bottom, for "Desporees," read Desportes ; for "Montagnois," read Montagnais.

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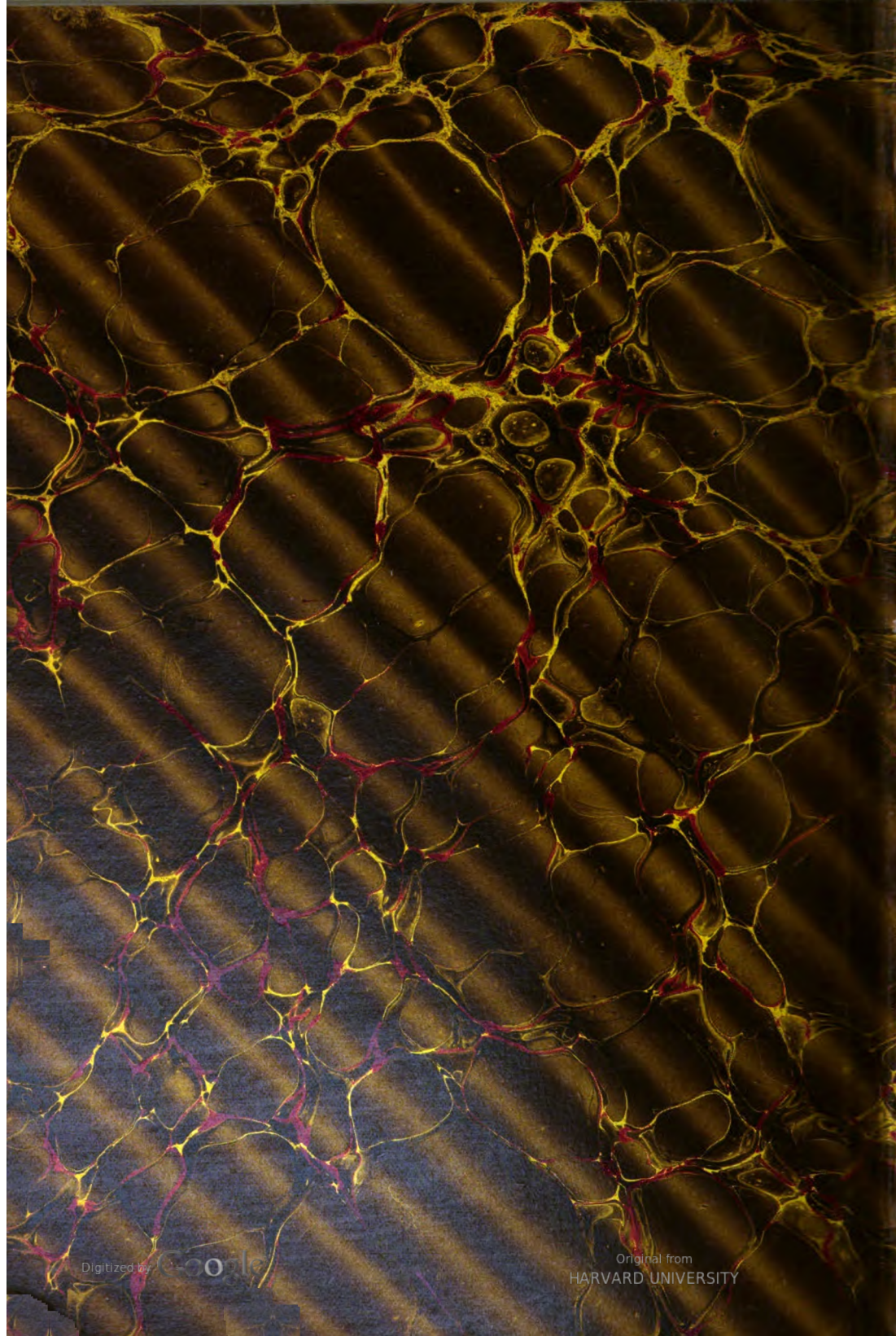
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